24 PAGES.

The New-York Times.

24 PAGES.

VOL. XLIII....NO. 13,149. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1893.—COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Sixth Av., 13th to 14th St.

NOVELTY DRESS GOODS.

Purchases recently made from leading importers and manufacturers enable us to offer the following extraordinary values:

SILK AND WOOL HAIR-LINE STRIPES, 52 INCHES WIDE, MADE TO SELL AT $1.00 PER YARD; OUR PRICE	59c.
FIGURED CREPONS, DARK GROUNDS, WITH BRIGHT-COLORED EMBROIDERED FIGURES, COST THE IMPORTER $1.00; OUR PRICE	79c.
SILK AND WOOL VELOURS, WITH SHADED STRIPES AND FIGURES, THE $1.50 QUALITIES	98c.
OMBRE FIGURED SERGES, WITH SHADED STRIPES AND WOVEN DOTS, THE $1.00 QUALITY	69c.
SILK AND WOOL ARMURES, 12 DIFFERENT COLORINGS, SHADOW EFFECTS, THE $1.75 QUALITIES	$1.24
BEST IMPORTED CHEVIOTS, ROUGH EFFECTS, BEAUTIFULLY INTERWOVEN WITH BRIGHT-COLORED YARNS, PRODUCING IRIDESCENT SHADOWS, QUALITIES USUALLY SOLD AT $2.00 AND $2.50; OUR PRICE	1.49
SCOTCH TWEEDS AND HEATHER MIXTURES, 52 INCHES WIDE, THE REGULAR $1.00 QUALITIES, AT	69c.
SHOTTED SILK AND WOOL ARMURES AND VELOURS, IMMENSE VARIETY OF SHADES, THE $1.75 QUALITIES, AT	1.24

FINE UMBRELLAS,

Beautiful Fancy Handles, such as are rarely seen on Umbrellas costing less than $5; Imported Sticks, Paragon Frames, Case, and Tassel.

26-INCH	$1.74 AND $1.99
28-INCH	1.99 AND 2.48

SILKS.

ALL-SILK HEAVY BLACK BENGALINE, RECENTLY SOLD AT $1.49	99c.
RICH NOVELTIES IN BLACK SATIN DUCHESS AND BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, WITH SMALL, NEAT COLORED EFFECTS, REAL BARGAINS	79c. AND 99c.
A LARGE LOT OF CHANGEABLE STRIPES, ALSO PLAIN AND MOIRE STRIPES IN STREET AND EVENING SHADES. THESE GOODS ARE ALL SILK AND VERY DESIRABLE. COST $1.20 TO IMPORT. OUR PRICE	69c.
HIGH-CLASS NOVELTIES IN HEAVY SATIN BROCADED DUCHESSE, EVENING SHADES; REDUCED TO LESS THAN HALF THE COST IMPORTATION	69c., 79c., 99c., AND $1.24
PLAIN BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, ALSO BLACK CRYSTAL BENGALINE	79c., 99c., $1.25, $1.49

FURS.

(Second Floor, Main Building.)

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN PERSIAN LAMB, MINK AND SEALSKIN GARMENTS.

PERSIAN LAMB UMBRELLA CAPES, WITH DERBY CAPE COLLAR	$57.81
FINEST PERSIAN LAMB COATS, WITH FULL UMBRELLA BACKS, JARBEAU RUFFLE FRONT, BALLOON SLEEVES	124.99
PERSIAN LAMB CIRCULAR CAPES, WITH LARGE MEDICI COLLARS, FANCY OR PLAIN SILK LINING	49.99
PERSIAN LAMB BOX CAPES, 24 INCHES LONG......$24.99, $27.49,	34.81
PERSIAN LAMB SCARFS, IN FINE PERSIAN SKINS......$3.99, $4.99,	6.49
LIGHT KRIMMER CIRCULAR CAPES, HEAVY SATIN LINING	23.41
ASTRAKHAN CIRCULAR CAPES, WITH FANCY TOP CAPE	34.81
SEALSKIN COATS, 34 INCH, HANDSOME QUALITY, ALL SIZES	139.99
BEST ALASKA SEAL JACKETS, IN ALL STYLES......$149.99, $193.74,	224.99
SEALSKIN BOX CAPES, GUARANTEED QUALITY, ALL SIZES	99.99
SEALSKIN UMBRELLA CIRCULAR CAPES......$169.71, $174.71,	199.99

NECKSCARFS.

ALASKA SABLE, PRIME QUALITY.. $4.49, $4.99,	$5.49
MINK, CHOICE QUALITY $2.31, $3.49, $4.49,	$5.63
STONE MARTEN, FINE GRADE, $5.49,	5.99
FRENCH SEAL......$2.49,	3.74

FUR GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE OVER EQUAL TO NEW AND AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

LADIES' SUITS.

(Second Floor, Main Building.)

A full assortment of pretty Street Costumes and Evening Dresses.

Special orders filled without extra charge.

GRAY, BROWN, BLUE, AND MIXED CHEVIOTS, BRAID TRIMMED; SOME JACKET EFFECTS, WITH FANCY VESTS OF FIGURED MATELASSE.... $25.34, $29.99, AND	$36.67
HAVANA BROWN OTTOMAN CLOTH, HANDSOMELY TRIMMED WITH BLACK MOIRE SILK	43.99
WELL MADE NAVY AND BLACK SERGE AND CLOTH SUITS.....$6.18, $9.74, $11.71, $14.99, $15.34, $19.99	24.99
BLACK CASHMERE AND HENRIETTA CLOTH SUITS, PLAIN OR TRIMMED WITH FANCY BRAID, AT $8.99, $12.99, $14.99, $17.99, $19.99, $21.34, AND	24.99
NILE GREEN CREPON, HANDSOMELY TRIMMED WITH DARK GREEN VELVET AND SPANGLED LACE	44.67
WHITE CREPON, TRIMMED WITH MAGENTA VELVET	44.67

HOSIERY.

CHILDREN'S CASHMERE HOSE, 1-1 RIB, DOUBLE TOE AND HEEL, FROM 5 TO 9½	39c.
LADIES' PLAIN BLACK CASHMERE HOSE	39c.
LADIES' BLACK FLEECE LINED HOSE, 29c. AND	39c.

SHOES.

500 PAIRS LADIES' FINE KID, TIPPED, BUTTON SHOES. ALSO COMMON-SENSE STYLE	$1.97
500 PAIRS FINER GRADE BLUCHER LACE SHOES; WORTH $3.50	2.19
300 PAIRS "G. E. BARNARD & CO.'S" FINE GRADE CLOTH TOP AND KID FOXED PATENT LEATHER TIPPED SHOES, TURNS AND WELTS; WORTH $5.00	2.89
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER OPERA SLIPPERS	1.37

STERLING SILVER.

(Second Floor, Main Building.)

IN THIS DEPARTMENT WE OFFER 5,000 OUNCES OF STERLING SILVER, COMPRISING SUGAR SPOONS, BUTTER KNIVES, NAPKIN RINGS, AND TABLEWARE GENERALLY AT PRICES BASED ON THE PRESENT LOW VALUE OF SILVER. TO ILLUSTRATE:—500 SETS TEASPOONS, ALL NEW DESIGNS IN DIE WORK, PER SET OF SIX	$3.74

EUROPE'S TALK AND TASKS

RUSSIANS AT TOULON AND THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

ACTS OF THE CZAR THAT ARE NOT LIKED.

French Permitted in Theatres on German Soil.

A RUSSIAN MARRIAGE NOT WANTED.

Uneasiness in Paris Concerning Italy—England's Eye on Morocco—Connaught's Troubles Not Yet Ended—An Outlook in South Africa that Is Not Cheerful—End of the Great Coal War—As to Lord Mayor Shanks—The Yacht Race.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—[By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.]—With to-day's debarkation of common sailors from the Russian fleet assembled at Toulon the Provençal part of this unique international spectacle, which all Europe has been watching, gets well under way. It would be impossible for the most fanatical devotee of the triple alliance to find any fault with at least this portion of the programme. The luxuriant and romantic Mediterranean land outvied itself in the splendor and scope of the welcome which it prepared for these Muscovite guests at the threshold of France, and has done everything with such exuberant and spontaneous joy and such transparently honest southron delight in crowds, tumult, fireworks, and the general racket of an extraordinary carnival that on-lookers cannot help sharing something of the local jubilant spirit.

It must have been the experience of a lifetime to see the throng which staid up all of Thursday night to usher the great day in and never went to bed last night, partly because it was too excited, but more because it had no beds to go to. Toulon is about the most unlikely city in the world for a crowd to get about in. It has narrow and winding streets, no squares to speak of, and one interminable wharf running the whole length of the town's water front. Those who got on the middle of this wharf on Thursday are probably still there, since there are no central outlets and vast crushes have been ceaselessly blocking the ends. The horde of excursionists that have been dumped into the town during the week are now all there. They are computed at 350,000, of whom not a tithe found a roof to sleep under.

When it is reflected that in even ordinary times the whole sanitary processes of the town are carried on with a childlike frankness in the open streets, it can be seen that it would require one of Balzac's old Touraine monks to imagine what the town must be like by this time. One can well believe that no provincial French city in the memory of living men has been the scene of such a colossal popular demonstration, and it is easier still to credit the statement that all the municipal authority regulations and arrangements were knocked out of sight the first minute after this vast host of sightseers had assembled. But the merry and boisterous good nature of a provincal throng en fête ruled the occasion instead, and nothing happened or will happen there to which any but exacting minds can take exception.

What next week in Paris brings forth admittedly is a different matter. It cannot be complained that the French Government has not taken the most earnest precautions not only to keep the public in order but to enforce peace on earth and good will to men as a text upon the Parisian press. But *Le Jour* made a malignant attempt to embitter the popular mind on Monday by a telegram from Marseilles declaring that Italian troops were massed on the Alpine line in warlike outfit, and were expecting an order to cross the French frontier daily. The danger was so great that men on the advanced posts on both sides of the border were sleeping nightly in their clothes. This wildly-alarmist article was summarily suppressed by gendarmes, but not until it had created considerable stir in Paris.

It attracted all the more attention as it was held to fit in in some way with the unexpected resignation of Gen. Mathelin, who, an expert in Alpine topography, strategy, and war, has had command of the whole French forces to be directed against Italy in case of war. The story goes now that he threw up the post because he himself believes Italy intends a sudden and speedy attack and he was refused the reinforcements, new fortifications, and armament which he demanded.

At all events there exists in Paris a very general and marked uneasiness about Italy, which may not be at all warranted, but which, all the same, may easily produce some insult to the Italian Embassy or an attack upon one of the many little Italian colonies in Paris. Happily Parisian crowds have an immemorial habit of not doing precisely the things which it was apprehended that they would do. It will be more in the way of real probabilities that sundry English and American onlookers will be hustled and chased on the suspicion that they are German spies.

But there is in Paris also an extremely noisy and surly minority, no one knows how large, which has become unfriendly to all this Russian business. The Czar's refusal to permit the use of the Russian imperial flag which has been made familiar in the Frenchman's eyes for this dozen years, and his insistence that the French authorities shall not permit anywhere a display of any other Russian ensign but the blue and white St. Andrew's cross, has been analyzed by this part of the community down into the elements of despotic insolence. The police have been busy warning down the ordinary black eagle on a yellow ground, and as the small shopkeepers had laid in a tremendous stock of these there is widespread commercial sulkiness over the change as well.

One little double episode deserves to be noted among the crush of incidents, great and small, which attend this unprecedented and fateful demonstration. The French railways in the west have been for weeks, by permission of the Government in Paris, placarding all the towns on the German frontier and advertising in the Alsatian papers announcements of an exceptional reduction in round-trip fares for Alsatians and Lorrainers wishing to participate in the Russian fêtes either at Toulon or in Paris. The German Government's only answer has been to grant the permission hitherto withheld to the theatres in Metz and Colmar to present their plays in the French language. This is a suavely contemptuous way of telling France that the Alsatians and Lorrainers have become so thoroughly German that there is no longer any harm in their listening to the French tongue on the stage. It is highly characteristic of Caprivi.

We still know nothing, save from Spanish sources, as to what has been done in Morocco, and the only information as to what Spain intends further to do gets its value from the fact that the Spanish Liberals have been cast into the utmost dejection by the Ministerial decision to send out an expedition. Those Liberals, who on the spot regarded this decision as involving a big war, and the ultimate annexation of a large portion of Morocco, foresee in these inevitable European complications the probable strengthening of the dynasty. This view hardly fits in with London's notions of the outlook. If any occupying is to be done, the English will take pains to be the earliest on the ground, and they will play the lion's part in any distribution of Moroccan spoils which may be necessary. Spain's adoption of a vigorous policy cannot but bring England into a posture of active vigilance, ready to prevent the Sultan from making undue concessions on the one hand and to protect him from excessive spoliation on the other.

The unspeakable Grand Duke Serge, with his unhappy wife and younger brother, Paul, has been visiting the Queen at Balmoral, and the two former, on returning to London, had yesterday a particularly long interview with Lord Rosebery at their hotel. They left to-day for the Continent, and it is the impression that they failed in the object of their mission, which is supposed to have been to secure one of the Prince of Wales's daughters as a bride for Paul. This Paul is a widower of thirty-three, with two children, and, though he is not such a beast as Serge, he does not possess much of a reputation even as Russian Princes of the blood imperial go. This apart, there is no question that any kind of Russian marriage with an English Princess would be fiercely unpopular in England.

The Duke of Connaught has by no means got through with the relays of hornets' nests stirred up by the job of his appointment to Aldershot. Immediately after Parliament opens a pointed question will be asked about his accepting the costly silver casket bought by the organized subscriptions of his staff officers at Portsmouth and presented to him at a dinner given when he left that command. There is a clause in the Queen's regulations expressly forbidding either the raising of such subscriptions or the accepting of such presents, and a stout effort will be made to learn whether the War Office holds the Duke to be superior to the laws governing all his brother officers.

So long as the Colonial Office withheld permission for an attack on Lobengula the pictures drawn for us by the Cape telegrams were all of the defenseless settlers shuddering in terror of imminent massacre and of murderous savages lurking in the bush close upon the outskirts of white civilization. Immediately when a permission to fight was given a wonderful transformation scene occurred. Three well-organized columns at once started forth armed with Maxim guns and all the appliances of bush warfare, aggregating 2,200 men, not to mention 1,000 friendly blacks under an old renegade scoundrel named Khama. These columns have been on the move for a week and have not struck an enemy yet, which throws an interesting light on the previous imminence of peril.

Cecil Rhodes is reported to be confident that Lobengula will be wholly smashed within a month. Sir Frederick Carrington and other skilled Zulu campaigners here take a different view and evidently think it an even chance that a British invading force will be exterminated instead. The local optimism seems to be based on the theory that the Matabele will come out and fight at long range in the open where naked savages with assegais stand no chance. Carrington, however, says they are far too cunning for that, and at best it will be a long, bloody, and costly bush campaign.

After three such months as England prays to be delivered from ever experiencing again, the back of the great coal war has definitely been broken. Although the Yorkshire and Lancashire owners are still maintaining a show of holding out, so large a proportion of the other collieries have abandoned the demand for a reduction of wages and have returned to work that coal has already dropped nearly $3 a ton, and general resumption and activity will probably come next week. This victory of the miners has been bought at an awful price, and would not have come at all had it not been for the strenuous efforts of The London Daily Chronicle, which has conducted a single-handed fight among the morning papers of the metropolis, and raised $35,000 in aid of the distress created. Such a wave of public feeling has arisen as no other journal has evoked in England since The Daily News took up the Bulgarian atrocities.

The New-York Times's exclusive report of the oratorical exploits of Lord Mayor Shanks at Chicago, which was cabled over here *in extenso*, may be said to have fulfilled the expectations of all who had taken the trouble to think of Shanks at all. He is at present disowned by both the Parnellites and Nationalists, and certainly is not representative of any class which Irishmen are specially proud of.

John Barry's final decision to resign after a fortnight's earnest protest from all his friends and a large majority of his colleagues leaves the Nationalist Party in a rather bad position for the opening of the coming session. They have a feud in their ranks, for which the electors behind them have given no mandate, yet which Dillon and O'Brien can keep up indefinitely by the mere fact of their handling the funds out of which the bulk of their partisans draw weekly salaries. I have summered and wintered with Irish quarrels for ten years, but have never seen any other so frivolous and discouraging as this stupid mess.

All that Englishmen have thought of as yet to say concerning the yacht races is that at all events the Valkyrie can cross the Atlantic and the Vigilant cannot. This does not seem conspicuously germane, but you may read it somewhere in every article that English editors print on the subject, and I dare say John Bull is getting solid consolation out of it. In any case all his advisers are insisting that he must not dream of going over to the humiliating Yankee device of a centreboard, a thing which the most of them allude to as if it were something criminal, and it seems clear enough that he will continue to fight on the old conservative keel lines. According to the extraordinarily voluminous reports cabled this time to England, Lord Dunraven is represented as kicking a good deal more about the interference by thronging pleasure craft than the accounts of others seemed to warrant, but the eulogium of his Captain and designer upon the Vigilant has been sent without any reservations.

At the venerable Ford Madox Brown's funeral one of the academicians, Alma Tadema, was present. This was better than Albert Moore's interment, also in a London cemetery, which not a single member or associate of the Royal Academy attended. Their Philistine bitterness against real painting is consistent even in death.

Leland's autobiography is having a great vogue here. It is extensively quoted in the papers. The principal promise of an important foreign book comes from the aged Prince De Joinville, who narrates the whole inner story of Louis Philippe's reign and exile, and, moreover, illustrates the book with his own drawings. Marshal MacMahon, who, it is feared, cannot survive the week, finished his memoirs months ago, and Bismarck, who seems to be getting better, promises soon to get actively at work at his.

H. F.

$17.00 to Chicago and Return via N. Y., Ontario & Western R'y on Tuesday, October 17th, via Niagara Falls. Leave West 42d St. Ferry 9:15 A. M. Franklin St. 9:00 A. M. Arrive Chicago 4:30 P. M. next day. Tickets at 371 B'dway, N. Y.—*Adv.*

ADMIRAL AVELAN PLEASED.

Delighted with His Reception by the French at Toulon.

TOULON, Oct. 14.—Until 9 o'clock this morning the weather appreciably diminished the manifestations of popular enthusiasm attending the visit to this port of the Russian fleet of war ships. The air was damp and rain was threatened, but at about 9 o'clock the clouds began to clear away, and the sun was soon shining brightly. The streets became crowded again, and everywhere the enthusiasm of the people began to find new vents.

At an early hour hundreds of crowded craft filled the harbor and carried excursionists to and around the Russian war ships. The owners of the boats used for this purpose charged fabulous sums for the trip, but so anxious were the crowd to see the war vessels that the prices demanded were paid almost without question.

Admiral Avelan, the commander of the Russian squadron, expresed himself in an interview as much delighted with the character of the reception given him and his officers yesterday. He was much pleased by the enthusiasm that was everywhere shown. He had never, he said, witnessed such a warm and hearty welcome. He rejoiced that he was able to accept the invitation to visit Paris that had been extended to him.

The Mayor of Toulon, the Prefect, and the Senators and Deputies from the Department of Var, in which Toulon is situated, paid an official visit to-day to the Emperor Nicholas I., the flagship of the Russian fleet. They were accorded a most enthusiastic reception.

Delegates from Besancon, capital of the Department of Doubs, presented to the Russian sailors to-day gold and silver watches as souvenirs of their visit to French waters. The sailors, in their way, are having as good a time on board their ships as their officers.

The authorities of various provincial towns have sent beautifully-illuminated addresses to Admiral Aveland. The interest of many of the sightseers was attracted today by the ascent of a huge balloon, on the circumference of which was painted in huge letters the name of the airship, Admiral Avelan.

It is a noteworthy fact that none of the Russian sailors have as yet been allowed liberty to visit the shore.

Admiral Rieunier, French Minister of Marine, who came to Toulon to officially welcome the guests of the nation, returned to Paris this morning.

Admiral Avelan attended in the afternoon the fete of 146 gymnastic societies, whose 1,400 young athletes represented every corner of France. Afterward, in the presence of civil, military, and naval officials, a delegation from Rheims presented to Avelan a handsome souvenir from their city. The Admiral expressed his thanks briefly.

Admiral Boissoudy gave a banquet to the Russian and French officers this evening aboard the war ship Formidable. An immense sailcloth tent was erected on the rear deck, and under it, canopied with the flags of the two nations, was spread the horse-shoe table. Admiral Boissoudy, sitting at the head, faced a sixty-three-ton cannon, which was surmounted with a score of flags, interlaced with bayonets so as to spell the words: "Honor, Country—Cronstadt, Toulon." Behind Boissoudy the flags of the two countries were blended and brought to a focus by a strong electric light, which made the whole effect resemble an enormous, many-colored star. The sides of the big tent were draped with tapestry, bearing designs of marine symbols. The rarest flowers were crowded along the table.

As Admiral Avelan boarded the Formidable the band began the national hymn, Boissoudy gave a signal, and the masts and hulls of the whole fleet burst forth with a flood of electric light.

The Venetian fete in the harbor began at 8 o'clock. Thousands of small craft, decorated with multicolored lanterns, moved about incessantly. The quays overlooking the water were packed with people.

The firing of cannon announced the opening of the ball given by the French to the Russian officers, the expense being defrayed by the contribution of one day's pay by every French officer. The decorations of the arsenal grounds, where the ball was given, were decidedly artistic. The ballroom was in an immense barnlike structure, and was tastefully decorated with red cloth and green and yellow garlands, the roof being hidden with white, blue, and red bunting. At every corner of the room a shield was fixed bearing the cross of St. Andrew, the Russian ensign. The walls were covered with weapons. The chandeliers were made of pistols and revolvers, the central chandelier being composed of seventy army revolvers and thirty sabres and pistols, with an electric lamp hanging from every muzzle.

BALTIMORE'S CITY JAIL ON FIRE.

The Prisoners with One Exception Were Rescued, Although Many Were Injured.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 14.—Fire started in the electric light plant of the Brush Company about 10 o'clock last night. It was caused by the crossing of electric wires. Soon the extensive plant was in flames, and no effort could save it from complete ruin. Suddenly the cry went up that the city jail and the Maryland penitentiary buildings, fronting on Madison Street, half a block away, were afire. The sparks found their way down the ventilating shafts of the south wing of the city jail, a big stone structure. In the jail hundreds of prisoners were confined, while across a yard the Maryland penitentiary had locked in its cells 600 convicts.

Instantly there was an uproar among the prisoners in the jail. Smoke was filling the corridors, and the guards, satisfied that the flames would soon be extinguished, examined the locks to see that no prisoner could escape and then went out in the air. Fear turned into mad panic as the smoke thickened, and the confined men shrieked, cursed, and prayed as the thin tongues of flame crept along the sills into the windows of their cells. They beat their heads and tore their clothes in an agony of terror. One poor fellow was later on carried out with a fractured skull.

Meantime the guards, carrying the keys which would have liberated the men from the horrible smoke and fire trap, had realized that the danger was great. They attempted to return to the upper tiers of the south wing and liberate their charges, but were driven back by the impenetrable smoke. The firemen, urged on by the shrieks of the tortured as well as by the cheers of the multitude below, staggered through the corridors, smashing lock after lock and releasing the occupants of the cells.

Many of the prisoners were found unconscious, others in their mad haste to escape jumped from the upper tiers to the floor below. Charles Dunn, colored, was fatally injured in this way and died this morning.

It was more than two hours after the jail took fire before the last unconscious victim was carried out. The patrol wagons and ambulances conveyed thirty of the more seriously injured to the near-by hospitals. The other prisoners were treated and confined in the north wing of the jail or removed to the penitentiary. Seventy-eight women were in another wing of the jail. Great excitement prevailed there, but Matron Bishop gathered the females in the lower hall and quieted their fears.

The fire was confined to the south wing of the jail, which was gutted from roof to cellar. The loss is estimated at $55,000.

Broke in the Car Windows.

As Broadway Cable Car No. 124, in charge of Conductor John Fitzpatrick, was passing City Hall Park on its way up town at 3:40 yesterday afternoon it met with a curious accident. A cart with lumber insecurely loaded was coming down on the right hand side of Broadway with a carpenter's "horse" dangling over the side. The driver of the cart drove so near the cable car that the wooden horse smashed in all the windows but one on that side of the car. The passengers in the car dodged to the other side, and all escaped injury from the flying glass.

Don't miss New-York Central's great World's Fair excursions, Oct. 18 and 19. Only $15 round trip.—*Adv.*

JUDGE MAYNARD DID NO WRONG

GOV. FLOWER DEFENDS HIM AND SAYS A WORD FOR HIMSELF.

Once the Governor Recovered by Strategy a Stolen One-Dollar Bill—Mr. Maynard's Recovering Possession of the Election Returns Was No More Theft Than Was that Act—The Nomination to the Court of Appeals Was Not Made at Senator Hill's Request.

Gov. Roswell P. Flower had some things to say about Judge Maynard, and he said them yesterday to the reporters at the Windsor Hotel. The burden of his statement was a defense of Judge Maynard and, incidentally, of his own action in appointing him.

When asked what he thought about the nomination of Judge Maynard, Gov. Flower began by saying that he regarded him as properly the candidate of the Democratic Party.

When the Governor's attention was called to the allegation that Judge Maynard had stolen election returns, he said:

"Let me tell you a story. When I was a boy, I was a clerk in a country store in Jefferson County, and one day my employer gave me a beautiful one-dollar bank note with a picture of a railroad train upon it. I had never seen a railroad train up to that time—the railroad did not come into the county for another year. I admired the bank note very much and put it away in my big pocketbook. I used to sleep in the store in those days, and that night I invited one of the village boys, a companion of mine, to sleep with me. He did so, and the next morning when I looked into my pocketbook the dollar bill was gone. That night I invited the boy to sleep with me again. He did so, and I waited until the boy got to sleep. Then I took a little roll of brown paper out of his pocket, unrolled it, and found my one-dollar bill. I put it in my pocket and kept it, and that fellow never asked me for it, nor did he accuse me of theft.

"That is the case with Mr. Maynard. What did he steal? Why, he recovered for the people their constitutional rights that had been stolen from them during those years in which the Republicans refused a just apportionment. The people had for years been defrauded of their rights.

"When I carried the State two years ago by a big majority the Republicans saw that everything was gone and that thereafter 100,000 persons would not have to be represented in the Legislature by only one Assemblyman. Then they raised the cry of fraud in those contested Senate districts, and finally they pinned their faith to the contest in Dutchess County. The lawyers who were beaten in the fight at once sought the aid of the Bar Association, and then those men who were jealous of Gov. Hill's success began the fight against Maynard. It was not aimed at Maynard so much as it was at Mr. Hill."

When Gov. Flower was asked if he thought Judge Maynard's act was a legal one, he said he was not a lawyer, but lawyers had already passed upon the case, and the lawyers who disagreed with those who could not see that Mr. Maynard had erred flew to the Bar Association for aid.

"In their attacks," continued Gov. Flower, "they claim that Judge Maynard stole the election returns. Judge Maynard got back the constitutional rights that the Republicans had withheld from the people."

After discussing the question in this strain at some length the Governor said:

"I want to say a few words in regard to my appointment of Judge Maynard. The day of Judge Ruger's funeral I was returning to Albany on the train with Judge O'Brien and other Judges of the Court of Appeals. In discussing the filling of the vacancy upon the bench, Judge O'Brien and the others spoke very highly of Mr. Maynard. They said he had had great experience in the Attorney General's office and in the Treasury Department at Washington. They said he was a Christian gentleman and an honest man.

"I talked with several of the Judges, and they thought Mr. Maynard's appointment would be a good one. The next morning I announced his appointment.

"It was not made at the solicitation of Senator Hill, but because I thought Mr. Maynard was a good lawyer and the man best suited for the place.

"The Bar Association then sought to impeach him before the Legislature. A committee was appointed, an examination was had, and the committee reported the charges unfounded. Judges and legislators alike have apparently seen things in an entirely different light from this Bar Association with its prejudiced committee.

"Within a year from the time of his appointment, Judge Maynard came up for appointment for another vacancy, and I appointed him again. Before doing so I was asked by the Bar Association not to name him. I said to them:

"'I will hear you on anything you have to say as to his record since he has been upon the bench of the Court of Appeals, but I will not hear you on charges that were made prior to his appointment and that were duly investigated and disposed of.'

"I told them that Judge Maynard was a diligent and painstaking Judge, and that he had been doing much of the hard work incident to that hard-working bench. I said if the committee had anything to say against him as a Judge they should bring it out. But they did not want to discuss his record upon the bench. They wanted to go into the old matter of the election returns, and those matters had all been settled."

Gov. Flower said Judge Maynard and the rest of the Democratic State ticket would be elected; that the Republicans could not attack the State ticket or the State Administration; that for lack of campaign matter they had fallen back on the charges against Maynard, and that the State Government's record for economy in expenditures could not be assailed.

Gov. Flower will make two speeches in the course of the campaign. Next Tuesday, with his staff and Troop A, he will go to the dedication of the Battle Monument at Trenton, N. J.

WORKING TO DEFEAT MAYNARD.

Lawyers to Make Protest to the People Against His Election.

The lawyers of this city, regardless of party affiliation, are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of defeating Judge Maynard as a candidate for Justice of the Court of Appeals at the coming election. Concerted action to accomplish that result has been arranged by well-known members of the Association of the Bar of the City of New-York.

A meeting of a number of the members of the association was held Oct. 10 to take some action independent of the organization itself, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committe of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare one or more addresses to the people of this State deprecating the election of Judge Maynard, and to select the names of fifteen persons to take charge of a movement to defeat that nomination, the committee to report at the next session of this body.

The names of the fifteen persons to compose the committee have already been selected and notices sent to them to meet next Tuesday to take immediate action. This independent movement by members of the association has received the commendation of some of the most prominent lawyers in the city.

The addresses to the people will be issued soon. They will clearly set forth the reasons why the election of Judge Maynard is emphatically opposed by the bar of this city.

$15 to Chicago and Return, account Manhattan Day, via New-York, Ontario and Western Railway, via Niagara Falls, Wednesday, Oct. 18, and Thursday, Oct. 19. Leave West Forty-second Street Ferry 9:15 A. M., Franklin Street 9 A. M. Arrive Chicago 4:30 P. M. next day. Tickets at 371 Broadway, New-York.—*Adv.*

FOUR MEN FALL THREE STORIES.

They Were in an Elevator Whose Cable Broke—None Fatally Injured.

The cable of the freight elevator in the five-story building 622 and 624 Broadway broke yesterday afternoon and the four men who were in it were badly hurt. The elevator is in the rear of the building at 156 Crosby Street.

The building was closed at noon yesterday, but a number of men remained to attend to the receiving of some goods. About 3 o'clock four men entered the elevator. They were J. Mulligan, the elevator man, twenty-seven years old, of 11 Ridge Street; J. W. Fallon, John Wallace of 419 Canal Street, and Alfred B. Barnett. Just as the elevator was starting, Nathan Flanders, who was with them, got out, saying, "I'll go up the next trip."

When the elevator reached the third floor Mulligan pulled the rope to stop it. At that minute the cable snapped and the elevator fell to the bottom floor. When it reached the bottom of the shaft it rebounded and threw Barnett out of the door into the arms of Flanders, who caught him. Mulligan's leg was caught on an iron spike and ripped from the ankle to the knee.

The men were sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. Mulligan, in addition to having his leg broken, had the leg bone fractured, while Fallon had an ankle broken. Wallace had his right leg broken in two places, while Barnett got off easily, only having his ankle sprained.

There was only one elevator cable. It was three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Two years ago the passenger elevator in the same building fell with fifteen girls in it, but the safety springs worked all right and no one was hurt.

REV. DR. HAYNES TO RETURN.

To Become Pastor of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The Rev. Dr. Emory J. Haynes was asked today concerning the report that he had accepted a call to St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, New-York City. He confirmed the report. Mr. Haynes expects to be transferred to the New-York Conference in April next. At that time he will assume his new charge.

St. James's is generally considered one of the foremost Methodist Episcopal churches in New-York City. It is a family church, is in a very desirable part of the city, and has a beautiful brownstone edifice, with parsonage attached, on Madison Avenue. Its congregation is made up of wealthy people given to good work.

All this will be quite in contrast with the popular Tremont Temple or People's Church of Boston. But it was from a similar church, the wealthy Washington Avenue Baptist of Brooklyn, that Dr. Haynes went to Tremont Temple eight years ago.

Dr. Haynes expressed himself as exceedingly well satisfied with the appointment arranged for him. He said: "It is precisely to my mind. I shall in many respects regret to leave Boston, where I have many dear friends, whom I shall always cherish. But, on the whole, my long previous residence in Brooklyn has made me essentially a New-Yorker, and I am happy to return."

SAVED BY A SUSPENDER BUCKLE.

Murdock Dingwall Grapled with Thieves and They Fired on Him.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—A suspender buckle saved the life of Murdock Dingwall of Westville last night. He got out of bed during the night to get a drink of water, and saw from his window three men engaged in a unique larceny. They had secured a wheelbarrow and were carting away the big bell of the Westville Methodist Church.

Dingwall instantly grasped the situation. He rushed out upon the thieves, knocked one of them over, and grasped the second by the throat. The third drew a revolver and fired.

The bullet struck Dingwall and he released his captive, thinking he was mortally wounded. The thieves fled, and before Dingwall discovered that he was uninjured they had disappeared. An examination disclosed the fact that his suspender buckle had deflected the course of the bullet, which rolled out of his clothing.

The thieves left town, but the police are on their track. Dingwall will preserve the buckle as a relic. The bell they attempted to steal weighs nearly 2,000 pounds. What disposition they intended to make of it is difficult to conceive.

A Dull Session of the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—At no time during the day were there more than 100 members present in the House, and the discussion on the bill for the suspension for six months of the provisions of the Geary Chinese Exclusion bill was rather dreary and uninteresting. It was participated in by Messrs. Maguire of California, Outhwaite of Ohio, Everett of Massachusetts, Herman of Oregon, Sibley of Pennsylvania, Mahon of Pennsylvania, Williams of Mississippi, and Helborn of California.

Without disposing of the bill the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

Lamp Upset by Wind and a House Burned.

The country house of Owen Mathews, at Flatbush, L. I., was burned early yesterday morning during the gale. Mr. Mathews left the lamp burning on a table near the window on Friday night as a number of burglaries have been committed lately in the neighborhood. The wind blew the shutters open and threw the lamp to the floor. In a few minutes the house was ablaze. Mrs. Mathews, who is an invalid, was carried out of the house insensible by the firemen. The loss will amount to $12,000. Mr. Mathews is in business at 40 White Street, this city.

Business Failure, Ill Health, Suicide.

Hugh O'Reilly, living at 300 East Ninety-eighth Street, cut his throat yesterday afternoon and died at the Presbyterian Hospital last night. Mrs. O'Reilly complained that it took three-quarters of an hour to get an ambulance after a call for one was made. O'Reilly formerly kept a saloon at Jefferson and Monroe Streets, but failed about two years ago, and since then he has been tending bar at different saloons. He has been in ill health for some time, and yesterday afternoon, before he cut his throat, he went out to get some money from a friend, but failed.

London Socialists Fined.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Socialist, Williams, who led 250 unemployed workingmen to the Mansion House yesterday and sang with them the "Marseillaise," was fined 5s. in a police court to-day. His colleague, Heather, was fined 20s. The fines were paid out of the fund for the unemployed.

Verdict Against Prof. Smith Confirmed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The Presbyterian Synod, by a vote of 78 to 51, today sustained the action of the Presbytery in suspending Prof. H. P. Smith for heresy.

H. F. Bindseil, manufacturer of finest Furs at lowest prices. 861 Broadway, near 17th St.—*Adv.*

Reduced Rates, World's Fair.
Excursion and one-way tickets to Chicago, (out one route, return another,) Pacific coast; other points West and South. Berths secured, baggage checked. Waiting room for ladies. Write for information and rates. Lansing's Ticket Office, 397 Broadway.—*Adv.*

CAN FORCE A VOTE ON REPEAL

VICE PRESIDENT STEVENSON HAS THE POWER TO DO SO.

Mr. Simon Sterne Says the Situation Demands Heroic Treatment—With the Aid of the Senate Majority the Presiding Officer Can Apply the Remedy—By Declining to Entertain Dilatory Motions and Forcing a Vote the Sherman Law Can Be Promptly Repealed.

The tactics of obstruction practiced by the minority in the Senate, which has caused tiresome delay in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law, and prevented the majority from acting in response to the overwhelming sentiment of the country, has caused discussion among men of law and business in this city as to methods which might best be adopted to bring about the immediate repeal of the obnoxious law.

In an interview with Simon Sterne, the well-known lawyer of 56 Beaver Street, a reporter for The New-York Times was yesterday told of one method which would, if put in practice, quickly afford the desired relief. Mr. Sterne's suggestion is a heroic one, but as he said, "the situation is one which demands heroic treatment." Mr. Sterne says the best feature of the plan is its practicability.

"The obstruction in the Senate can be overcome at any time," Mr. Sterne said, "and whenever the presiding officer, Vice President Stevenson, sees fit to boldly meet it.

"Assuming there is a clear majority in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law, Mr. Stevenson can press a vote, with the consent of that majority, although there is no rule recognized of cloture or call for the previous question. The method is perfectly simple. The presiding officer declines to entertain dilatory motions, and on appeals from his decision the majority sustains him. He then puts a vote on the main question, after disposing of the various amendments then before the house, without recognizing any further motions to amend, has the vote and majority recorded, certifies the bill to the President, which, with his signature, becomes a law, although half the rules and customs of the Senate may have been violated in enacting it."

"Would such action be legal?" Mr. Sterne was asked.

"Absolutely," replied Mr. Sterne. "The courts will not take judicial notice of the rules of a legislative body, and will not sit in review of the rulings of a presiding officer so long as the constitutional requirements as to legislation have been satisfied.

"The Supreme Court of the United States, in the tariff cases argued and decided within the past few years, wherein the question of the rulings of Speaker Reed were under consideration, in substance acted upon that very principle.

"Such a course might involve some embarrassment to the Vice President in continuing to be the presiding officer of a legislative body whose rules and customs he had violated, but the right-minded and thinking people of the country, taking into consideration the great necessity of the situation, would feel so deeply grateful to Mr. Stevenson that he could well afford any temporary disadvantages that might result from his taking such a course.

"The rules of a legislative body as to the conduct of its legislation are very much like the personal resolutions of a financier or a commercial house as to the manner in which he or it sees fit to conduct himself or itself for the purpose of expediting or advancing the business of the financier or the commercial house. A violation of any such rule or set of rules would be no defense against any contract made by the individual financier of a commercial house. There are times when such rules, intended for the conduct of business, must and should be violated for the purpose of promoting the best interests desired.

"The courtesy of the Senate, which prevents the adoption of a call for the previous question as a means for closing the debate, has its foundation in the purpose to give to each Senator an opportunity to express his views upon a public measure, so as to enlighten and possibly influence, by the expression of such views, his brother Senators. When, however, a full opportunity has been afforded to every Senator to persuade and convince his fellow-members, further persistence in speech becomes mere obstruction, and, in essence and substance, no rule is violated if a legislative body disregards a regulation which was intended for one purpose and is avowedly used for another and opposite purpose.

"If the majority is determined in favor of repeal, as we are led to believe it is, and Vice President Stevenson stands with Mr. Cleveland on the pressing financial question of the hour, there should be no difficulty in finding a solution and there ought to be no longer any embarrassment in the situation."

The Merchants' Bank of Lockport.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The following shows the result of the examination of the Merchants Bank of Lockport, made after it was closed by the Banking Department on the sixth day of this month:

Assets.—Loans and discounts, $266,163.72; United States bonds, $1,120; stocks and bonds, $10,850; real estate, $12,767.30; judgments, $859.68; cash and cash items, 9,573.50; due from banks, $7,681.96; overdrafts, $4,808.88; total, $313,838.04.

Liabilities.—Capital stock, $100,000; due depositors, $181,125.97; partial payments, loans, and discounts, $5,880.88; notes rediscounted, $13,300; due to banks and bankers, $7,403.55; interest due depositors, (estimated,) $1,000; rebate on loans and discounts, (estimated,) $1,000; total, $309,710.40.

Regarding this examination, Superintendent Preston says:

There will be a large shrinkage in the loans and discounts owing to the fact that the defalcation was carried on in that item, together with some uncollectible paper. There will also be a loss on the stocks and bonds, real estate, judgments, and overdrafts. The amount of the deficiency cannot be told at present. At any event the bank is clearly insolvent.

A Disastrous Fire at Allentown.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Oct. 14.—The most disastrous fire in the history of Allentown occurred last night. The loss will reach about $300,000. The forty-mile gale was the cause of the disaster, the telephone wires becoming crossed with live wires and setting fire to the switchboard in the Telephone Exchange. The Weightman Building, worth $30,000, was soon in a blaze, and the fire communicated to the Breinig and Bachman Building, which cost $105,000. Fanned by the hurricane, both buildings were destroyed, and the falling walls crushed the Jacoby and Republikaner Building, worth $20,000. The offices of the Democratic State Chairman, J. Marshall Wright, and his brother, Robert E. Wright, once Democratic candidate for Auditor General, were burned, with a library worth $12,000; insurance, $6,000. Kauffman & Renninger's law library, worth $10,000, was also destroyed; insurance, $2,000.

Two Chinamen Homeward Bound.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Ah Mee and Ching Gun, the first Chinese ordered to be deported from this city, were taken to New-York this morning in charge of United States Marshal Colesbury and Deputy Marshal Keifer. The Chinamen are to leave New-York by steamer for New-Orleans, and will thence be taken to San Francisco by rail. Deputy Keifer will be in charge of the deported Mongolians until the latter place is reached.

"Manhattan Day" at the World's Fair.
For cheap excursions via Erie Lines, see "excursion column."—*Adv.*

UNCERTAINTY IN TAMMANY

ITS CITY AND COUNTY NOMINEES NOT YET DECIDED UPON.

A Campaign Almost Without a Parallel—No Anti-Tammany Democratic Combination—City and County Nominations to be Made Tuesday—Some Judges Will Be Renominated, but No One Can Now Name the Nominees for Controller, Sheriff, District Attorney, or Surrogate.

The local political situation in this city, just on the eve of the City County Convention, is almost without a parallel. It is the first time in many years that there has not been an anti-Tammany Democratic combination of some sort in the field at this stage of the campaign.

The Tammany City and County Convention will be called to order at 8 o'clock Tuesday night in the great hall of the Fourteenth Street Wigwam. It is the last day upon which nominations can be made, and there will be no adjournment. Although it is so near the convention day, no one—perhaps not even Mr. Croker himself, so rapidly are changes made when it comes to the finish—can make up a list of the nominations with any degree of accuracy. The renomination of Judge Miles Beach for the Court of Common Pleas, of Judge Fitzsimons for the City Court, and the nomination of Lewis J. Conlan for Judge McGown's place on the City Court bench are practically agreed upon, but the nominations for Controller, Sheriff, District Attorney, and Surrogate are still in the air, if the testimony of some of the Tammany leaders can be depended upon. The meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee to-morrow may help to clear up the situation, but it is doubtful if much will be known until after the meeting of the same committee on Tuesday afternoon, when the "slate" will be made up, and when Richard Croker will give his final opinions. It is a curious situation, due wholly to the discipline which is maintained by the Tammany "machine."

As soon as the local ticket is nominated Tammany will begin its end of the State campaign. The plan is to make a big fight for the election of Judge Maynard and to render as much help in that direction to the State organization as possible. It was by no means certain yesterday that Controller Myers would not be renominated by Tammany. John B. Sexton's chances for the nomination as Sheriff were said to be improved. For the latter office Police Justice Thomas L. Feitner was much talked about.

The adjournment of the Tammany Judicial District Convention on Friday night in the Second Judicial District was a great surprise, because it was believed that Civil Justice Charles M. Clancy would be renominated. It was as much a surprise to Mr. Clancy as to any one else. He was reasonably confident of getting the nomination, and, while he may yet be able to get it, his friends are feeling worried over the situation. The Second Assembly District controls the vote in the Second Judicial District, and there are several candidates in that district for the place. Police Justice Divver had a talk with Richard Croker about the matter yesterday, but the result of their consultation could not be ascertained. When seen by a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday Mr. Clancy was still hopeful that he would get a renomination. His friends say that if he does not get it he will be provided for in some other way.

The nomination of James A. Sheffield for member of Assembly was brought about through the work of Good Government Club D. Some time ago a committee from that organization went to the Republican headquarters in the Eleventh Assembly District and asked for the name of the candidate who was to be nominated. One or two names were mentioned in connection with the nomination. None of the proposed candidates seemed satisfactory to Good Government Club D, and the organization was asked if it could find a stronger man. It selected and submitted the name of Mr. Sheffield, and the Republicans decided to nominate him. Mr. Sheffield is a member of Good Government Club D and of the Republican Club. He is a member of the law firm of Betts, Atterbury, Hyde & Betts. He is a graduate of Yale, and was orator of his class. He is not yet thirty years old.

SEARCH FOR REPUBLICAN LAMBS.

Mr. Patterson Seeking Those Willing to be Sacrificed in the Local Election.

Jacob M. Patterson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, and John Sabine Smith, President of the Republican County Committee, are searching in the highways and the byways of this city for good, fat Republican lambs who are willing to sacrifice themselves upon the crumbling altar of the "Grand Old Party," and go down to certain defeat in November on the local ticket. Diogenes, with his lantern, according to a distinguished Republican, had an easier task than Patterson and Smith.

Up to last night the search had been practically fruitless. One reason for this may be that Mr. Patterson is a man who likes to deal and dicker with anti-Tammany Democrats. There is a subtle charm for him in the word "combination." John Sabine Smith is with Mr. Patterson in all his projects now because Mr. Patterson organized the anti-Bartlett delegates to the Syracuse Convention in favor of Mr. Smith. Mr. Patterson would like very much to indorse Theodore W. Myers, Jr., for Controller and Rastus S. Ransom for Surrogate, in case they are not nominated by Tammany Hall. He would also like to make other combinations. There are members of the Republican County Committee's Executive Committee, however, who do not agree with Mr. Patterson, and who say openly that they want nothing whatever to do with Democrats, but they do not seem to be in the majority.

This was shown at the meeting of the Executive Committee last Wednesday. Frank Raymond introduced a resolution providing that no Democrats should be indorsed for any office this year by the Republicans. As soon as this was laid before the meeting, Messrs. Patterson and Smith at once put their heads together, and the result was that the Raymond resolution was voted down and a resolution introduced by John Sabine Smith as a substitute was adopted. Mr. Smith's resolution apparently meant the same thing, but it left a loophole open for combinations. This action is said to have created a great deal of ill feeling in the committee, which is not pulling very well together. It was not the plan of the Republican leaders to have the action taken on the Raymond resolution become known to the public.

These same leaders are doing a great deal of worrying about campaign funds. They will argue with the State Committee that money in plenty should be allowed them in order that they may keep down the Democratic plurality on the State ticket in this city. They will argue that the counties above the Harlem can take care of themselves, and that New-York City should be the great centre of expenditure. Mr. Patterson and his followers, however, are not especially in favor with T. C. Platt just now. Some interesting telegrams have passed between certain Republicans in this city and Mr. Platt in Chicago during the past few days, and it is said that some of them contained uncomplimentary remarks about Mr. Patterson.

"You can put it down in black and white," said a leading Republican yesterday, "that this is the last local campaign which Patterson will be permitted to manage, or mismanage, if you would rather put it in that way."

Mr. Patterson's Committee on Candidates met again yesterday afternoon and talked and talked. Two of the members of this committee are themselves candidates for places on the ticket, if all signs are not misleading. They are John Sabine Smith, who has got into the habit of being a candidate, and John Simpson, the Republican leader of the Fifth Assembly District. Mr. Smith would not mind running for Surrogate if he thought that there was any chance of his being elected, and John Simpson would be delighted to be Sheriff. An effort has been made to get Col. S. V. R. Cruger to go upon the ticket for Controller, but Col. Cruger has stood in the breach so often that it is said he feels that he has done his full duty in accepting nominations that mean defeat.

Charles H. Murray, the Republican leader of the Third Assembly District, has been talked of as a candidate for District Attorney. Two ambitious young Republican lawyers desirous of free advertisements will be named for Judges of the City Court. The ticket, however, has not yet taken shape, and the Patterson Searching Committee is still at work.

ESTIMATES IN SENATE DISTRICTS.

A Careful Canvass Gives the Democrats Eighteen Out of Thirty-two Districts.

Soon after the Senate districts of the State were reapportioned, a year ago last Summer, the managers of the Democratic State Committee decided that it would be a good plan to have a careful examination made of the new districts, with a view to securing estimates of the probable Democratic or Republican pluralities. Such an examination was made and the probable vote in the new districts was carefully figured out. As a result of the examination, the Democratic managers have concluded that the party will carry in the election of this year eighteen of the thirty-two Senatorial districts, and may carry two more.

The Second District, which takes in Richmond and part of Kings Counties, is Democratic, as are also the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Senate Districts, which are in Kings County. The Fourth Senate District in Kings County is put down as certainly Republican. The Senate districts from the Seventh to the Fourteenth, inclusive, are all in the City of New-York and are all Democratic.

The estimates in the other districts are as follows:

First District.—Queens County, 3,391 Dem.; Suffolk, 727 Rep. Democratic plurality, 2,664.

Fifteenth.—Twenty-fourth Ward of New-York, 1,800 Dem.; Westchester, 2,632 Dem.; Putnam, 297 Rep. Democratic plurality, 4,135.

Sixteenth.—Orange, 660 Rep.; Rockland, 880 Dem.; Dutchess, 398 Rep. Republican plurality, 178.

Seventeenth.—Sullivan, 97 Rep.; Ulster, 358 Dem.; Greene, 143 Rep.; Schoharie, 1,295 Dem. Democratic plurality, 1,413.

Eighteenth.—Columbia, 484 Dem.; Rensselaer, 1,213 Dem. Democratic plurality, 1,697.

Nineteenth.—Albany, 596 Democratic plurality.

Twentieth.—Herkimer, 693 Rep.; Montgomery, 281 Rep.; Schenectady, 600 Dem.; Saratoga, 1,628 Rep. Republican plurality, 2,002.

Twenty-first.—Fulton and Hamilton, 26 Dem.; Washington, 3,063 Rep.; Warren, 992 Rep.; Essex, 1,926 Rep.; Clinton, 1,105 Rep., and Franklin, 2,499 Rep. Republican plurality, 9,559.

Twenty-second.—St. Lawrence, 7,021 Rep.; Jefferson, 2,675 Rep.; Oswego, 3,283 Rep. Republican plurality, 12,979.

Twenty-third.—Lewis, 596 Rep.; Oneida, 807 Rep.; Otsego, 687 Rep. Republican plurality, 2,090.

Twenty-fourth.—Onondaga, 4,108 Rep.; Madison, 2,479 Rep. Republican plurality, 6,587.

Twenty-fifth.—Delaware, 1,715 Rep.; Chenango, 1,105 Rep.; Cortland, 1,227 Rep.; Tioga, 1,298 Rep.; Broome, 2,219 Rep. Republican plurality, 7,564.

Twenty-sixth.—Tompkins, 1,313 Rep.; Cayuga, 3,342 Rep.; Wayne, 2,230 Rep.; Ontario, 943 Rep.; Yates, 1,303 Rep. Republican plurality, 9,131.

Twenty-seventh.—Seneca, 87 Dem.; Chemung, 749 Rep.; Steuben, 2,270 Rep.; Schuyler, 924 Rep. Republican plurality, 3,856.

Twenty-eighth.—Monroe County, 3,621 Rep.

Twenty-ninth.—Niagara, 187 Dem.; Livingston, 1,214 Rep.; Wyoming, 1,482 Rep.; Orleans, 1,052 Rep.; Genesee, 1,039 Rep. Republican plurality, 4,600.

Thirtieth.—Part of Erie County, 3,951 Democratic plurality.

Thirty-first.—Part of Erie County, 3,860 Republican plurality.

Thirty-second. — Allegany, 2,550 Rep.; Cattaraugus, 2,220 Rep.; Chautauqua, 5,198 Rep. Republican plurality, 9,968.

The examinations upon which these figures are based were made before the Senatorial candidates were selected, but they can be regarded as the basis upon which the Democrats are making their canvass for the Senate, the control of which will be more hotly contested this year than it has been in some time.

TAMMANY SENATE NOMINEES.

Three Renominations Made—Some Assemblymen on the Ticket.

Tammany put its eight Senatorial candidates in nomination last night. Only three of the Senators from this city who served during the last two years are renominated. They are Gen. Martin T. McMahon, John F. Ahearn, and Jacob A. Cantor. The "slate" as published in The New-York Times on Friday went through, and the conventions were all enthusiastic affairs. Four men who were members of this year's Assembly were put on the high road to the Senate. They are Timothy D. Sullivan, Frank A. O'Donnel, Joseph C. Wolff, and Thomas C. O'Sullivan.

T. D. Sullivan has served several terms in the Assembly from the old Second District. He is now the Tammany leader of the Third Assembly District. His sobriquet "Dry Dollar" and his ready wit have made him well known. Mr. O'Donnell represented the Twelfth Assembly District in the Assembly this year. He has been identified with local politics for many years, and was associated with the late Senator Edward P. Hagan in his political work. T. C. O'Sullivan represented the new Nineteenth Assembly District in this year's Assembly, and J. C. Wolff represented the Sixteenth. Charles L. Guy, who was nominated in the Thirteenth District, is Secretary to the Pontiac Club, the Tammany social organization in the Twenty-third Assembly District. Mr. Guy was formerly one of the best-known stenographers in the city. He took the proceedings in the Fassett investigation. He became a lawyer, and now holds a place in the Surrogate's office. He never before received a nomination.

The nominees are named below, a star (*) preceding the names of those who are renominated:

District.		*District.*	
7.	*Martin T. McMahon.	11.	Joseph C. Wolff.
8.	*John F. Ahearn.	12.	Thomas C. O'Sullivan.
9.	Timothy D. Sullivan.	13.	Charles L. Guy.
10.	Frank A. O'Donnell.	14.	*Jacob A. Cantor.

Tammany Constitutional Delegates.

The following delegates to the Constitutional Convention were nominated at the Tammany Senatorial District Conventions last night:

Seventh District—Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, Wright Holcomb, District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, John M. Bowers, and Arthur D. Williams.

Eighth—Surrogate Frank T. Fitzgerald, Judge Leonard A. Giegerich, Morris Tekulsky, Elliott Sandford, and John Bigelow.

Ninth—Joseph H. Ohmier, Police Justice Joseph Koch, Charles Goeller, Abraham Hertzberg, and Henry D. Hotchkiss.

Tenth—Judge Charles H. Truax, Delos McCurdy, Gideon J. Tucker, W. Q. Titus, and James W. McLaughlin.

Eleventh—William T. Ryan, Thomas Smith, John F. Carroll, Charles F. Allen, and P. J. Deeling.

Twelfth—David McClure, Nelson Smith, W. McM. Speer, Jacob Marks, and John D. Crimmins.

Thirteenth—A. H. Green, Thomas Gilleran, Joseph I. Greene, Eugene Durnin, and James P. Campbell.

Fourteenth—Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Michael J. Mulqueen, John A. Deady, ex-Judge Stephen S. Blake, and Chauncey S. Truax.

Republican Assembly Nominations.

Republican nominations for the Assembly were made in this city last night as follows:

District.		*District.*	
1.	Edward Brady.	16.	Jacob Hassinger.
2.	Charles Bacigalupo.	17.	Robert Miller.
3.	Adjourned to Oct. 16.	18.	Adjourned to Oct. 17.
4.	Joseph J. Stafford.	19.	Edward R. Duffy.
5.	Adjourned to Oct. 17.	20.	Amos H. Stephens.
6.	Samuel J. Lederer.	21.	Otto Irving Wise.
7.	Adjourned to Oct. 16.	22.	Adjourned to Oct. 16.
8.	Charles La Maida.	23.	Judson Lawson.
9.	Adjourned to Oct. 16.	24.	Thomas Lusk.
10.	J. Henry Escbert.	25.	Adjourned to Oct. 17.
11.	James R. Sheffield.	26.	A. Farley.
12.	Adjourned to Oct. 16.	27.	Thomas H. Robertson.
13.	William S. Waterhouse.	28.	T. N. Fitzgerald.
14.	Eben Thomas.	29.	Adjourned to Oct. 16.
15.	Seth Wilks.	30.	Adjourned to Oct. 17.

Anti-Gleason Nominees.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Oct. 14.—The faction of the Democratic Party opposed to the ex-Mayor held their City Convention to-night. They nominated the following ticket: For Police Justices—Stephen J. Kavanagh and Bartholomew J. McGarvan; for Aldermen at Large—Matthew J. Smith and Jacob Bartow; for Overseer of the Poor—Patrick J. Harrigan; for City Constable—Martin Paraan; for Game Constable—Adolph Stoichitschy. The Jefferson or Sanford wing of the Long Island City Democracy held its City Convention to-night in the Astoria Opera House. The following ticket was placed in the field: Supervisor—Michael E. Fay; Aldermen at Large—Joseph McGee and Benjamin Wingrove; Justices of the Peace—Charles E. Duffy and James Ingram; Overseer of the Poor—John Tallon; Constable—Conrad Diestel; Game Constable—Joseph Geiser.

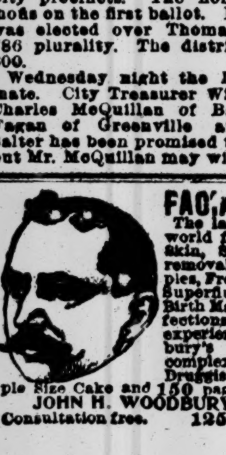
Nominations in Atlantic County, N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 14.—The County Conventions of both parties were held at Egg Harbor City to-day. The race-track question was the principal issue. Although there was a vigorous movement against Charles A. Baake, who voted for the bills in the last Legislature, he succeeded in getting the nomination on the Republican ticket. Smith E. Johnson of Atlantic City was named by the Republicans for Sheriff and Charles Creassey of Egg Harbor Township for Coroner. The Democrats named Mayor Fred Schuchardt of Egg Harbor City for Assembly, Charles E. Cope of this city for Sheriff, and Daniel E. Whealy, also of this city, for Coroner. Schuchardt is an anti-race-track man, and so stated in the convention.

Nominated for the New-Jersey Assembly.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., Oct. 14.—Ebenezer Berry, Jr., was to-night renominated for Assemblyman in the First District of Hudson County, comprising Bayonne and five Jersey City precincts. The nomination was unanimous on the first ballot. Last year Mr. Berry was elected over Thomas Magner (Dem.) by 786 plurality. The district is Democratic by 600.

Wednesday night the Democrats will nominate. City Treasurer William D. Salter and Charles McQuillan of Bayonne and Michael Fagan of Greenville are candidates. Mr. Salter has been promised the majority of votes, but Mr. McQuillan may win, nevertheless.



FACIAL BLEMISHES.
The largest institution in the world for the treatment of the Skin, Scalp, Nerves and Blood, removal of Moles, Warts, Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Red Veins, Superfluous Hair, Powder and Birth Marks, and all Skin imperfections. 20 years practical experience. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap for the complexion. For sale at all Druggists. Send 10c. for Sample Size Cake and 150 page Book, illustrated.
JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist,
Consultation free. 125 West 42d St., N. Y.

TWO SETS OF DELEGATES

SECOND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN HERKIMER COUNTY.

Fight Grows Hot Between Administration Men and Machinists—Contest Between Factions to be Taken Into Court to Decide Which Shall Have Its Ticket Pronounced "Regular"—Cleveland Men Control in Genesee County—Maynard to be Cut There—Results Elsewhere.

HERKIMER, Oct. 14.—Democratic County Convention No. 2 was held here to-day. It was alleged to be a convention of the regular Democratic organization. It was controlled by the State machine men, led by Clinton Beckwith. Resolutions indorsing the entire State ticket were adopted and the following ticket was nominated: Member of Assembly—Hiram Broat; County Treasurer—Irving E. Petrie; School Commissioners—Nelson P. Smith and Miss Hattie Rathbun. The ticket is entirely different from that nominated yesterday by the Administration Democrats.

be taken to the courts to determine which is entitled to have its ticket printed as the regular Democratic ticket.

BATAVIA, Oct. 14.—At the Genesee County Convention to-day the Administration Democrats controlled every delegate. The proceedings were harmonious and there was no hitch in the programme mapped out by the Cleveland leaders. Alderman Robert S. Fargo of Batavia was nominated by acclamation for member of Assembly, and strong nominations were made for the county offices. The Republican Convention held on Monday nominated, after a bitter struggle, men who are unpopular, but, with the exception of School Commissioner, they will probably elect their ticket.

Maynard will be cut here more or less, but the Democratic State ticket will poll its average vote. The organization here is in complete control of Cleveland men.

NEWBURG, Oct. 14.—The Democrats of the First Orange District met here to-day and placed in nomination Edward D. Woodhull, Secretary of the New-York Milk Exchange, of Monroe, for member of Assembly. The office went begging, and it is not certain that the nominee will accept, as the district is so heavily Republican that only a split in the party gives the opponents a chance of election. David A. Morrison, who has held the office of School Commissioner for nine years, was renominated. He recently moved from the country to this city, and as the city voters have no say in the election it is claimed that the nomination is not legal.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 14.—The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Dutchess County met in convention to-day and nominated J. W. Toler of Red Hook for the Assembly. The nomination was made by acclamation. Edward Drake of Poughkeepsie was nominated for School Commissioner.

The nominee for the Assembly in the First District of Dutchess County is Oakley I. Norris of Hughsonville.

ELMIRA, Oct. 14.—At the Chemung County Democratic Convention this afternoon, Robert P. Bush, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, was nominated for Assemblyman.

CARMEL, Oct. 14.—At the Democratic Convention of Putnam County, held here to-day, Asbury C. Townsend was nominated for the Assembly. The Republican Convention will be held here on Tuesday. Hamilton Fish will be nominated.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14.—The Democrats of the Fourth Assembly District met in postponed convention to-day and again adjourned without making a nomination. It was announced that the man who had the offer of the nomination under consideration could not decide before Tuesday.

Edward Gallagher, Republican member of the last Assembly from the Third Erie District, publishes a card to-day announcing himself as an independent Republican candidate in the Fourth District, formerly the Third. He says the opposition to his nomination by the regular organization emanated principally from the newspapers, and he proposes to test whether the newspapers or the people rule.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Candidates Named for Assemblymen and Local Offices.

FONDA, Oct. 14.—The Republican Convention of Montgomery County, held here to-day, placed the following ticket in nomination: Member of Assembly—E. Watson Gardiner of Amsterdam; County Treasurer—William Clark of Fort Plain; School Commissioner—John H. Weinmann of Fonda; Coroner—Dr. W. J. Peddie. Gardiner was an aspirant for the Assembly nomination last year, but was defeated in the convention. He is quite popular in his part of the county. His opponent, Martin Williams of St. Johnsville, is, however, a strong candidate.

NEWBURG, Oct. 14.—The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Orange County to-day placed in nomination Howard Thornton of Newburg for member of Assembly, this being the second time only since the district was formed that a candidate has been placed in nomination for the office three successive terms. The district is largely Republican and a nomination is equivalent to an election.

Charles Rivenburg of Woodbury was nominated for School Commissioner.

HUDSON, Oct. 14.—The Republican Convention of Columbia County was held in this city to-day. The machine in this county is so thoroughly controlled by ex-Marshal Louis F. Payn, Thomas Platt's lieutenant, that conventions on the surface are veritable love feasts. H. V. Esselstyn, Chairman of the County Committee, called the convention to order and J. Spencer Hosford of Livingston was elected Chairman. Ex-Assemblyman John C. Hogeboom of this city was nominated for the Assembly, and Jeremiah S. Miller of Copake was nominated for Sheriff.

The friends of Jacob Duntz in the convention were disgruntled because the Assembly nomination was not given to him, but as one of the delegates who is close to Mr. Payn said before the convention that if Mr. Hogeboom could pledge the necessary financial obligation imposed he would have the nomination, it is presumed that that matter was fixed to the satisfaction of Mr. Payn.

ROMULUS, Oct. 14.—The Seneca County Republican Convention, held here to-day, nominated Harry M. Glenn for member of Assembly, Charles I. Vanliew for County Treasurer, Charles V. Hogeland for School Commissioner, and Jacob Kuney for Superintendent of Poor. There were no contests.

HARMONY IN ALBANY COUNTY.

Four Men Nominated for Assembly in Five Conventions.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—Five Democratic Assembly Conventions were held in Albany County's four Assembly districts to-day. Two conventions have nominated the same man, so that there will be but one Democratic candidate in each district.

Ex-Assemblyman Michael J. Nolan had been slated for the Assembly nomination in the First District, but late yesterday afternoon it was decided among the leaders to substitute ex-Supervisor William Lasch. This was done at the request of the German Democrats, who are largely in the majority in the First District.

At the convention which was held at Coeymans, Edward J. Nolan made a bitter speech over the substitution of Mr. Lasch for his brother. He held that no nationality should be recognized. He charged Mr. Lasch with being disloyal to the Democratic Party. But little notice was taken of Mr. Nolan's remarks, and when they were concluded, he retired from the convention hall and did not return. Mr. Lasch was nominated unanimously. Resolutions complimenting the leaders of the party were passed.

In the Second District, located in the City of Albany, William R. Carroll and John J. Rork were presented as candidates for the nomination for Assemblyman. The delegates of the Eighth Ward were absent. The vote resulted: Carroll 18, Rork 4. Mr. Carroll was declared the nominee.

In the Third District convention, held in Albany this evening, Alderman James Brennan was nominated for the Assembly.

In the Fourth District two conventions were held. That of the Administration men took place in West Troy, and that of the Hill-Garside faction in Cohoes. John A. McMason presided over the West Troy gathering. Justice Patrick Grogan presented the name of Curtis N. Douglass of Watervliet for member of Assembly, and it went through without opposition. At the Cohoes convention, presided over by ex-Alderman Largett of Cohoes, ex-Police Capt. Boyland presented Mr. Douglass's name. There was no opposition. City Attorney Niver of Cohoes offered resolutions commending the Democracy of President Cleveland, Gov. Flower, and Senators Hill and Murphy, and lauding Isaac H. Maynard. United support was pledged to the ticket, and the convention adjourned. Mr. Douglass formerly resided in New-York City, and up to the first campaign of President Cleveland was a Republican. The other nominees have always been Democrats.

WESTCHESTER CONVENTIONS.

Republicans Nominate Part of Their County Ticket and Other Officers.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 14.—The Republican County Convention of Westchester County was held here to-day. D. W. Travis of Peekskill presided. Dr. Archibald D. Banning of Mount Vernon, Dr. Charles A. Miles of Yonkers, and Joseph A. Apgar of Peekskill were nominated for Coroners, and Walter H. Haight for Justice of Sessions. As there was no candidate for the office of County Treasurer, a resolution was adopted that the convention was unprepared to make any nomination.

The following County Committee was appointed from the towns named: Bedford, William H. Robertson; Cortlandt, Edward Bellefeuille; East Chester, Alfred E. Smith, Jr.; Greenburgh, Frank V. Millard; Harrison, Thomas Halstead; Lewisboro, Cyrus Lawrence; Mamaroneck, William A. Boyd; Mount Pleasant, Samuel T. Horton; Mount Vernon, Thomas R. Hodge; New-Castle, Francis M. Carpenter; New-Rochelle, Charles H. Young; North Castle, James Hopkins; North Salem, O. J. Whitlock; Ossining, W. W. Ryder; Pelham, William H. Sparks; Poundridge, Aaron H. Wood; Rye, W. L. Ward; Scarsdale, Bradford Rhodes; Somers, James P. Teed; Westchester, John M. Stewart; White Plains, E. B. Long; Yonkers, John C. Shotts; Yorktown, Edward Keer.

The committee organized by electing ex-Collector William H. Robertson, Chairman; Charles H. Young, Secretary, and Francis M. Carpenter, Treasurer.

The Second Assembly District Republican Convention nominated Alfred M. Perrin of Mamaroneck for member of Assembly. Mr. Perrin is a Justice of the Peace.

The School Commissioner Convention nominated Miss Dolly A. Merritt of White Plains for School Commissioner.

DEMOCRATS OF QUEENS.

Strong County Ticket Nominated—Harmonious Convention.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 14.—There was a big gathering of Democrats at the County Convention, held here to-day. The township leaders were all present. Factional Long Island City had delegations from each division in attendance.

It became known before the convention was called to order that Long Island City had its usual contesting delegation on hand. This time, however, the contestants were not led by ex-Mayor Gleason, but were a representation from the faction of the Gleason party opposed to the big leader.

The officers of the convention were: Chairman—Joseph Steinert of Oyster Bay; Secretaries—Henry Korfmann of Long Island City and James H. McLoughlin of this village. Matthew J. Smith of Long Island City presented the credentials of the contesting delegation from that place. The Chairman decided that they could not be considered, as, under the by-laws of the County Central Committee, notice of contests must be filed with that body before a convention meets.

Harmony prevailed throughout the proceedings. The ticket nominated is considered to be a very strong one. It is made up as follows: County Treasurer—Joseph Dykes, present incumbent, of Flushing; District Attorney—John Fleming, present incumbent, of Jamaica; County Superintendent of Poor—Josiah D. Pearsall, present incumbent, of Roslyn; Justice of Sessions—Luke J. Connerton of Flushing; Coroners—John Chapman of Long Island City, John S. Corey of College Point, and Albert Schenk of North Hempstead.

BUFFALO CLEVELAND DEMOCRATS.

Doubt that They Will Support the Local Ticket Made up by Sheehan.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14.—The Cleveland Democracy have not yet made public what they intend to do about the nominations made by Mr. Sheehan this week. They held a meeting last night. The weather was very disagreeable and but thirty-six members were at the meeting. Of the leaders John W. Fisher, Theodore Williamson, John C. Collins, and W. F. Mackey were present.

After the meeting had been called to order Mr. Fisher said:

"This meeting was called to take action in regard to the Democratic nominations. Now, there has been no Democratic nominations in the Fourth Assembly District, therefore, the nominations are incomplete, and we cannot satisfactorily consider the entire ticket. Therefore, I move that this meeting be postponed until a week from to-night. Then all the nominations shall have been made and this club will be in better position to consider them."

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Mr. Fisher again took the floor and said that it would be well to urge upon all members the necessity of a full attendance, so that the action might be an expression of the views of many members of the club and not of a few. Before the next meeting, however, it is probable that the independent Democratic nomination will be made, and there is little doubt that the Cleveland Democracy will decline to support Mr. Sheehan's tools.

Assembly Nominations.

—Albany County.—First District—William Lasch, (Dem.) Second District—William A. Carroll, (Dem.) Third District—James Brennan, (Dem.) Fourth District—Curtis M. Douglass, (Dem.)

—Chemung County.—Robert P. Bush, (Dem.)

—Chenango County.—William Casey, (Dem.)

—Columbia County.—John C. Hogeboom, (Rep.)

—Dutchess County.—First District—Oakley I. Norris, (Dem.) Second District—John W. Toler, (Dem.)

—Genesee County.—Robert S. Fargo, (Dem.)

—Herkimer County.—Hiram Broat, (Machine Dem.)

—Montgomery County.—E. Watson Gardiner, (Rep.)

—Orange County.—First District—Howard Thornton, (Rep.) and Edward D. Woodhull, (Dem.)

—Putnam County.—Asbury C. Townsend, (Dem.)

—Rockland County.—Thomas Finegan, (Dem.)

—Seneca County.—Harry M. Glenn, (Rep.)

—Steuben County.—First District—Royal C. Clark, (Dem.)

—Warren County.—James A. Holden, (Dem.)

—Westchester County.—Second District—Alfred M. Perrin, (Rep.)

Conductor Thrown Twenty Feet.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 14.—Two rear-end collisions occurred between coal trains last night, and one man was badly hurt. One coal train smashed into the rear end of another near here, demolishing three coal cars and a caboose. Two hours later a similar wreck occurred near Dunnellen, by which a caboose and five cars were demolished. The South Branch freight, which was following the last coal train, broke in two, and when it came together again Conductor Hess, who was in the caboose, was thrown twenty feet by the shock, and severely injured about the face and head. Three of his ribs were broken.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BE ORIGINAL.

Don't ask other houses how yours shall be furnished. Visit our warerooms and look over our immense stock of art furniture. The very tasteful designs we show are the work of our own designers—and cannot be found elsewhere. The furniture is not only original and beautiful; it is made in accordance with the best principles of construction, and is high class in every respect.

If you wish your rooms to differ from other rooms—in beauty—walk through our stores before you furnish them, and you will see that we are

Originators of Artistic Furniture.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

104-108 West 14th St.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.
Mme. JULIAN'S SPECIFIC, used for the past 30 years, is the only unfailing remedy for removing permanently all annoying disfigurements from lips, cheek, chin, arms, &c., without injuring the skin, which neither torturous electricity nor any of the advertised poisonous stuffs can accomplish. Address Mme. JULIAN, 656 Lexington Ave., New-York.

Alas and alack!
She's a-going back,
This yacht of a real live lord,
With no Yankee cup
To help whoop 'er up,
And not even a cent-aboard!

The gallant Britisher had better load up with a cargo of Riker's Expectorant, merely to show our royal cousins that we are quite as far ahead in Cough and Cold remedies as we are Vigilant in boat-building. RIKER'S holds the Cup against the world! It is the cure that cures or refunds your money every time. Only 60 cents a bottle. Of your druggist, or at

RIKER'S,
6th Av., corner 22d St.

From Liberty & Co., London.
Paper Prints for Walls.
Chintz Prints } For Furniture and Hangings.
Corduroy Prints }
Velvet Prints }
Silk Prints } For Sash Curtains.
Calcutta Net }
At Popular Prices.
Joseph P. McHugh & Co.,
3 & 5 West 42d St., at 5th Av.
Wall Papers—Carriage free to all parts of the States.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE STORM.

Incoming Steamers Delayed—The Storm Furious Along the Coast.

That high-class storm which the weather prophets said would be a factor in the yacht race of Friday, and which astonished a great number of people by getting here on schedule time, left many mementos of its hurried visit. It took the usual liberties with telegraph wires, swung signs from their fastenings, capsized chimneys, and made itself generally objectionable to everybody and particularly to the world afloat.

The transatlantic steamships which arrived off the bar Friday night reached that point when the gale was in its most boisterous mood. The American liner Paris passed Fire Island, bound in, at 9:55 P. M. Before Sandy Hook was reached the gale had gathered such force that Capt. Randle concluded that it was wiser to subject his passengers to a little shaking up rather than run the risk of crossing the bar while the storm seemed bent upon blowing that submarine obstruction out to sea. The Paris was accordingly headed to the eastward and laid on and off until the storm moderated.

It is supposed that the gale caused much damage to coastwise and other shipping which was exposed to its fury, but few echoes from that direction had been received last night. As a matter of fact none of the coasters arrived, though none of them can be considered as overdue.

In the river and bay there were several casualties. One of these was a collision between the brig Nellie Pickup and the Italian brig Enrichetta Accome. Both vessels were at anchor off the quarantine station. The riding anchor of the Pickup began to drag, and another was let go. That parted its cable, and the vessel drifted down the stream until she came in collision with the Italian ship. The Pickup lost her fore and main topmasts, and was otherwise damaged. The Italian vessel received slight injury.

Mr. Vanderbilt's big yacht Valiant, which had chosen an anchorage off Stapleton, S. I., was compelled to get up steam and seek a more protected berth. The Staten Island ferryboats and those of other lines were considerably interfered with, but managed to make their trips without accident. The Sound fleet had very much the same tale to tell, only a number of the boats arrived late.

Late last night the Western Union reported all Morse wires down West and South, with the exception of a single wire to Augusta and Jacksonville. The Wheatstone wires are being worked to Chicago, via Buffalo, one to St. Louis and one to New-Orleans. Two Pittsburg wires were recovered about 10 o'clock. Nothing has been heard direct from Charleston since the wires went down yesterday. Important messages are being given preference, while other business is far behind, some of it two days old. At the offices of the Postal Telegraph Company the manager stated that they did not have a single wire to Chicago.

The storm was felt severely in this city, on Long Island, and in New-Jersey, and in some of the small towns near by the loss to property was great. In Passaic, N. J., the damage amounted to about $10,000. A partially-completed three-story tenement house on Third Street was blown down. Several thousand square feet of brick wall of the new Varley Electrical Supply Company was leveled by the wind. The factory was only finished up to the second story, and that floor was blown entirely off. Several other large buildings in Passaic were unroofed.

In Hudson County, N. J., there was not quite so much damage, but two men who were in a building that was upset had a remarkable escape. D. J. and John Hart were on the third floor of a three-story frame building in West Hoboken. When struck by the wind the building settled down slowly and the house was flattened out as though it were on hinges, and the two workmen were thrown out into the street unhurt. Several yachts belonging to the Pavonia and Jersey City Yacht Clubs were beached, but they were not damaged much.

At Asbury Park little damage was done, but the telephone and electric light wires were all made useless, and the surf was higher than it has been since the cyclone in August. At Cape May, however, the wind played havoc. The ocean pier was sent down with a crash and the sun parlors of the Cape May House were completely wrecked. The damage to the beach front was slight.

On Long Island the wind did a great deal of damage. In Long Island City the telephone, telegraph, and electric light wires became useless, and the city was in darkness during the heaviest part of the storm. Much damage was also done to trees, grape arbors, and gardens. At Rockville Centre the new Methodist church, in course of construction, was demolished. The cornerstone, which was laid only recently, was torn from its place. The loss, which amounts to several thousand dollars, falls on the contractor. At Roslyn a large building used as a pickling establishment by Hewlett & Co. was blown down.

Adrift in a Lightship.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—A terrible experience was had by George Johnson and Fred Hansen of the lightship during the storm last night. At midnight the cable which held the ship to the breakwater parted, and in an instant the craft was pitching at the mercy of the waves, which seemed about to crush it against the rocks.

They ran up the storm jib and tried to make for the New-Haven shore, but the strength of the wind caused tons of water to break over the deck. Stygian darkness prevailed, and the two men determined to cling to the rigging till the ship should strike on the rocks.

A wave swept over the ship and carried Hansen overboard. Johnson was helpless to aid him and lashed himself to the mast to await developments. After an hour Johnson heard the weak voice of his companion, who had caught the rigging but was until then unable to make himself heard in the storm. Hansen dragged himself aboard, and the two clung on for another hour, when the ship struck a ledge.

When day broke they discovered that they had drifted to Merwin's Point, eight miles from New-Haven. Johnson dashed into the surf and reached shore in safety. He secured help and rescued Hansen, and to-day a party was trying to pull the lightship off the rocks. She is a total wreck.

To Succeed Chief Engraver Casilear.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Secretary Carlisle this afternoon requested the resignation of G. W. Casilear, Chief Engraver of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. On Nov. 1 Thomas F. Morris of New-York will succeed Mr. Casilear. Mr. Morris is represented to stand at the top of his profession. The salary of the position is $4,500 per annum.

STEAMER PILGRIM IS SAFE

AFTER A TEMPESTUOUS TRIP UP THE SOUND.

She Took a Full Twenty-four Hours in Getting to Newport—The Sea Ran Mountain High, and She Was Wrenched in Rounding Point Judith—The Cargo Shifted and Nearly All the Passengers Were Forced to Keep to Their Bunks—Waiting Friends Alarmed.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 14.—One of the heaviest windstorms Newport has experienced has prevailed here for the last twenty-four hours. The Fall River Line steamer Pilgrim, Capt. Baylies Davis, due here at 3 o'clock this morning, did not reach her dock till 6 o'clock this afternoon, after one of the most tempestuous trips the boat has ever had.

She left New-York on time, at 5:30 P. M. Friday, and after running down to Hammond's Flats, where she was held by the southeaster, it was found necessary to anchor, owing to the big sea, into which it was considered dangerous to venture.

This morning at daybreak, the storm having abated somewhat, the Pilgrim ran up to Huntington, where she was again anchored until 11 A. M., when she was headed for Newport, which harbor was reached without accident, except that the boat was wrenched in coming around Point Judith, where the sea ran mountain high.

When the Pilgrim reached Newport Harbor she found such a big fleet of vessels that she could not swing around, and one of the longest trips on record for a Fall River Line steamer was continued for half an hour while the Pilgrim swung to her anchor and picked her way through the fleet.

A steamboat train was waiting here. A great amount of freight aboard was shifted in the storm. Nothing was heard here of the boat from the time she left New-York until she reached Newport, and friends in Boston and elsewhere of those aboard were greatly alarmed, and scores of telegrams were received at the office here, which, of course, could not be answered, and thus the fear was greatly increased. The boat had a large number of passengers aboard and nearly all were forced to keep to their bunks.

The sea was not much abated to-night. The Fall River freight steamer City of Brockton was the only boat to weather the storm last night. The Providence Line steamer for New-York passed the night at anchor in this harbor. The Block Island steamer Danielson is still detained here.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY THE ELEMENTS.

The Storm of Friday Was Followed by Another One Yesterday.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The terrific wind and rain storm of Friday night did great damage in the fruit-growing districts of Ulster County. Trees were uprooted and grape vines were blown down, destroying many tons of unpicked grapes. The peach crop, which was just being gathered, suffered great damage, and the peaches cover the ground under the trees. Many apples were blown off and the trees broken.

The tide this morning was unusually high, covering the docks in this city and filling many cellars. The brickyards at Roseton and up the Hudson were damaged by the water flooding them.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Friday night's storm was terrific on Lake Erie. The schooner J. F. Eddy lost a mast and the J. Shaw badly strained her spars. The Aurora and the J. I. Case were consorts off Dunkirk. The rope broke, and the Case has not been heard from since.

The roof of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania freight house was blown off this afternoon. The south wall fell, burying seven men and three boys. All the men were taken out uninjured, except Fred Naswann, who was cut and bruised. The dead bodies of the boys were taken out as soon as the rubbish could be overhauled.

The Citizens' Gas Company building was unroofed. The Cyclone floating elevator broke away and drifted against the breakwater. The schooner Amboy, with 40,000 bushels of oats, went ashore. The crew were taken off by the life-saving men. The "Island," populated by squatters, suffered terribly. The New-York Central tracks were washed away.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—During the storm of Friday night, Associate Justice Brown of the Supreme Court was struck on the head by a falling plate-glass window and came near bleeding to death before medical help arrived. He will be confined to his room for several days.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 14.—The storm of Friday night did damage in this city to the amount of nearly $500,000, the loss to the electric light works traceable to the gale being in the neighborhood of $200,000. The wind played havoc along the wharves. Stores bordering on the basin were flooded this morning and business was transacted in boats.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 14.—The storm did great damage in this city and vicinity. In Eastlake, a suburb, seven houses were unroofed, and the family of James Greer had a narrow escape. Six dwellings on Claymont Street were unroofed and two of the inmates were seriously injured. The banks of Christiana Creek gave way and the southern section of the city was flooded.

In South Wilmington the occupants of a number of houses were rescued by boats from the second-story windows of their submerged homes. A watchman at Bush's lumber yard was forced to climb to the top of a lumber pile, so rapidly did the waters rise, and an employe at a railroad crossing in the same neighborhood was compelled to scale a signal pole. Both men spent the night in these positions.

The tug Rambler was sunk at the wharf of the Diamond State Iron Company, and the yacht Nanon was blown into the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad bridge which spans the Brandywine Creek, interrupting travel for several hours.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—The gale of Friday night damaged the new Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity to the extent of $20,000. One of the walls blew in, and two huge blocks of stone crushed through the temporary roof into the basement, breaking the pews, pulpit, and organ.

The ship Ivy of Bath crashed into a stone pier at the old navy yard, and was badly broken. The grand stand at the University Athletic grounds was blown down. A high brick stack at Landis & Son's elevator blew across the Lancaster and Reading tracks, blocking them for several hours.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 14.—During the storm this morning the trolley wires became crossed with the telephone wires, and the apparatus at the telephone headquarters was destroyed. The building was ruined. The loss to the telephone company is $6,000, and to Carpenter & Co., hardware, who occupied the ground floor, $30,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 14.—The tide here measured sixteen inches above the record of 1853, which had surpassed all previous known records. All the wharves were under water, and the flood swept through the warehouses. The fire wharves were badly damaged. On some streets the water was deep enough for boats to float in. About 3,000 bales of cotton were damaged. All the electric wires are in a tangle.

At Southport, N. C., the Custom House and nearly all the wharves were washed away. Many private houses were badly damaged. The foundations of the Oak Island Lighthouse were undermined.

At Oceanview, N. C., the large pavilions and many cottages were either swept away or badly damaged.

A large unknown steamship is stranded at Cape Lookout, N. C. She is not leaking, but wanted immediate assistance. Capt. Howard of the Life-Saving Service made several attempts to get to her, but on account of the heavy sea and wind was forced to give it up. The steamer lies in easy distance, and will be boarded as soon as possible.

Charged with Stealing School Funds.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Oct. 14.—Cornelius J. Driscoll, a young business man of this place, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of grand larceny and locked up in default of $2,000 bail. The complainant is Charles Crowley, Collector of the New-Brighton Public School District. The charge is that Driscoll has stolen $2,000 of the school funds. Crowley is an old and illiterate man. He has held the Collectorship for several terms, and his accounts have been kept by one of his bondsmen. Driscoll became one of the bondsmen and took charge of the books and school funds. Less than two years ago Driscoll's father died, leaving him a prosperous feed business and property valued at $12,000, which has been squandered. Driscoll has a wife and two children, is active in the Volunteer Fire Department, and is a member of several secret societies.

Declines a Senatorial Nomination.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 14.—Joseph I. Morris, Democratic nominee for State Senator, declined the nomination to-day. Frank Lee Dickinson was selected in his place by the Nominating Committee.

Think of it: only $15 to Chicago and return by New-York Central. See excursion column.—*Adv.*

KELLY'S
BARGAINS DURING THIS MONTH.

EXTENSION TABLE, $6.—We have them in all lengths.
EXTENSION TABLE, $6.—In Oak, Cherry, Walnut and Mahogany
DINING CHAIR, $1.
PARLOR TABLE, $2.50.—In various woods, very finely polished, 100 styles to select from.
ARM CHAIR, $2.50.—In all woods.

FURNITURE
Parlor Suits, 5 pieces, $35.00 up
Chamber Suits . . . . 12.50 up
Folding Beds . . . . . 7.50 up
Full Dining Room Sets,
Special 30.00

CARPETS.
MOQUETTES, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, AND INGRAINS, 30c. TO $1.25. OIL CLOTH, &c.
Accounts Opened. Terms to Suit.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
T. KELLY, 263 6h Av.
S. W. COR. OF 6TH AV. AND 17TH ST.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.
It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

GUNS.
Lowest Prices and Largest Stock of DALY, SCOTT, GREENER, PARKER, LEFEVER, SMITH, and other first-class makers. Our list of
Odd and Second-Hand
Guns (mailed on application) contains bargains not to be found anywhere else.
Schoverling, Daly & Gales,
302 Broadway, near Duane St.

AMERICAN HOSIERY CO
Factories: New-Britain, Conn.
Salesrooms: 108-110 Franklin St., New-York.
Manufacturers of
FINE KNIT UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.
NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S SILK, MERINO, BALBRIGGAN, AND NATURAL WOOL,
in all weights. Adapted to all climates and seasons. Every length of Sleeve and Drawer. Non-shrinkable. Black, blue, and red stamps show relative quality.
For sale by Leading Houses. - - Ask for them.

CHANDELEUR ISLAND SUBMERGED.

The Government Quarantine Station Completely Washed Away.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 14.—D. S. Leonard the contractor who built the Government Quarantine Station on Chandeleur Island, has returned from an inspection of the locality. The island, which was forty miles long and over four miles wide, was situated at the western end of the Mississippi Sound, and had an elevation of from six to ten feet above the water in its highest part. It was completely washed away by the storm of Oct. 2. The water is from six to eight feet deep where the island was.

All the buildings, disinfecting plant, and wharves were destroyed. Mr. Leonard says that L. A. Duckert, hospital steward, was in the hospital building. Had he remained in the steward's quarters he could have escaped in one of the boats. He went to the hospital during the storm, and the building was lifted up and carried away by the wind and completely broken up. Duckert was drowned in sight of the boatmen, who were powerless to render assistance.

Chandeleur is useless as a site for a quarantine station. The plant cost $50,0000.

After Flatbush Swill Boilers.

A vigorous crusade against the swill boilers and piggery keepers of Flatbush, L. I., was commenced yesterday by citizens of the town. Justice Landon of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, was asked to restrain the swill boilers from continuing the nuisance. He reserved his decision. There are three test cases before the court. Two are against James Mulvihill and the other against Edward Sinnott.

Pimples, blotches and eruptions completely vanish before a steady use of
Beecham's
(Worth a Guinea a Box.) Pills
(Tasteless)
and health again glows in the pure skin and clear complexion.
25 cents a box.

SALUTING THE VIGILANT

ESCORTED FROM BAY RIDGE TO NEW-ROCHELLE IN ROYAL STYLE.

Yachtsmen Discuss the Recent Races—Lord Dunraven Not Satisfied that the Vigilant Is the Better Boat—Capt. Hansen Says the Vigilant Would Have Won If the Valkyrie's Spinnakers Had Held—The Centreboard of the Vigilant Was Down on the Run Home.

The Vigilant, the successful defender of the America's Cup, was taken up to New-Rochelle yesterday afternoon. She quietly bobbed at her anchor off Bay Ridge yesterday morning, modestly proclaiming that she was the champion of the world. A little further down the bay the black-hulled Valkyrie was tugging at her anchor chains. She was the vanquished boat, but her blue and yellow pennant was flying at her masthead and still snapping defiance.

About noon the tug Commander went alongside the Vigilant, and preparations were made to take her to her old anchorage on the Sound. A string of flags was run up to the peak of the mast. It extended from the tip of the bowsprit to the end of the boom. The Commander carried four of Mr. C. Oliver Iselin's black and red pennants and Old Glory fluttered at her stern. Then the Hattie Palmer, the Vigilant's tender, dressed ship. At 1 o'clock the Commander passed a line to the Vigilant, and then started off to tow her up the East River. The Hattie Palmer fell in behind the yacht. As she left Bay Ridge Superintendent Innken had the gun in front of the Atlantic Yacht Clubhouse fired and dipped the flags. The Commander tooted its steam whistle three times, and then the procession started. All the way along the route the Vigilant was saluted. Steamers and tugs whistled, sailing vessels dipped their flags, and passengers on ferryboats waved their hats and handkerchiefs to the victorious Vigilant. Each salute was answered by the Commander, and then by the Hattie Palmer. At 1:25 the procession passed under the big bridge. Just before reaching the bridge a big, four-masted English ship was passed. The Britisher was being towed out. Just as the ship got abreast of the Vigilant the union jack was hauled down and almost dropped in the water. The Commander acknowledged the graceful salute. At 3 o'clock the Vigilant was bobbing at her cable off Mr. Iselin's house at New-Rochelle.

The New-Rochelle Yacht Club will give Mr. Iselin a reception at the clubhouse on Echo Island to-morrow night. The members of the syndicate owning the Vigilant have been invited, and many other prominent yachtsmen will be present.

The crew on the Valkyrie were at work putting the yacht in shape after Friday's great effort. She tugged hard at her anchor chains all day, but held well in the high wind.

Lord Dunraven has decided to lay the yacht up in this country for the Winter. The crew will be paid off next Wednesday and sent home. Capt. Cranfield and Sailmaker Ratsey went to City Island yesterday to find a berth for the Valkyrie. She will probably go to Hawkins's Yard.

Lord Dunraven and his friends are very much disappointed at their failure to win one race out of the series for the America's Cup, and consider Friday's failure a great piece of ill-luck. They claim that the Valkyrie could not have been beaten if her spinnaker had not torn. They claimed all along that the Valkyrie could do the best in a hard blow, and the last race showed that they were right.

Mr. Charles Kerr talked for Lord Dunraven to a reporter for The Times yesterday. He said that Lord Dunraven was still of the opinion that the keel boat was better than the centreboard. Mr. Kerr said: "The torn spinnakers was not the only ill luck the Valkyrie had. In Wednesday's race she sprung her mast. There was no time to get a new mast, so it had to be used in Friday's race. All through the race Capt. Cranfield was afraid of it, and that is the reason no club topsail was set coming home. Only one race of the series could be fairly considered as a true test, that was the second over the triangular course. The Vigilant fairly won that. The first race was a fluke, owing to the wind changing, and the third was fairly the Valkyrie's when the spinnaker burst. On the Vigilant they were congratulating me on the success of the Valkyrie. I don't think the centreboard on the Vigilant bothered much. They had it down on the beat, that was when it was wanted down, and Mr. Herreshoff got it up coming home."

"Will Lord Dunraven build another yacht and challenge for a race next year?"

"No, he will not. Whether he will later on I cannot say."

"How about Mr. Jameson?"

"Bosh; that is all I can say."

Mr. George L. Watson has gone to Toronto to see some yachts built from his designs there. Then he will go to Chicago. The Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Wolverton, and the Hon. Herbert R. Langrishe sailed for England on the Lucania yesterday. The Earl and Countess of Dunraven and their daughters, the Ladies Wyndham-Quin, will sail on the Teutonic next Wednesday.

Sailmaker Thomas Ratsey said: "The Valkyrie, I still think, is the better boat. She showed it yesterday. We had the race safe when the spinnakers went, and I do not think we could have saved them by setting them in stops and breaking them out, as you do in this country. It was an unavoidable series of accidents, but a worthy foe defeated us."

At the New-York Yacht Clubhouse the chief topic of conversation was of course the last race. Superintendent Niels Olsen said he was surprised to see the Valkyrie first round the outer mark. "She is a fast boat," he added, "but the Vigilant saved the cup. I expect Lord Dunraven will sell the boat here."

The following cable dispatch from Treasurer F. W. J. Hunt was posted in the New-York Yacht Clubhouse:

Oddie, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, New-York:
Heartiest congratulations. HURST.

Capt. McGowan of the schoolship St. Mary's was on the St. John's during the race on Friday. He calculated the force of the wind during the race. At 11 o'clock it blew at the rate of 27 miles an hour; at 12:10 o'clock, 27 miles; at 12:25 o'clock, 28.4 miles; at 2:37 o'clock, 30 miles.

Mr. C. Oliver Iselin says that the races have convinced him that the keel boat has no show against the centreboard. "We can outsail a keel boat nine times out of ten," he said, "let it blow high or blow low."

Mr. Herbert Leeds, who sailed on the Vigilant, thought that the Vigilant had as much hard luck as the Valkyrie in the race, and if it were sailed over again, under similar conditions, the Vigilant would win. "We made a mistake at the start," he said. "We were banking on the coming storm and reefed the mainsail. We would have done much better with the whole mainsail and with the topmast housed. For that matter, so would the Valkyrie, but she only had half a reef in. It was the Vigilant delayed the start, not the Valkyrie. The hoisting gear of the centreboard broke, and we could not move the board. A tackle had to be rigged and fastened to the spoke of the wheel, and even then we could not get it up. The Vigilant got the worst of the start, and all through the beat to windward the Valkyrie had us on her lee. It was impossible for us to draw out.

"If our board had been all right we would

"If our board had been all right we would have hoisted it and stood right in shore, and so carry the Valkyrie into shoal water or force her about. Coming home I think the Vigilant outgeneraled the Valkyrie. Our spinnaker tore but held to the finish. We won the race by forty seconds. If the Valkyrie's sail had held I think it would have been only a question of ten seconds either way at the finish. At any rate, the Vigilant saved the cup."

Mr. D. G. Henderson, the agent in this country for Henderson Brothers, the builders of the Valkyrie, said: "The match just finished does not prove the Vigilant to be faster than the Valkyrie. It certainly does not show the superiority of the centreboard over the keel. Nobody who saw yesterday's race believes that the Vigilant would have won had the Valkyrie not been bothered with her spinnakers. There was one serious mistake made in designing the sail plan of the Valkyrie. It was not large enough. Another 1,000 feet of canvas could have been added and then she would have won both of those races sailed in light airs."

Mr. Watson believes he made a mistake. He thought the sail spread of the Valkyrie sufficient, and tried to get a good time allowance.

Capt. Hansen said: "We beat the Valkyrie fairly and squarely, and the accident to her spinnaker made little difference. She beat us out to the turning mark simply because she had the weather position, and it was therefore easy for her to blanket our sails. As soon as we turned the stakeboat we began to gain on her. We had already overtaken her when the accident happened to her spinnaker. We had trouble with our centreboard. When we started on the run we could not raise it and at the finish it was more than half down. Of course, it retarded us considerably. I am confident that if we had had the windward position at the start we would have been the first at the outer mark."

Frank Jameson, the cousin of John Jameson, the Irish whisky manufacturer, who is said to be anxious to challenge for the America's Cup, left town yesterday for the World's Fair.

He came to this country primarily to see the yacht races, and has been stopping at the Brunswick Hotel.

"To the best of my knowledge and belief," he said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, "my cousin has no intention of building a new yacht or challenging for the America's Cup.

"In my own opinion, the next yacht from the other side to compete will have to be a centreboard, if success is to be attained. I saw all the Vigilant-Valkyrie races. Yesterday's race was simply grand."

Now that the Vigilant has proved herself such a grand yacht in all points of sailing, it is interesting to inquire where the Herreshoffs got the idea for her model. The extemporary answer of every one who has followed the course of yachting in the last three or four years will be substantially this: "From the Gloriana, of course." Yes; but where did they get the idea for the Gloriana? Among those with exceptional sources of information it has been whispered for months that Nat Herreshoff, who, on the authority of one of his brothers, is the scientific man of the firm, made a number of different models, and tried them under the same and different conditions, with the result that in the Gloriana he made a radical departure from previously existing lines in yacht building. All of that may be true, as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough.

It does not account for the substitution of convex for straight or hollow bow lines. As a matter of fact, the prototype of the Gloriana, and of the Vigilant as well, for the latter is an enlarged and refined Gloriana, has long existed in a remarkable class of small boats, found nowhere else than on the New-Jersey coast. This is distinctively known as the Barnegat sneakbox. For a great many years, fishermen and gunners along Barnegat Bay have used an odd-looking boat, modeled very much like the bowl of a spoon, with the tip for the bow and the base for the stern.

The under surface of the spoon is almost exactly reproduced on a larger scale in the bottom of the sneakbox. At first sight, the sneakbox is decidedly queer, indeed, rather shocking to the nautical eye, but closer examination reveals unexpected symmetry in the surface of flotation, and the fact that the lines are finely focused, both fore and aft. Yachtsmen, in fact, all boatmen, making their first acquaintance with the sneakbox, have been invariably surprised at its extraordinary sailing qualities. It is usually 10 to 12 feet long and, considering its size, is amazingly fast on all points of sailing. It always has a centreboard, and can go to windward like a witch. It skims over the water like a duck and can go comfortably in a seaway that will stagger a twenty-five-foot catboat.

When the Gloriana made her appearance two years ago, yachtsmen acquainted with the sneakbox recognized her likeness to it at a glance. It is true that Mr. Herreshoff has not confined himself to imitating the model. He has builded upon it. More properly speaking, he has extended it downward, thereby securing greater stability, but in the surface of flotation he has practically preserved the lines of the sneakbox. In spite of straight stem and clipper bow predilections, it will be generally conceded, too, that he has succeeded in producing in the Vigilant a strikingly-beautiful boat.

Several of the London newspapers had editorials yesterday on the races. Extracts have been cabled to this country.

The Daily News says: "Yesterday's race proves that Valkyrie has not been sailing in anything like her proper form. The experiment of lightening her was as singular as it was unwise. However, the Vigilant well deserves the praise that must have been given her. It will also be felt that we are not disgraced, and that the Valkyrie, when in proper trim, is slightly, if at all, inferior to the best American boat."

The Times says: "Yesterday's race will be memorable in the history of races for the America's Cup. It is only comparable to the race for the Brenton Reef Cup between the Britannia and Navahoe. Though defeated, the Valkyrie did so well that her performance suggests a doubt whether her two previous discomfitures did her justice. The Valkyrie has shown herself the better boat to windward, and that is the finest test of a vessel and crew. It is difficult to say whether her improved form was due to her ballast or to the heavier wind. Yesterday's experience does not leave the superiority of the centreboard so unassailably established as the Americans would have us believe. Probably the only safe moral is that it is much easier to defend the trophy than to recapture it, owing to the necessity of the challenger's crossing the Atlantic."

The Daily Chronicle echoes the comments of the other papers, and adds: "If Lord Dunraven does not care again to challenge, there are doubtless plenty of yachting men here willing to step into his shoes."

CORSAIR RUN INTO BY A TUG.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's Yacht Damaged in Friday Night's High Wind.

The steam yacht Corsair, belonging to J. Pierpont Morgan, was in collision Friday night with New-York Lighterage Tug No. 2. The accident took place about 8:30 o'clock off the foot of Thirty-third Street, North River.

The cause of the mishap is variously attributed to the high wind, swift current, and mistake in signals. The stream was crowded with tows and other river craft at the time and navigation thereabouts was rendered more than usually difficult by the storm which had just commenced active operations in that locality. The tug had a big tow in charge, and it was while trying to get that under way that the accident occurred. The yacht had her sprit carried away and several of her forward plates indented. Her railing and some of her joiner work was also damaged. Only the crew of the yacht were on board at the time. None of them were injured.

The Corsair was towed into the Boston Dock off the Erie Basin at 6 o'clock last night. She will be placed in drydock Monday, when an examination of her injuries will be made. It is not thought that she has received any damage below the water line. The amount necessary to fit her for service has also to be estimated.

The Valiant's Narrow Escape.

STAPLETON, S. I., Oct. 14.—W. K. Vanderbilt's big yacht Valiant narrowly escaped being driven upon Staple's wharf at this place during the storm last night. She was anchored off shore about a quarter of a mile with no one but the crew on board. About 11 o'clock she dragged her anchors and drifted in toward the dock. Extra anchors were put over, but they did not hold, and steam was quickly gotten up. She had drifted to within fifty feet of the wharf before she was gotten under headway and steamed away to a more secure anchorage.

WRECKS ON THE RAILROADS.

But the Loss of Life Was Small, Only One Person Being Killed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Early this morning Passenger Train No. 3 on the Nickel Plate ran into some coal cars near Hamburg. Fireman Jerry Lane of Conneaut, Ohio, was almost instantly killed, and Engineer George Henry of Conneaut and Alexander Shaw of Elmira were injured seriously. The trainmen say it was impossible to see a yard in front of the engine. As soon as it became apparent that the track was blocked, the engine was reversed just in time to save the train. None of the passengers were injured.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 14.—A freight wreck occurred on the Boston and Albany Railroad at Chester this morning, upon the same spot where the Chicago special took its fatal plunge some weeks ago. Conductor John Mack of West Springfield and Brakeman Patrick Courtney were fatally injured, and another trainman received slight injuries. A freight train was partially across the single track at the scene of the big wreck, when a second freight from the West struck it broadside at a switch and threw the caboose and car down the bank.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 14.—Baltimore and Ohio Train No. 46, through express from Chicago, was badly wrecked last night at Miller's Hill, between Sleepy Creek and Cherry Run, about seventy-five miles east of here. The train was about six hours late and was running at a high rate of speed. The rains had loosened the earth of the mountain where the wreck occurred, and the result was a heavy landslide. The train struck the slide square and the engine and six cars were turned over on the left side. Engineer Dyche and Fireman Fennell were slightly injured. The train was a solid express train, made up at Chicago, bound for New-York, and carried very few passengers.

The Right to Protect Crops from Deer.

From The Boston Transcript.

Deer have become so numerous in Northwestern Maine that the farmers' crops on the edge of the great forests are no longer safe, and the question of the land owners' rights, in spite of the game laws, must soon be passed on by the courts. A Piscataquis attorney advised a client to shoot any deer found destroying his crops in close time, assuring him that the law would uphold him in thus protecting his property. There seems to be authority for this opinion, the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire having already decided that the farmer has such a right. The case is Aldrich vs. White, 53 New-Hampshire Reports. The defendant shot three mink at one discharge of his gun, and jutified it on the ground that they were chasing his geese. The court held that this being established, it protected him from penalty.

See announcement special $15 excursions to Chicago and return, by New-York Central, Oct. 18 and 19.—Adv.

PRINCETON'S STRONG LINE

PRACTICE ONLY NEEDED TO MAKE A DASHING TEAM.

In the Game with the Crescents of Brooklyn the Young Men from Old Nassau Showed that They Were Made of the Right Kind of Stuff for Football Players—Team Work Was Poor—A Promising Find in Half Back Rosengarten—They Beat the Crescents 26 to 0.

Eleven young men from Princeton, N. J., who are students at the college down there, entertained eleven members of the Crescent Athletic Club at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. A game of football, with two intervals of thirty minutes each, was the form the entertainment took, and when the hour of play was ended Princeton's lads had scored 26 points. The Crescents could not put a single point to their credit.

It was the first appearance in this vicinity of the Princeton University team which is to have its annual battle with the young men from Yale on Thanksgiving Day. Something like a thousand people went out to the park to see the team show how clever they are at their special game, and to make a comparison as to their merits with the young men from Yale who had entertained a crowd at the same place a week ago yesterday. There was not much chance for comparison, as the Yale men had a lot of substitutes in their team, and had played two intervals of but fifteen minutes each.

Princeton's boys showed, first of all, a want of practice and a lack of unison in their work that at times made King, their champion quarter back, grate his teeth and speak rather sharply to some of the young men who did not plow their heads into the earth quite so deeply and viciously as he would have them. Perfect team work is not to be expected thus early in the season with a lot of new men in the team and with the old ones a bit rusty. That will come later.

The principal thing that struck the critics yesterday was that the line is a strong one, and stronger than that which Yale had in the field a week ago. In the left half back, Rosengarten, Princeton seems to have made a very valuable find. He is quick as a cat, cool, a sharp runner, and a clever dodger. His principal fault is an inability to hold the ball when once he gets it, and he made two or three bad fumbles during the play. This fault is one that he may outgrow with more play. He will need to, to be a thoroughly effective man in one of the championship games. Such fumbles as he made yesterday would be a serious matter in a game against either Yale or Harvard.

In interference Princeton did not appear to be quite up to her old standard, or else the Crescent boys played with particular effectiveness. The tackling was fairly good on the whole, but there was not the effective aggressiveness that the adherents of Princeton would like to see displayed. Snap in this as in other directions will come with more practice, and when the men get a bit more seasoned than they now are. Back of the line Princeton has a very active team, Ward and Allen showing up well, though they did not make such dashing runs as Rosengarten, who was given opportunities to show what he could do, as a test of his merits. Ward was the handy man when there was work to be done in the centre, and to Rosengarten was left the more dashing open field work.

Of really brilliant play there was little, but there was good practice for the collegians, and that was really what they were after. They had an unexpectedly strong line in the Crescent team, and had a deal of trouble in breaking through it, most of the gains being made around the ends. When it came to offensive work the Crescent line found they had a hard battle against the collegians, who stood the onsets of the Crescent's big men in good shape. Yet the Brooklyn boys managed to make two or three bad breaks at different points in the game and used the wedge effectively for a number of short advances.

It was not expected that the Crescent players would be able to score against the Princeton players. It was indeed rather surprising that they should be able to keep the ball so well in Princeton's territory as they managed to, particularly in the last half of the second interval of play. Sheldon, White, and Hotchkiss did about the best work for the Brooklyn aggregation, though the Princeton players found foes worthy of their players in Fitzgerald and Dougherty at the right end of the line.

In the first interval Princeton managed to get three touch-downs and a goal, two of the former being to the credit of Rosengarten, from one of which King kicked a goal, and the other was made by Ward, who was pushed over the line, while Rosengarten made both of his on runs. Two of the touch-downs were from points where it was impossible for King to kick a goal. The second interval resulted in two goals from touch-downs, Ward making the touch-downs and King kicking the goals.

Trenchard did some of the best tackling and interference that was done for the Princetonians, and was sure and effective in nearly all the work he undertook. He had a lively opponent in Walsh occasionally, and the two had a couple of such interchanges of courtesies as are occasionally seen on the football field. But there was no damage done and no bad blood aroused.

Rhodes, who played at right guard in the first interval, was replaced by Summers in the last half rather from choice than necessity, and in the latter part of the second interval a bit of a blow on the pate staggered Lea, the left tackle, so that Taylor finished out the game as his substitute. Rhodes has a knee that he is nursing, as it is a trifle lame, but he does not think it will annoy him much longer.

The teams as they lined up for the game were as follows:

Princeton.	Position.	Crescent.
Brown	Left end	Walsh.
Lea	Left tackle	Quill.
Wheeler	Left guard	Hotchkiss.
Balliet	Centre	Baldwin.
Rhodes	Right guard	Worden.
Church	Right tackle	Fitzgerald.
Trenchard	Right end	Dougherty.
King	Quarter back	Fish.
Ward	Left half back	White.
Rosengarten	Right half back	Sheldon.
Allen	Full back	Culver.

Score—Princeton, 26; Crescent, 0. Substitutes—Taylor for Lea, Summers for Rhodes. Referee—Perry Trafford, Harvard. Umpire—Hector Cowan, Princeton.

BATTERED AT YALE'S CENTRE.

Dartmouth's Eleven Put Up a Strong Game at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—Yale won another football game to-day, this time defeating the strong Dartmouth eleven. The visitors played a stiff wedge-play game, and battered away at the Yale centre and tackles for heavy gains. At one time during the second half they lodged the ball at the Yale fifteen-yard line, but Stillman dropped on a Dartmouth fumble and Thorne punted the leather back to the centre of the field.

Cochrane, Yale's best substitute and rush, was to-day disabled for the rest of the season. In a scrimmage his nose was broken, and he was compelled to retire. Stillman and Eaton received slight injuries, and yielded their places to Beard and Hall. The last-named player made the longest run of the day—two dashes around the end for about seventy yards.

Capt. Hinkey made a sensational play, snatching the ball from the crowd in a scrimmage and making for the goal with a clear field in front. Capt. Jones of Dartmouth said after the game that Yale's play was much superior to Harvard's.

Dartmouth started the play. Three push plays netted no gain. Carlton punted, Hinkey caught the leather and dashed fifteen yards down the side lines. Armstrong was sent around the left end and ran half the length of the field, placing the ball behind the goal post for the first touch-down in three minutes. Dartmouth's attacks at Yale's centre proved fruitless. Messler and Armstrong bucked Dartmouth's centre trio for big gains and Thorne was sent past Abbott for a touch-down.

Dartmouth here tried an elaborate wedge. As the compact eleven marched off one side the ball rolled out the other. Hinkey seized it and tore down the field for the goal. He was not headed and scored a touch-down. The first half ended without further results.

After Messler had been shoved ahead for ten yards in the second half, Hall circled Townsend's end and scored a touch-down on a run of half the field. Dartmouth's prettiest brace came here, and only Yale's firm stand at the fifteen-yard line saved the blue from a touch-down. After ten minutes' desperate work in the centre of the field, Hall made another touch-down by another swift run around the end. Dartmouth braced again and kept the ball in the centre of the field till the game stopped, five minutes later.

The elevens lined up as follows:

Yale.	Positions.	Dartmouth.
Hinkey, (Capt.)	Left end	Folsom.
Messler	Left tackle	E. Jones, (Capt.)
McCrea	Left guard	Bowles.
Stillman	Centre	M. Jones.
Hickok	Right guard	Wilson.
Murphy	Right tackle	Abbott.
Greenway	Right end	Townsend.
Morris	Quarter back	Pollard.
Eaton	Left half back	Dodge.
Armstrong	Right half back	Smalley.
Thorne	Full back	Carlton.

Score: Yale, 28; Dartmouth, 0. Touch-downs—Armstrong, Thorne, Hinkey, and Hall (2.) Goals from Touch-down—Armstrong, 4. Injured—Stillman, Eaton, and Cochrane. Substitutions—Cochrane for Hinkey, Treadway for Cochrane, Hall for Eaton, Beard for Stillman, and Lilley for Morris. Weather showery. Attendance, 1,200.

HARVARD'S LISTLESS PLAYING.

They Let Williams Break Through the Line Several Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 14.—Harvard scored 52 points against Williams to-day on a damp field. The teams played one forty-minute and one twenty-minute half. In the first half Harvard played very loosely and Williams broke through her centre with ease, although they never made more than ten yards at any one time. Lewis and Acton were in poor condition, and Emmons's absence at left end crippled the team.

Harvard made five touch-downs and Hoag kicked four goals.

In the second half Harvard made four touch-downs and four goals. The game was characterized by Harvard's listless playing and poor interference in the first half, and Williams's plucky bucking against the centre. Gray made several good runs, but was poorly supported by the team, except when he made forty yards for a touch-down. Waters and Gray did some good tackling. Stevenson and A. Brewer played well. Hoag made some long kicks and played his position finely. As a whole, however, the first half was characterized by weak team play on Harvard's part, and showed a distinct retrogression from the work of the week.

The team was visibly strengthened in the second half. Winslow showed up well at centre and Parker made the most of left guard. Williams could do nothing against the new man. Corbett made several brilliant rushes, and at one time swept the field seventy yards for a touch-down, aided by Connor's superb interference. The umpire, however, would not allow the play on account of holding. Whittren took the ball on full back's muff and run for a touch-down. Dunlop was not used much, but always made his gain through Williams's centre. The team showed greater snap in this half, and the blocking off was better. Connor and Newell continually broke through Williams's centre and tackled the runner.

Sawtell handled Acton with ease, on account of Acton's weak side. Ide played a snappy game at quarter back and his passes were sure and quick. Heald did some timely tackling, and the interference of Townsend and Sawtelle was good on the whole. Williams gave Harvard a good game, notwithstanding the size of the score. The game brought out a large crowd, considering the damp weather.

The team lined up as follows:

Harvard.	Positions.	Williams.
A. Brewer	Left end	H. Degroat.
Baldwin	Left tackle	Townsend.
Acton	Left guard	Ogilvie.
Lewis	Centre	Perkins.
Mackie	Right guard	Sawtelle.
Newell	Right tackle	Heald.
Stevenson	Right end	Sanger.
Fairchild	Quarter back	Ide.
Gray	Left half back	Wright.
Waters	Right half back	Gage.
Hoag	Full back	Draper.

Score: Harvard, 52; Williams, 0.

Weather damp and windy. Substitutions—Winslow for Lewis, Corbett for Hoag, Dunlap for Gray, Whittren for A. Brewer, Connor for Baldwin, Parker for Acton, F. Degroat for Sanger, Hoyne for Gage. Referee—W. A. Brooks, Harvard, '87. Umpire—I. M. Garfield, Williams, '93.

A VICTORY FOR CORNELL.

Lively Football Played in a Game with Union Boys.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Cornell and Union played football at Percy Field this afternoon. A large delegation of students witnessed the game, and several of the Faculty were interested spectators.

The teams lined up as follows:

Union.	Position.	Cornell.
Smith	Left end	Daly.
Brown	Left tackle	Hall.
Miller	Left guard	Warner.
Sweetland	Centre	Baker.
Barnes	Right guard	Krantz.
Beckwith	Right tackle	Barr, (Capt.)
Chamberlayn	Right end	Curtis.
Ball	Quarter back	Beach.
Gregory, (Capt.)	Right half back	Kenzie.
Lavery	Left half back	Freehorne.
Myers	Full back	Young.

Union took the ball and defended the west goal. A heavy wind blew from the west, much to Cornell's disadvantage. In seven minutes from the time the game was called, Cornell had scored touch-down, Daly carrying the ball over the line in ten minutes more. Barr had got the ball near the centre of the field and was dashing toward the Union goal, leaving a line of sprawling men in his rear. A beautiful run of fifty yards, and Barr had scored a touch-down. Young had failed at goal on Daly's touch-down, and the spectators were anxiously waiting the result of his second trial. Owing to the strong west wind, Young again failed at goal. Union now started off with the V, and played with fresh vigor. Cornell's line went to pieces at the critical moment, and in three downs Union stood on Cornell's ten-yard line. A costly fumble here, after Cornell had gained possession of the ball, and it went bounding across the goal line. Union had scored a touch-down, from which Barr kicked goal. Two more touch-downs were made by Cornell, when time was called. Young failed at trial for goal in both.

During the second half twenty minutes Union was forced to make a safety. The ball was kept in Union territory the entire time.

Score—Cornell, 18; Union, 6. Umpire—Mr. Thompson of Yale, '90. Referee—Mr. Johansen of Cornell.

NEW-YORK ATHLETES WIN.

They Defeated Rutgers College Team 14 to 0 at Football.

Capt. Wurtenburg's eleven of the New-York Athletic Club played the first of the series of scheduled games yesterday with the Rutgers College football team and gained a creditable victory. The game was played at Manhattan Field and attracted a fair crowd of spectators.

From the outset it was apparent that the Mercury Foot players would win. They lined up in fine condition and gave a first-class exhibition of the intricate points of the game. Their passing, punting, and rushing were admired by the critics present. The New-Yorks have been hard at work at Travers Island for some time past getting off superfluous weight and getting into the hardened condition necessary to stand the strain of a football season. For the past few days they have been practicing at Manhattan Field with the Harvard School eleven, and naturally enough they were in good shape.

On the other hand, the Rutgers boys, who had but little practice together, were hardly fit for the fray. They showed this plainly after a few minutes of the first half, when lack of condition manifested itself. The Rutgers team, however, gave every evidence of being a fairly strong one, and with a little more practice they ought to make a good showing. The summary is appended:

Rutgers.	Positions.	New-York A. C.
Van Hee	Left end	Robertson.
Dyke	Left tackle	Tomlinson. Kottman.
Ranney	Left guard	Slazenger.
Canover	Centre	Sanford.
Carpender	Right guard	Janeway.
Monn	Right tackle	Dawkantt.
Goud	Right end	Pope.
Denise	Quarter back	Duff.
G. S. Ludlow Mason	Left half back	Bonner.
G. Ludlow	Right half back	Ross.
Van Dyck	Full back	Wurtenburg. Crowell.

Referee—Philip Brett. Umpire—R. G. Shipman. Score—New-York, 14; Rutgers, 0. Touchdowns—By Bonner, 1; Sanford, 2. Goals kicked—By Pope, 1. Goals missed—By Duff, 1; Bonner, 1. Long runs—Wurtenburg, 20 yards; G. Ludlow, 25 yards; Sanford, 50 and 60 yards.

The Alerts Are Good Kickers.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 14.—The Alerts of Seton Hall College at South Orange to-day defeated the football team of Jerome Lyceum of New-York by a score of 26 to 0. For the winning team five touch-downs were made by McDonough and three goals were kicked by Coad.

The line-up was as follows:

Alerts.	Position.	Jerome Lyceum.
Preston	Right end	D. Kelly.
Carroll	Right tackle	Judge.
T. H. Reilly	Right guard	Mulligan.
Smith	Centre	J. Kelly.
Phelan	Left guard	O'Gorman.
T. P. Reilly	Left tackle	T. Kelly.
Corrigan	Left end	Harvey.
Coad	Quarter back	Colahan.
Kinkead	Right half back	Higgins.
Walsh	Left half back	McLaughlin.
McDonough	Full back	Mulcahey.

Umpire—Mr. Jones. Referee—Mr. Coogan.

A GAME FOR THE GIANTS.

They Are Only One Behind the Brooklyn Team Now.

By timely batting the New-Yorks won from the Brooklyns on the Polo Grounds yesterday. It was anything but baseball weather, but the dyed-in-the-wool cranks turned out in full force and watched the contest with their overcoat collars turned up.

German and Daub were the opening pitchers, and both were hit hard at times, but German kept the hits scattered, while those of the New-Yorks were nearly all made in the innings where runs were tallied. The support given Daub, however, was cleaner than that given the New-York pitcher. It is about time that German won. While his work has been fully as good as Rusie's and far better than Baldwin's, he has been singularly unfortunate in pitching on days when the Giants played poorly. As an example, the Brooklyns won their last game in spite of the fact that German held them down to one scratch hit.

Brooklyn scored 1 run in the first on Daly's triple and Foutz's single, 1 in the second on hits by Kinslow and Daly and Wilson's error, and 1 in the third on Burns's single, a wild pitch, and Griffin's double.

New-York tallied 1 run in the fourth on Connor's triple and German's hit; 3 in the fifth on Tiernan's base on balls and singles by Ward, Doyle, Connor, and Wilson, and 1 in the seventh on Doyle's force out, a steal, and an error by Burns. Thus far the Brooklyns have won three and the New-Yorks two games for the metropolitan championship. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Daly, 2b	1	2	5	2	0	Ward, 2b	1	1	3	6	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	4	4	0	Burke, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Foutz, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	Tiernan, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Shoch, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Doyle, 3b	2	1	2	2	1
Burns, rf	1	1	0	0	1	Connor, 1b	1	2	12	1	0
Griffin, cf	0	1	1	1	0	Stafford, cf	0	1	3	1	1
Hatfield, 3b	0	0	1	4	0	Wilson, c	0	1	3	0	2
Kinslow, c	1	2	4	1	0	German, p	0	1	1	3	0
Daub, p	0	1	0	2	0	Fuller, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Total	3	9	24	14	1	Total	5	9	27	16	4

Brooklyn	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
New-York	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; New-York, 3. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 3; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; New-York, 7. First base on balls—Off Daub, 3; off German, 2. Struck out—By Daub, 3; by German, 1. Three-base hits—Connor, Daly. Two-base hit—Griffin. Sacrifice hit—Burke. Stolen bases—Foutz, Doyle, (2.) Double plays—Fuller, Ward, and Connor, (2;) Burke, Doyle, and Wilson. Wild pitches—Daub, 1; German, 1. Passed ball—Kinslow. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

Vassar Girls' Tennis Matches.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The tennis tournament of the Vassar College students which has been in progress for several days on the college courts was brought to a close yesterday. Miss Banks defeated Miss Bartlett, winning the singles.

The contest in ladies' doubles resulted in favor of the Misses Platt and Banks of Englewood, N. J. The entries were as follows: Ladies' Doubles—Misses Saunders and Corbutts against Misses Dean and Hill; Misses Hoskiss and Lawrence against Misses Rainey and Welch; Misses Hawkins and Bartlett against Misses Platt and Banks. Ladies' Singles—Misses Dean and Platt, Misses Saunders and Lawrence, Misses Bartlett and Banks, Misses Strange and Hawkins, Misses Hill and Martin, Misses Bainny and Chambers, Misses Champney and Bartlett, Misses Cooke and Baker, Misses Hoskiss and Welch.

ALL-DAY TROTTING AT LEXINGTON.

An Exceptionally Good Meeting Ended—David B. Wins the Blue Grass Stakes.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—By starting the horses soon after 10 o'clock this morning the balance of the programme for the breeders' meeting was disposed of, except the 2:26 and 2:30 class for trotters, which could not be called before the time limit expired, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The track dried very fast under the combined influence of the sun and a strong breeze, but it handicapped the fliers all through. This was particularly true of the 2:21 and 2:15 trots, which came first and second, the former being over in four heats, with the favorite, Uncle Sam, in front after the first one.

Florida was the selection in the 2:15 trot, but the Montana mare was not at home in the heavy going, and Prince Herschell stopped it off in three heats. He was awarded the first one, when Brignoli Wilkes and Cheyenne both were set back for breaks so that no time was recorded, as the third horse got the heat.

The struggle for the Blue Grass purse was a lively one. The favorite, William Penn, was never in front at any of the five finishes. Trevillian led the way the first time, but Belle Flower outfooted him in the second heat, William Penn still in difficulties. The third heat saw the downfall of Belle Flower, as she got completely demoralized, and William Penn should also have been distanced if the flag had dropped when David B. beat Trevillian home in 2:15¼, the fastest mile of the day. After that David B. won at his ease, William Penn still unable to redeem himself, as the course got dry.

The meeting has been a most brilliant one, notwithstanding the loss on Friday from rain, and the horsemen were greatly pleased that the classes were called as rapidly as possible to-day. The season ends at Nashville, where the last of the Western-Southern series begins on Monday.

Summaries:

2:21 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.
Uncle Sam, br. s., by Louis Napoleon-Seldom, by Durango, (Kenny) 2 1 1 1
Collinwood, b. s., by Mambrino-Startle, (Russell) 1 2 4 4
Aunt Delilah, b. f., (Stewart) 4 [illegible] 2 2
Governor Strong, b. s., (Foote) [illegible] 3 3 3
Gift Oneir, ch. c., (Sutherlain) 6 5 [illegible] 7
Isabelle, br. m., (Thomas) 10 [illegible] 6 5
May Quesne, b. m., (Payne) [illegible] 4 9 6
Simmonette, br. m., (Morris) 7 7 7 8
Cumberland, br. g., (Wathen) 8 8 8 dr
Cyclone Wilkes, b. g., (J. W. Davis) 9 dis.
Time—2:24¾; 2:22; 2:22; 2:22.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.
Prince Herschel, b. c., by Herschel-Hibernia, by Prince, (Dickerson) 1 1 1
Jessie McCorkle, ch. m., (Chandler) 2 2 7
Brignoli Wilkes, br. s., (Shultz) 3 3 2
Florida, blk. m., (Kenny) 7 5 3
Cheyenne, b. s., (Payne and Walker) 4 4 4
Clara D., b. m., (McHenry) 6 6 5
Una Wilkes, b. m., (Goldsmith) 5 7 6
Nellie W., g. m., (Settle) dis.
Maggie Sherman, ch. m., (Marvin) dis.
Time—None; 2:20; 2:21.

Three-year-olds and under—Trotting; Kentucky purse, $1,500.
Eoline, b. f., by Anteeo-Myriad, by Stranger, (Milam) 1 1 1
Oro Wilkes, blk. c., (Goldsmith) 2 2 2
Axle, blk. c., (McHenry) 3 3 dis.
Time—2:26¾; 2:21.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; four-year-olds and over; Blue Grass Stake, $1,500.
David B., ch. g., by Young Jim-Ross Clay, by American Clay, (Curtis) 3 6 1 1 1
Trevillian, b. c., by Young Jim, (Thayer) 1 3 2 2 4
Balena, br. f., (Dickerson) 6 4 3 4 2
Bill Lindsay, g. g., (Crit Davis) 5 2 4 5 5
William Penn, br. c., (Taft) 2 5 5 3 3
Belle Flower, br. f., by Electioneer, (Marvin) 4 1 dis.
Time—2:16½; 2:17; 2:15¼; 2:16; 2:17½.

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.
Jewell, b. g., by Poloskey, dam by John Dillard, (Riley) 1 1 1
Ed Easton, b. c., (Geers) 2 2 2
Hood, blk. s., (Foote) 4 3 8
Sutie Strathmore, ch. m., (Thomas) 3 5 5
Dr. Snyder, b. s., (E. Stewart) 11 7 3
Nestler Russell, b. c., (Owings) 5 10 4
Major Wolfe, b. s., (Morton) 6 4 6
Andy Wilkes, b. s., (Johnson) 9 6 7
Laredo, blk. s., (Gilbert) 7 8 9
Pat Murphy, blk. g., (Graves) 10 11 10
Orphan Boy, b. s., (Estes) 8 9 dr
White Line, gr. g., (Bryan) dis.
Time—2:17¼; 2:18; 2:18¼.

RACES FOR THE PONIES.

Card for the Hempstead Meeting on Thursday and Saturday.

On Thursday and Saturday of the coming week the Hempstead Farm Racing Association will have their regular Fall races and steeplechases over the Hempstead Farm courses. To accommodate people from this city special trains will run on each day, leaving Long Island City at 1 P. M., and the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry ten minutes earlier.

Theodore W. Myers, Jenkins Van Schaick and C. R. Hone will act as judges, the meetings being under the management of the following Board of Stewards: August Belmont, Louis V. Bell, John C. Barnard, C. R. Hone, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., S. S. Howland, Foxhall P. Keene, A. D. Lewis, G. Howland Leavitt, F. P. Magoun, Theodore W. Myers, E. D. Morgan, A. Belmont Purdy, W. S. Peters, S. D. Ripley, Thomas H. Terry, H. K. Vingut, Jenkins Van Schaick, Arthur White, and J. R. Wood, secretary.

Thursday's races are at a half mile for polo ponies, at three-quarters of a mile for galloways and ponies, and at a mile for three-year-olds and upward and a quarter-mile dash for polo ponies from a standing start, all to be run on the flat; a mile-and-quarter hurdle race for horses and ponies not exceeding 14.2 hands, and a steeplechase over the three-mile course.

On Saturday the card is made up of a dash of 300 yards for ponies from a standing start, a mile dash for three-year-olds and upward, a half-mile pony handicap, a five-furlong dash for galloways and ponies, and a consolation race at a half mile, all on the flat; a two-mile hurdle race for galloways and ponies, and a three-mile steeplechase.

Entries for the first day's races will close with the Secretary, J. R. Wood, at 32 Broad Street, city, on Monday next, and those for Saturday's races on Thursday afternoon.

Winners at Guttenberg.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Virago, 107 pounds, (H. Jones,) 5 to 1, won; Briar gelding, 110, (G. Flynn,) 6 to 1, second; Lonsdale, 106, (Blake,) 8 to 1, third. Fredericks, Blue Garter, Elberon, Elizabeth, Blossom, Patria, Bessie Smith, My Girl colt, Phaon, and Starling also ran. Time—1:12¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Hyaway, 110 pounds, (Downing,) 6 to 1, won; Innocent, 107, (Blake,) 8 to 5, second; Fair Knight, 110, (Brooks,) 7 to 1, third. Bonnie Lee filly, Western Star, Imperia, Pitti Sing, Keramos, Honey Bee colt, Vigilant, Jim Corbett, Jim Lynch, and Galaxy also ran. Time—1:06¼.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Darkness, 108 pounds, (Grimn,) 5 to 2, won; Vocalize, 108, (Brooks,) 12 to 1, second; Bushranger, 110½, (M. Bergen,) 20 to 1, third. Panitzen, Wallace, Play or Pay, Lady Lister, Estelle, Josie D., and Fidget also ran. Time—1:29¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Riot, 92 pounds, (Griffin,) 3 to 1, won; Zaldivar, 92, (Sheerin,) 50 to 1, second; Panway, 91, (H. Jones,) 12 to 1, third. Lemon Blossom, Highland, Brazos, Strathmaid, Lord Motley, and Lowlander also ran. Time—1:46.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Kilkenny, 102 pounds, (Brooks,) 3 to 5, won; Polydora, 98, (Griffin,) 3 to 2, second; Gladiator, 102, (Ballard,) 13 to 1, third. Indigo, Even Weight, Helen N. Foxette, and Dorine also ran. Time—1:19.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Daisyrian, 104 pounds, (Clay,) 2 to 1, won; Miss Bess, 101, (Griffin,) 3 to 1, second; Boss McDuff, 101, (Brooks,) 5 to 1, third. Double Cross, Panhandle, Tactician, Mirage, Kentucky Lady, Nativity, and Shenandoah Maid also ran. Time—1:32.

Results at Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Wah Jim, 126 pounds, (Taral,) 6 to 5, won; Correction, 118, (Littlefield,) 9 to 5, second; Tormentor, 123, (Sims,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:05¾.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Factotum, 93 pounds, (J. Lambley,) 5 to 2, won; Melody, 108, (Littlefield,) 7 to 1, second; Roland Reed, 88, (Reiff,) 8 to 1, third. Baroness, Economist, Lochinvar, and Busiris also ran. Time—1:13.

THIRD RACE.—Nursery Stakes. Six furlongs. Patrician, 108 pounds, (Sims,) 10 to 1, won; Sir Excess, 128, (Taral,) 1 to 2, second; Prig, 123, (Littlefield,) 20 to 1, third. Illusion, Sam Lucas, Bowers, Enfield, Pirate Chief, and Rubicon also ran. Time—1:13.

FOURTH RACE.—Jerome Handicap. One mile and a quarter. Young Arion, 93 pounds, (J. Lambley,) 12 to 1, won; Don Alonzo, 120, (Sims,) 9 to 10, second; Roche, 110, (Midgely,) 2 to 1, third. Treasure, Wormser, and Sam Weller also ran. Time—2:08¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Picknicker, 107 pounds, (Sims,) 2 to 1, won; Terrifier, 86½, (J. Lambley,) 11 to 5, second; Reckon, 116, (Littlefield,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:41¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Bel Demonio, 105 pounds, (Midgely,) 8 to 5, won; Addie, 100, (T. Sloane,) 6 to 1, second; Illusion, 102½, (Bergen,) 40 to 1, third. Captain Wagner, Uncle Jess, Midnight, Henry Young, Middleton, Kirkover, and Cuckoo also ran. Time—0:59½.

SEVENTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Prince George, 107, (Sims,) 1 to 8, won; Minnehaha, 104, (Littlefield,) 6 to 1, second. Time—1:29. Prince George and Minnehaha were the only starters.

IN A FLOURISHING CONDITION.

Big Gain in Membership of the National Association of Oarsmen.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen held a meeting last evening at the Gilsey House. President Henry W. Garfield of Albany presided, and the other officers present were Secretary Fred W. Fortmeyer, Newark, N. J.; Walter Stimpson and James R. Doyle, Boston; Theodore Van Raden and George D. Phillips, this city; Robert H. Pelton, Brooklyn, and H. K. Hinchman, Philadelphia. Among the other prominent oarsmen present were Julius D. Mahr and D. Nichols of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, President Henry J. Behrens of the Harlem Rowing Association, H. W. Peckwell of the New-York Athletic Club, President A. H. Groel of the Eureka Boat Club, Newark, and C. D. Wills of the Triton Boat Club, Newark.

The resignation of John F. Hunnicker of Philadelphia as a member of the Executive Board was accepted, and Dr. Conrad Behrens of the Undine Boat Club of that city was appointed in his place. The case of Curran and Gray, who were protested at the national regatta in August, was laid over until the next meeting of the Executive Committee, and a committee consisting of Secretary Fortmeyer and Messrs. Phillips and Stimpson was appointed to investigate the charges and report at that meeting. Action upon several amendments to the constitution, offered by Mr. Von Raden of New-York, was also postponed until the next meeting. A letter from officials and prominent citizens of Jamestown, N. Y., asking that the next regatta of the association be held on Otsego Lake, at that place, was received, but no action concerning it was taken.

The association is in a most flourishing condition. More than 125 clubs are now represented upon its membership list, a gain of nearly forty during the present season. Its finances are also in a very satisfactory condition. The next meeting will be at the Gilsey House, on the evening of the second Saturday in January. A place for next year's regatta will probably then be selected.

Pool Champions to Meet.

John Roberts, champion billiard and pool player of England and Alfredo De Oro, the American pool champion, will begin their match in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall to-morrow night. The contest is for a stake of $2,000 and the net gate receipts. The match will be played on an American 5 by 10 and an English 6 by 12 table, the players alternating at each fourth frame. Roberts's wonderful execution in the pool shots in the recent billiard game with Ives in this city leads many to believe that he is the superior of De Oro. The Englishman won the championship at pyramid pool in England from William Cook about five years ago. De Oro, although a Cuban, is the American champion. Since Albert Frey's death he has won all tournaments in which he has taken part.

Richmond County Hunt Run.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Oct. 14.—There was a large field and many spectators at the meet of the Richmond County Hunt this afternoon. The meet was at the clubhouse and the throw-off was in an open field at the corner of Little Clove Road and Richmond Turnpike. The trail was laid over Todt Hill toward New-Dorp, and to the spectators in carriages several fine views of the run were afforded. The trail led over some heavy fencing country and the rain made bad footing. There were no bad falls, however. The finish was made at the Butler farm, near New-Dorp, and the field was well up. Among the hunters were Norman Nichols, Carl Boyd, C. D. Freeman, Dr. Vanderpool, C. F. Hart, David Marsh, E. A. Outerbridge, Otto Ahlman, J. Harper Bonnell, H. M. Dunn, George Bonner, James Brown, and Morton Smith. After the run, tea was served at the clubhouse.

Receiver Cantor Not Removed.

Judge Gildersleeve has decided not to remove Herman Cantor as receiver of the firm of Rothschild, Dobriner & Kaufman, wholesale dealers in clothing at 16 West Third Street, who was appointed in the suit of Mr. Rothschild against the other partners for a dissolution of the firm. After his appointment Dobriner and Kaufman asked for his removal. Judge Gildersleeve, in his decision, says: "The statements of defendants under oath upon which they ask the court to find that they never authorized Rothschild & Hoff to appear in this action, nor to consent to the appointment of Herman Cantor as receiver, when considered in connection with their own written evidence disclosing their original purposes and intention, which, although they manifest an indifference to truth which I have rarely seen equaled, they have not the effrontery to deny, are found unreliable and entitled to no weight in determining the controversy. The claim of Rothschild & Hoff that they were duly authorized to appear for defendants, and consent to the appointment of Herman Cantor as receiver, is supported by the strongest and most conclusive evidence. Upon reading the papers before me, it clearly appears that no grounds whatever for the removal of the receiver have been shown. The partnership is fully solvent, having, as is conceded by all, at least $40,000 over and above all its liabilities."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6 12 | Sun sets.....5 20 | Moon sets...A M 8 45

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

A M Sandy H'k..11 09	A M Gov. Isl...11 31	A M Hell Gate...1 24
P M Sandy H'k..11 38	P M Gov. Isl...11 51	P M Hell Gate...1 44

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

A M Sandy H'k...4 49	A M Gov. Isl....5 26	A M Hell Gate...6 54
P M Sandy H'k...5 30	P M Gov. Isl....6 12	P M Hell Gate...7 40

Outgoing Steamships.

(MONDAY, OCT. 16.)	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Birmingham	......	3:00 P M
Yemassee	......	3:00 P M
TUESDAY, OCT. 17.		
Lahn, Bremen	......	10:00 A M
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18.		
Britannic, Liverpool	......	11:00 A M
City of Washington, Havana	......	3:00 P M
Friesland, Antwerp	......	11:30 A M
Miranda, Honduras	......	
Nacoochee, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Paris, Southampton	......	11:30 A M
Seminole, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
THURSDAY, OCT. 19.		
Fürst Bismarck, Southampton	......	12:00 M
Madiana, St. Thomas	......	3:00 P M
Mariposa, London	......	
Russia, Hamburg	......	2:00 P M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) OCT. 15.—Athos, Jamaica, Oct. 7; Circassia, Glasgow, Oct. 5; Colorado, Hull, Sept. 30; Grecian Prince, Gibraltar, Oct. 1.

MONDAY, OCT. 16.—Caribbee, St. Croix, Oct. 2; Ems, Bremen, Oct. 7; State of California, Glasgow, Oct. 6; Nomadic, Liverpool, Oct. 6; Orizaba, Havana, Oct. 12; Wells City, Swansea, Oct. 2.

TUESDAY, OCT. 17.—Adirondack, Kingston, Oct. 12; Hesperia, Gibraltar, Oct. 5; Obdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 5; Rhynland, Antwerp, Oct. 7.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18.—City of Alexandria, Havana, Oct. 14; Havel, Bremen, Oct. 10; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Oct. 12; Teutonic, Liverpool, Oct. 11.

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Oct. 14.

SS Amaranth, (Br.,) Clift, Cardiff Sept. 27, in ballast to Norton & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 3 30 P M 13th.

SS Weser, (Ger.,) Burosse, Naples Sept. 25 and Gibraltar, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P M 13th.

SS Paris, Randle, Southampton Oct. 7, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3 03 A M.

SS Suevia, (Ger.,) Bauer, Hamburg Oct. 1 via Havre, with mdse and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A M.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Frangeul, Havre Oct. 7, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 7 30 A M.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool Oct. 7 via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to V. H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 20 A M.

Bark Caterina Bianchi, (Ital.,) Choesa, Genoa 42 ds, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—9 30 P M at Sandy Hook, W, strong wind, clear.

Sailed.

SS La Gascogne, for Havre; Lucania, for Liverpool; Arizona, for Liverpool; City of Rome, for Glasgow; Italia, for Stettin; Loch Maree, for Rotterdam; Brema, for Havre; Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Alvena, for Kingston; Llandaff City, for Bristol; Martello, for Hull; Venezuela, for La Guayra, &c.; Seneca, for Havana; Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Werra, for Genoa; Kansas City, for Savannah; Roanoke, Newport News and Norfolk; Old Dominion, Newport News and Richmond; El Norte, New-Orleans.

Ship City of Montreal, for Brunswick, Ga.

Brig C. B. Lockhart, for Curacoa.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—SS Glamorganshire, (Br.,) Capt. Jackson, from New-York Sept. 30 for Aden, Singapore, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Allworden, sld. from Swinemunde for New-York Oct. 10.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Capt. Vallat, sld. from Naples for New-York Oct. 11.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, sld. from Gibraltar for New-York yesterday.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from Dundee for New-York to-day.

SS Principia, (Br.,) Capt. Stannard, from New-York Sept. 28, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Suram, (Br.,) Capt. Haven, from New-York Sept. 27 via Dover, arr. at Flushing yesterday.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Vesta, (Swed.,) Capt. Corfitzen, from New-York Sept. 26 via Pauillac, arr. at Bordeaux Oct. 12.

SS Lucigen, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Sept. 28 via Dover, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

White Star Line SS Cufic, Capt. Smith, sld. from Liverpool for New-York at 1 30 A M to-day.

HAMBURG, Oct. 14.—Hamburg-American Line SS Augusta Victoria, Capt. Barends, from New-York, arr. in the Elbe to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 14.—Cunard Line SS Umbria, Capt. Dutton, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. here at noon to-day.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Griffiths, London Oct. 3, with mdse and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P M.

SS Ardanmohr, (Br.,) Anderson, Philadelphia Oct. 13, with mdse in transit to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6 30 P M.

SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) Walker, Havana Oct. 7, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8 30 P M.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Bark America, (Ital.,) Ferri, Smyrna July 26, with mdse to order.

Bark Allegro, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Bahia 48 ds via Hampton Roads, with sugar to Smith & Schipper—vessel to Benham & Boyesen.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—American Line SS Berlin, Capt. Watkins, sld. from Southampton for New-York to-day.

General Transatlantic Line SS La Bretagne, Capt. Collier, from New-York Oct. 7 for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

The three-button cutaway frock and Prince Albert silk-faced are leaders this Fall.

Black vicunas and diagonals for coat and vest—neat stripes for trousers.

We have a special line of Martin's extra-fine English vicunas and diagonals — trouserings in neat stripes.

COAT AND VEST (TO ORDER) $15.
PRINCE ALBERT (WITH SILK FACING) $18.
TROUSERS (TO ORDER) $5.

Why get ready-made clothing when it costs no more to have them made to order by us?

Our garments combine grace, beauty, and comfort.

Our written guarantee warranting garments to wear satisfactory one year given with every order without asking.

Special facilities for completing suit in eight hours if required.

Samples, including Fashion Review, measuring blanks, tape measure—mailed gratis.

ARNHEIM'S,
BROADWAY AND 9TH ST.
BOWERY AND SPRING ST.

Weary Wives

and tired husbands both find rest and recuperation in the effervescent mellowness of Evans & Sons' India Pale Ale.

It is the Premier of all ales, old and rich and mellow.

Brown Stout, too, same quality, in bottles both.

Leading Hotels, Clubs and Restaurants.
HUDSON, N.Y., & 127 HUDSON ST., N.Y. CITY.

Why do you tile your bathroom and keep your food in a foul Refrigerator?

WICKES PATENT
TILE LINED REFRIGERATORS
AND COOLING ROOMS
are the only
Absolutely Cleanly and Sanitary Refrigerators in the World!
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS:
860 Broadway, N. Y.

Autumn Resorts.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE INN,
(Sign of the Golden Lion.)
Fall and Winter resort amid the Berkshire Hills.
Whole piazza front glazed; steam heat; open fires.
All needful provision for health and comfort insured.
Matchless foliage, charming drives and scenery.
Absence of wind. Elevated and dry atmosphere contribute to make it most attractive resort within four hours of New-York.
Address CALEB TICKNOR,
Owner and Proprietor, Great Barrington, Mass.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE
NOW OPEN.
PORTER & JUDD, Managers.

NEW-YORK.

An Ideal Hotel at Last!
The Hotel of the World.
Seeing Is Believing.
Halcyon Hall, Millbrook, Dutchess County, New-York. An all-round-year resort. Closes this year Dec. 5. Ninety miles from New-York. Elevation, 1,000 feet. Russian Royal Court Orchestra three times daily. Write Manager for illustrated prospectus. Take N. Y. Central R. R. at 10:30 A. M., 2½ hours from New-York, or 3:45 P. M., 2¾ hours from New-York.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
The NEW HOTEL, cottages, and the MOST COMPLETE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA will remain open until NOVEMBER or later.
2,500 FEET ELEVATION, in the great Warm Springs Valley, Virginia, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Magnificent mountain surroundings and climate.
Bathing attendants from the best European baths. Every bath from the flowing Hot Springs, including Hot Vapor, Hot Air, Hot Spout, (the most curative bath known,) Needle, Electric, Massage, &c.
RAILWAY DIRECT TO THE SPRINGS.
Reached by the "F. F. V. LIMITED" Express of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, with dining cars. One night's ride from either New-York, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati. Nine hours from Baltimore and eight from Washington.
Full information at C. and O. offices, No. 362 Broadway, New-York; No. 513 and No. 1,421 Pennsylvania Av., Washington; 5th and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, or address Dr. F. W. CHAPIN, Medical Director, or J. F. CHAMPLIN, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

Pianos.

$1.500.000 WORTH ORGANS, PIANOS; bargains; elegant 1894 styles; catalogue free. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

Furs.

BEST PRICES GIVEN FOR OLD SEAL OR other fur garments. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St.

Wanted to Purchase.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,259 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WANTED TO BUY—A good second hand stereopticon. E. M. COOK, Glens Falls, N. Y.

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Daily	per copy	3 cents
Sunday	" "	5 "
Weekly	" "	3 "

OFFICES

Publication....Printing-House Square, New-York
Up-town....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
Washington....515 Fourteenth St.

TELEPHONES

Editorial Rooms....1,470 Cortlandt
Publication Office....2,036 "

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily,	1 year,	$8.00; with Sunday,	$10.00
"	6 months,	4.00; " "	5.00
"	3 months,	2.00; " "	2.50
"	1 month,	.75; " "	.90
Sunday, 1 year			2.00
Weekly, 1 "		.75; 6 months,	.40

Specimen copies will be sent free.

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. Sold in London at Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square.

TERMS

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Postal Note, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS

May be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office.

Rates: 30 cents per agate line and upward, according to location. Fourteen agate lines make one inch. Rate cards mailed on application to the Publisher.

NOTICES

Complaints.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the Publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stand or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

Wrapper Dates.—The date printed on the wrapper of each copy denotes the time when the subscription expires.

Change of Address.—The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Rejected Manuscripts.—The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts; in all cases where a return of the manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TIMES IN CHICAGO

Wells B. Sizer, 189 State Street.
Palmer House.
The Post Office Depot, 91 Adams Street.
Charles McDonald, 55 Washington Street.
The Auditorium Hotel.
Victoria Hotel.
Grand Pacific Hotel.
Union News Company's stands on Elevated Railroad and at Fair Grounds.
Leland Hotel.
Virginia Hotel.
Tremont House.
Imperial Hotel.
Hotel Wellington.
Hotel Windermere.
Brentano's, 204 and 206 Wabash Avenue.
Columbian News and Novelty Company, Fair Grounds—Casino, Public Comfort Buildings, and Terminal Station.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Amusements	7
Apartments To Let	14
Autumn Resorts	3
Board Wanted	7
Boarders Wanted	7
Brooklyn Real Estate	14
City Flats To Let	14
City Houses To Let	14
City Real Estate for Sale	14
Country Real Estate for Sale	14
Dancing	7
Dividends	15
Dry Goods	7
Elections	15
Excursions	11
Financial	15
For Sale	7
Furnished Rooms	7
Furs	3
Help Wanted	7
Horses, Carriages, &c.	14
Hotels	7
Insurance	15
Instruction	11
Law Schools	11
Lectures	7
Lost and Found	7
Meetings	15
Musical	7
Personal	7
Pianos	3
Proposals	11
Public Notices	24
Real Estate at Auction	14
Real Estate for Exchange	14
Religious Notices	11
Rooms Wanted	7
Situations Wanted	6-7
Teachers	11
The Turf	11
To Let for Business Purposes	14
Travelers' Guide	24
Unfurnished Rooms	7
Wanted to Purchase	3
Watches, Jewelry, &c.	7
Westchester Property for Sale	14

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00 Erminie.
COLUMBIA, Brooklyn—8:00—Americans Abroad.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Peaceful Valley.
DORE GALLERY, 53d St—10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizzoura.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Cornecracker.
GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—8:15—Cavalleria Rusticana and I Pagliacci.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Midnight Alarm.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—The Woollen Stocking.
HERRMANN'S, Broadway-29th St—8:30—Prince Karl.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Sechste Sinn.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—8:00—Billiard Contest.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL, Madison Av-26th St—8:00—Pool Contest.
MUSIC HALL, (Recital Hall,) 57th St-7th Av—10:00 to 6:00—Painting: The Living Christ.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and evening—Paintings.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:00—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
THE CRYSTAL MAZE, Broadway-38th St—1 P. M. until midnight.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St-Broadway—Noon to 10:00—Vaudeville.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 15, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, cooler weather.

The financial condition of the Union Pacific Railway Company, as revealed in the appointment of receivers for its property, brings sharply to the public attention once more the question of dealing with the subsidy bonds granted to the company by the Government. These are United States bonds, but the company was pledged to their payment, principal and interest. The amount granted to the roads in the Union Pacific system exceeds $33,500,000, and they all fall due in the next six years. Not only has the company made no provision for the redemption of the bonds at maturity, but it has fallen in arrears in the payment of interest to the extent of nearly $18,000,000, making the total obligation over $51,000,000. These bonds constitute a lien on the property of the company, but it is subsequent to the first mortgage, which secures its own enormous funded debt. The provisions of law requiring certain payments to be made on account of the subsidy have proved wholly inadequate to keep up with the interest on the bonds, which the Government has to pay, and every effort heretofore made in behalf of refunding and extending the obligations has failed. The question of what is to be done will have to engage the attention of Congress again when it finds itself in a position to resume the functions of legislation.

A few of the Tammany nominations of delegates to the Constitutional Convention are so good that it is a great pity that the others should be so indifferent good or positively bad and vicious. What possible service can Police Justice KOCH do the State in that convention? If the Court of Common Pleas was to be represented, why was not Judge DALY chosen instead of Judge GIEGERICH? Judge DALY, with his twenty-three years on the bench, had a right to expect the nomination. He is the oldest Judge on that bench in respect to years of service, and Judge GIEGERICH is the youngest. Judge DALY has been affronted and passed by because he is not a Tammany man. A very short-sighted and unwise policy has governed the making of many of these nominations.

The sealing season has closed, and the "poachers" of British Columbia seem to have got the cream of the "catch." While our supposed monopoly has been languishing and waiting for protection, the Canadians are reported to have gathered in over 65,000 skins this year, on which a profit of $170,000 is expected. There have been no embarrassing seizures, and the slaughter in the open sea has been practically unrestricted.

The "demonstration" at Toulon seems a little ridiculous in our eyes, but we are more inclined to underrate it than to do it justice. It really signifies much to all the maritime powers, and especially to Great Britain, for it means that Great Britain must maintain in the Mediterranean a naval force equal to the combined force that France and Russia can maintain there. The combination is a direct menace to Italy in the event of a general war, and Italian municipalities have endeavored to break the force of the demonstration by preparing receptions for the English fleet, which the Admiral in command has very properly discouraged, not being anxious to make himself ridiculous. The first effect of the demonstration at Toulon is to put a greater burden upon the Italian Treasury, which is already under a greater strain than it can easily stand.

The interest shown by the people of New-York in Manhattan Day at the fair is more than gratifying—it is surprising. It was hardly to be expected that so late in the day, as the fair is about closing, after so many New-Yorkers have already made the trip to Chicago, and when the reopening of Fall business makes it difficult for the average citizen to absent himself from his shop or office, that any large number of New-Yorkers could be induced to go to the fair on Manhattan Day. The Mayor's committee, however, has found on every hand and among all classes of citizens evidence of remarkable interest in the project. The railroads have generously co-operated by a specially-reduced fare, the merchants are showing a general disposition to send their employes on that day, and in the Exchanges and in all branches of trade efforts are making to swell the attendance. It is unlikely that any citizens of New-York now living will again enjoy the opportunity of visiting a World's Fair conceived and executed on a scale so magnificent as that in Jackson Park. It is the opportunity of a lifetime, and Manhattan Day will be about the last chance. It is expected that more than 20,000 people will go directly from this city, and when to these are added all the great number of former New-Yorkers now living in Chicago or its vicinity, the expectation of the committee that Manhattan Day will be second only to Chicago Day in the history of the exposition seems fairly well justified.

THE PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC SURRENDER.

The press dispatches yesterday morning confirmed the prediction of Senator QUAY that a compromise financial bill was to be presented to Congress. The plan outlined is that this compromise shall be by caucus made a Democratic measure. The Republicans will not be consulted regarding it. Their support will not be asked. The Democrats, being a majority in the Senate, will frame the measure, accept it in caucus, and present and pass it through the Senate. We hardly think that they will do anything of the sort. We know that if they do, they will only be laying up for themselves a heavy store of difficulty in the immediate future, and hopeless and deserved disaster so soon as the people can get at them.

It is of no consequence what the compromise may be. Any compromise now is surrender of the rights of the people in one branch of Congress. A measure that might have been accepted with honor when the session opened would now be as bad, as fatally bad, as free coinage itself, because any concession to the minority is a proclamation to the American people that on finance the Democratic Party is in the hands and at the mercy of the little squad of revolutionists who are by this step allowed to dictate terms to the party. From a business point of view the passage of such a measure would be the establishment of a permanent state of uncertainty and insecurity. No human being could tell at what moment the minority would take it into their heads to enforce new terms, and their success now would be unanswerable evidence that they might succeed again. Now, uncertainty is the gravest evil, the most paralyzing influence, the most intolerable difficulty with which business men can be afflicted. Its effect on the one hand is certain and great embarrassment, confusion, and loss, and on the other a sentiment of irritation and disgust throughout the business community. Those are conditions that no party can face with safety. At the polls the rules of the Senate will not work, and the majority will take its way with pitiless swiftness and certainty. The surrender by the Democrats in caucus to the minority demand is the gratuitous assumption before the people of this tremendous responsibility. It is running in hot haste to meet just and inevitable ruin.

We do not believe that anything of this sort will go far. Even if it could be carried through a Senate caucus, we do not believe that the House would throw away the reward of the splendid courage and fidelity by which it responded to the people's wishes in August. And if political insanity could so far prevail in the House, Mr. CLEVELAND must be relied upon to interpose the people's veto to the attempted betrayal of their rights. Since, then, the scheme suggested only leads the Democratic majority down a blind alley to an impassable barrier, they would do well at once to abandon it and to assert their right to act despite the abuse of the Senate rules by which the silver men have so far prevented them from acting.

THE BROOKLYN MAYORALTY.

The situation in Brooklyn is cleared and greatly improved by the nomination by the Republican Convention last evening of Mr. CHARLES A. SCHIEREN. This is conclusive evidence that the hold of the Worth machine upon the party is loosed, and that the men of sense and honesty can, on occasion, determine its action. It is worthy of note that the system of reorganization by which the votes of the individual Republicans could be made to tell more directly on the conventions and committees was largely the work of Mr. SCHIEREN. Under the stress of a strong public sentiment the party has broken through the meshes of the net woven by the machine, and has presented a candidate who is worthy of the support of all well-meaning citizens.

Mr. SCHIEREN is a "regular" Republican of unimpeachable record from the party point of view. But he has adhered to his party from a sincere conviction that that was, on the whole, the best way to secure good government. We believe, from his general reputation and from what those who know him best report, that he can be relied on to yield nothing to party claims inconsistent with the public good. He has an intimate acquaintance with active politics that ought to be of value to him in his judgment of men, in his choice of subordinates, and in dealing with the schemes of the politicians. He is clearly a man of energy and capacity, as shown in his business career, and these qualities applied to the business of the city ought to yield like results.

The duty of good citizens in Brooklyn is perfectly clear. The Republicans in convention having put up a strong, pure, and trustworthy candidate, who owes no allegiance and is in debt for no favors to the party machine, it is the duty of good citizens to vote for him. He is clearly the only candidate who will be in the field whom the Democratic boss cannot control and whom there is any chance to elect. The situation is precisely the one for which the charter of Brooklyn was devised. That is to say, it offers the majority of the voters the chance to oust the Mayor who has been guilty of permitting bad management of the worst sort and to replace him by a man who they have good reason to believe will not permit bad management, but will enforce good management. Had the Republicans put in nomination a creature of the Republican machine, who would have yielded to WORTH or to whoever might be the boss of that party, the same servile obedience that BOODY has yielded to McLAUGHLIN, the situation would have been very different, and would have been nearly hopeless. Fortunately, that has not happened. On the contrary, it is possible to smash the McLaughlin rule without danger of setting up another of the same sort. That is an opportunity that no honest and intelligent citizen should neglect, and if every such citizen does his duty, Mr. SCHIEREN will be given a great and useful work to do.

THE NEXT CHALLENGER.

The fact that the fastest yacht that has ever come after the cup, and perhaps the fastest yacht, all round, that has ever been turned out of a British shipyard, is forced to go back without the trophy she came for, is not likely to discourage British yachtsmen. On the contrary, it is likely to stimulate them to fresh exertions, when taken in connection with the circumstances of the latest contest. For it is by far the closest contest that has ever been made for that emblem of the yachting supremacy of the world. The average of the defeats of the *Valkyrie* has been by a margin of less than six minutes, which is very much lower than the average of any other series, while the race of Friday was not only the closest that has ever been sailed for the cup, but it would have counted as a victory for the challenger but for unfortunate accidents. There is in this state of things every encouragement for English yachtsmen to try again. The laurels of MILTIADES will less than ever suffer them to sleep when the chance of regaining them seems so much better.

The question is, what modifications will be made in the next British challenger. The *Valkyrie*, like the *Thistle*, is a compromise boat. She is as little like the deep and very narrow British type of ten years ago as the *Vigilant* is like the skimming dish that we would at that time have produced as the cup defender. These two types were so far apart that when one of them was at her best, the other would have been beaten out of sight. In smooth water and in moderate breezes the skimming dish would have left the cutter out of sight. On the other hand, fancy one of the crack sloops of 1880, or earlier, in the race of last Friday. She would have been luffed into every sharp puff of wind, and she would have beaten her bottom against the waves and remained almost stationary while the *Valkyrie* was going to windward about her business with great rapidity. Now the American type is a boat that owes a great part of her stability to body and ballast as well as to beam, and to which the centreboard is only an adjunct to the resistance to leeway furnished by the model of the vessel. The *Vigilant*, under suitable canvas, is very nearly, if not quite, as able and comfortable a boat in a seaway as the *Valkyrie*, though she is not quite so fast to windward. The *Valkyrie* was two minutes faster than the *Vigilant* in fifteen miles to windward in the breeze and sea of Friday, while she would have been quite half an hour faster than the old skimming dish.

But Friday's weather is quite exceptional in the American yachting season, and quite usual in the English yachting season. A boat that would go faster in smoother water on all points of sailing would win on this side five races out of six in our waters, and it is in our waters that the races for the *America's* Cup must be sailed. The *Vigilant* has this superiority, and it is this superiority that must be neutralized. The owner of the *Valkyrie* showed, by insisting on a race on Wednesday, his confidence that his boat was the better in very light as well as in heavy weather, but the result probably changed his mind, since it has been pretty plainly shown that the breeze that is light enough to give the *Valkyrie* a chance against the *Vigilant* is too light to admit of covering a thirty-mile course in six hours, while a race in so light a breeze is an unsatisfactory test, seeing that very light winds are also very variable.

The successful challenger for the cup must be built and sparred for American weather, for which the *Valkyrie* appeared to be rather undersparred. Though the centreboard has been introduced into some British yachts, and though it offers an attractive way out of the difficulty of a British challenger, it is not very likely to be adopted, seeing that to adopt it would b to surrender the British side of the international competition, and to sail for the *America's* Cup with an American yacht. That would in itself be an American victory to which the recovery of the cup would scarcely be an offset. There is an alternative to this, and that is the construction of a very deep, very narrow, and very heavily ballasted yacht, which is altogether little more than a loaded centreboard. This type has been very successful in boats of moderate dimensions, but the boldest British designers have shrunk from carrying it out completely in a cutter of eighty-five feet on the water line. The result would be a mere racing machine, which would not be at all a practicable yacht, and would have something like the draught of an Atlantic steamer. Moreover, the success of the *Britannia* and the *Valkyrie* on the other side has had the effect of discrediting the extreme cutter type, even for races in British waters. But there seems to be no choice for the next challenger except to beg the question by building a centreboard boat, or to carry out the cutter model on a large scale to its logical conclusion.

MAYNARD AND THE BAR.

The Bar Association of Rochester has set an example that should be followed throughout the State. The legal profession is primarily concerned in maintaining the character of the bench. Though the general public has ultimately as great an interest, it naturally looks to the lawyers to take the lead in keeping an unworthy candidate off the bench. Lawyers are not always prompt to perform this duty. They are afraid of bringing down upon themselves and their clients the candidate upon whom they make a personal attack in case the attack fails and the candidate attains the bench. It is hard to blame them, but in MAYNARD'S case there is safety in numbers. Even if the public calamity of his election should occur, a Judge of the Court of Appeals cannot blacklist the whole bar of the State. The leaders of the bar have already expressed themselves upon the question of putting a misdemeanant upon the bench of the Court of Appeals. If every lawyer in the State does his duty by his profession and the Commonwealth, and speaks his mind on the subject, Judge MAYNARD will not be in a position where his ill will has any terror for anybody.

Judge GEORGE F. DANFORTH has set an example that is worthy of honor and imitation. It happens that he is a Republican in politics, but nobody who knows anything about him has ever accused him of being more a politician than a lawyer, or of holding political advantage so dear as professional honor. He has himself sat on the bench which Judge MAYNARD now fails to adorn by appointment and which it is proposed still more deeply to disgrace by putting him on it through popular election. Judge DANFORTH has plainly told the Bar Association of Rochester that it ought to take corporate action to prevent the choice of a criminal to be Judge of the Court of Appeals. It is not to be doubted that the movement to which Judge DANFORTH thus gave the initial impulse will be successful and that the votes of the judicial department of which Rochester is the chief city will have the counsel of the legal profession in a case in which it is eminently desirable that professional guidance and advice should be given and taken. The same thing ought to be done in every other judicial department. Our own Bar Association has already expressed itself, and it ought to take measures to bring to the notice of every voter its disapproval of the effort to reward crime with judicial office. Like action should be taken by every local Bar Association, and, if it be feasible, by the State Bar Association, and every lawyer in the State who is jealous for the honor of his profession ought to charge himself with the duty of explaining to his neighbors the unfitness of Judge MAYNARD for the place which he seeks. If that is done, there need be no fear of the result. Judge MAYNARD will be so defeated that no party will venture for a long time to come to repeat the affront which has been put upon the people of the State of New-York by his nomination for the Court of Appeals.

MINISTERS AND PUBLIC MORALS.

Ministers of the Gospel are usually chary about taking an active part in political movements, even when broad questions of public morality are involved, lest they be liable to the charge of using their influences to promote party ends. But occasionally there are questions of public morals of the highest importance to society, which are connected with the political action of the people or the conduct of public officials without having any partisan aspect. In such cases it is not only the privilege, but the duty, of the appointed teachers of religion and morality to take a stand and exert their influence to the utmost in defense of society against degrading evils. Two such instances are now before the public in this vicinity.

Clergymen in the neighboring State of New-Jersey are actively engaged in a crusade against what are known as the race-track laws passed by the Legislature of that State at its last session in spite of the protests of respectable people of all parties. It is not directed against horseracing, even of the degraded kind that goes on at such tracks as those of Guttenberg and Gloucester, but against the licensed and legalized gambling on the results of the races, of which a monopoly was bestowed upon the race-track owners. There is no question of the demoralizing effect of the unrestrained practice of poolselling which the New-Jersey law sanctions. It is a gambling practice which the laws of other States have suppressed or closely restricted for the protection of society. There is but one way of preventing the deplorable consequences of the legislation perpetrated at Trenton last Winter in the interest of a form of gambling more pernicious than the lottery, and that is by securing the election of members to the next Legislature pledged to its repeal. The ministers are taking a prominent part in the effort to bring this about. It is a question of public morals and not of party politics, and these preachers of the Gospel are acting in the line of their duty in using every influence at their command to secure the desired result.

On the other side of us, in the City of Brooklyn, the ministers are stirred up over another and a kindred evil, which is not sanctioned by law, but is countenanced by public officials, whose duty it is to see the law enforced. For years prize fighting has been under the ban of the law in this State, on account of its acknowledged brutalizing effect upon the community, and any person who engages in it or in any way promotes it is liable to severe penalties. And yet the spectacle is presented in Kings County of a flagrant violation of the law, participated in by certain public officials and defiantly connived at by others. Here again is a proper case for a clerical crusade. It is at present confined to an effort to secure action by the public authorities to prevent the repetition on an aggravated scale of an offense that has been several times committed already. It is not at present "mixed with politics," but it may become so if the effort to secure the execution of the law should fail. The ministers who are engaged in this work have the support of the moral sentiment of the community, and it remains to be seen whether that is to be defied by a set of politicians who have become implicated in a series of flagrant violations of the law and an outrage upon public morals, for the sole purpose of making money out of brutal and degrading exhibitions.

CHOLERA FROM RIVER WATER.

In those parts of Europe where the number of cases of cholera this year has been small and where careful inquiry has been made by the authorities as to the source of infection, it has commonly been ascertained that the agent of infection was river water. The first cases reported in Berlin were not traced to infection from such a source, it is true, for it was shown that the three victims, who were workmen from Russian Poland, had imported the germs of the disease from that country with certain articles of food. Those cases appeared in the early days of August. Two or three weeks later four cases were reported in Berlin, and the source of infection in these instances was the water of the River Spree. The results of the official investigation are given as follows by Consul General EDWARDS:

> "The first and second cases were those of two daughters of a bargeman who lived aboard with their father. They voluntarily drank the water of the Spree while the barge was tied up in a harbor of the Spree, near Berlin. They were taken sick soon after and their cases were registered as genuine Asiatic cholera.
>
> "The third was that of a young man of good habits and healthy connections, who entered a bathing establishment in the Spree, near the harbor above mentioned. He was quite well when he entered the bath, but while bathing he accidentally swallowed some of the water. Soon after leaving the bath he was taken seriously ill and removed to the hospital. His case was registered as genuine Asiatic cholera.
>
> "The fourth case was that of a child that fell into the river Spree and involuntarily swallowed the water. That case was entered as genuine Asiatic cholera."

It became necessary to adopt measures for the careful supervision of the Spree, and it was soon discovered that other rivers in Germany were infected. A workman in Cologne drank a considerable quantity of water from the Rhine, and in a short time he died of cholera. The authorities issued a warning that this river was infected. At Mayence the use of Rhine water in sprinkling the streets and in swimming baths was prohibited.

As we have shown heretofore, the cause of the little epidemic in Hamburg is believed to have been the accidental introduction of unfiltered water from the Elbe into the water mains, owing to a break in the conduit. The water supply of Hamburg this year is purified by careful filtration.

Last year there was an epidemic of cholera in the lunatic asylum at Nietleben, where the water supply was taken from the River Saale. Prof. KOCH has made a careful study of this epidemic. The water passed through filter beds, but was not well filtered. He says:

> "The water which is to be filtered is seriously exposed to contamination. The Saale water flows laden with the fæcal matter of many towns and villages situated higher up on the stream, and especially from Leipzig, the sewage of which is brought into the Saale by the Elster, which flows into it a mile above Nietleben. What is even more serious is that 500 paces above the intake a small, dirty rivulet flows into the Saale which has the very appropriate name of Saugraben (Sow's-ditch.) This stream comes from the village of Nietleben, and takes up all the filth of the town and also of several mines and factories, and immediately before flowing into the Saale it receives the drains from the sewage farm. The thick water of the Saugraben does not mix quickly with the Saale water, but flows for a long time different in color along the bank, until, hardly diluted, it reaches the intake, which therefore brings to the filter works not the Saale water alone, but the water of the Saugraben.
>
> "One would surely not have risked the establishment of water works immediately below a tributary so contaminated, had there not been the fullest assurance that by careful filtration the water would be purified from noxious matter, and it certainly could not have been suspected that in the way in which the water works were used they not only gave no protection to the institution against infection, but in reality acted as a trap for infectious matter, as was unfortunately found ultimately to be the case."

Although the filtration works did interpose a sufficient defense at first, even against such contamination, they failed to purify the water last year. Owing to the largely-increased number of patients in the asylum, more water was needed, and the manager of the filtration works made "the sand layer of the filter as thin and permeable as possible." He also made other changes which tended to admit polluted water. Filtration ceased to be a safeguard, infected water entered the asylum, and there were more than 100 cases of cholera within the walls.

BATTLE MONUMENT UNVEILING.

Preparations Nearly Completed for the Ceremony.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 14.—The preparations for the dedication of the Battle Monument Thursday are nearly completed. The indications are that it will be the greatest day in the history of New-Jersey. The State of New-York will contribute largely to the success of the day, as it has contributed liberally to the erection of the Revolutionary shaft.

Gov. Flower and his staff, escorted by Troop A, will be conspicuous in the great military pageant. Gov. Flower will also make a speech at the dedication. He will present the bronze tablet which the New-York Legislature gives to the memorial. The tablet will be set in the panel over the entrance to the shaft. It is 6 by 8 feet. The scene represents the opening of the battle of Trenton. The designer is Thomas Eakins of Philadelphia, who also designed the Pennsylvania tablet, representing Washington crossing the Delaware.

The scene on the New-York tablet represents Col. Alexander Hamilton, with his company of young artillerists from New-York, beginning the fight on the spot where the Battle Monument stands. Capt. Hamilton is in the foreground and is indicating to his men where to open fire. Gen. Washington has called his attention to the fact that some of the alarmed Hessians are rushing up King Street. The tablet shows King Street down as far as the Green Tree Tavern and the house of Stacy Potts, where Col. Rall, the commandant of the Hessians, died from the wound received as he made the last rally of his men, who were disposed to retreat.

The response to Gov. Flower's address will be made by ex-Congressman J. Hart Brewer, who was in Congress with the Governor and became well acquainted with him. It was the Governor's request that his former colleague make the response to his speech.

New-York is further interested in the monument because $2,500 of the money appropriated by the State was used, with other funds, to purchase the big bronze statue of Washington at the top of the shaft. It represents Washington standing on the hill directing Col. Hamilton where to aim his cannon balls.

In anticipation of the great gala day, Trenton is already putting on a holiday appearance. A dozen decorators have begun work. A number of business houses are made gay with bunting. The City Hall and the Mercer County buildings are festooned from top to bottom. A force of men is at work on the State House, which is to be magnificently decorated, both inside and out. The grandstand around the Battle Monument, which is to accommodate 3,000 persons, has been erected, and the chairs will be placed in position Monday morning and numbered.

The committee have heard nothing that will indicate the President cannot come. He is down for a part on the programme, and arrangements have been made for a Presidential banquet at one of the large halls. The Presidential party is expected to number seventy-five, and will arrive at the Clinton Street station. On the arrival of the party the Presidential salute will be fired by artillerymen from the State Arsenal.

The party will be escorted to the State House by the Essex Troop of Newark. A reception will be held by Gov. Werts, the State officials, and the Governor's staff. All the visiting Governors and their staffs will be conducted to the same place, and, for an hour and a half, the Governor's audience room at the Supreme Court chamber will be a scene of activity and handshaking.

The City Troop of Philadelphia, numbering sixty-five men, will escort the President and the Vice President to the monument, and, after the exercises, to the reviewing stand. The ceremonies at the monument will continue one hour and a half.

There will be twelve speeches, of from five to ten minutes' duration, one of them being by the President, which will be the formal address of the day. He will unveil the bronze statue on top of the column. The "Father of his Country" will stand with his outstretched hand pointing down Warren Street, in the direction of St. Mary's Cathedral, at which point he had discovered a party of Hessians.

After the addresses the Presidential party will be taken to the reviewing stand, in front of the Mercer Court House, Broad and Market Streets, a distance of a mile. The parade is to be made after the dedication ceremonies, the place of starting being two miles from the monument.

The parade will be under the command of Major Gen. Sewell. It will consist of the Second Brigade of New-Jersey, the First Brigade, over 3,000 strong, of Pennsylvania; the Governor's Foot Guard of Connecticut, over 200 strong, in Continental uniform; Troop A of New-York, the old City Troop of Philadelphia, the Essex Troop of Newark, and Grand Army Veterans from nearly all the posts in the State, escorted by the Veteran Zouaves of Elizabeth under the command of Gen. J. Madison Drake.

When the parade is over, the President and his party will be taken to Masonic Temple and banqueted. The visiting Governors and their staffs will be included in this party. The members of the Legislatures of New-Jersey and adjoining States will be entertained at Turner Hall. Mayor Stuart of Philadelphia and the Common and Select Councils of that city will be the guests of the Common Council of this city, and will be banqueted in the City Hall. Gen. Sewell will meet the officers of the visiting military organizations at brigade headquarters in the Trenton House. The Society of the Cincinnati of New-Jersey will receive their guests from other State societies at the same hotel.

The Battle Monument Association has selected badges of different tints for each State. These were sent with the official invitations. It as also directed that all the points of interest about the city, and particularly buildings that stand on the sites that were fighting grounds during the Battle of Trenton, be marked by large placards. The visiting military companies are to be fed, before taking up the line of march, on Greenwood Avenue, which is the most beautiful thoroughfare in this city.

MRS. MARY E. PITNEY MORGAN DEAD.

She Was a Distinguished Woman in This State and Ranked High Socially.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Mrs. Mary E. Pitney Morgan, relict of the late Christopher Morgan, died yesterday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William C. Barber, 35 William Street. Though Mrs. Morgan had not been in the best of health, yet she had been as well as could be expected for one of her years, and her death is a surprise to her many friends. Her age was eighty years seven months and twenty-seven days. She was the daughter of Dr. Joseph Pitney, the pioneer physician of Auburn, and had seen this place grow from a backwoods settlement to a thriving, thickly-populated city.

She was married to Christopher Morgan on Oct. 24, 1832, and until his death, which occurred in this city April 3, 1877, she was his constant companion and his adviser in many matters of importance. During his two terms in Congress—1837-41—she took a remarkable interest in public affairs.

When Mr. Morgan was Secretary of State for New-York, from 1847 to 1851, she discharged in a pleasant manner the social duties that devolved on a woman of her rank.

With the exception of periods spent in travel Mrs. Morgan resided in this city. She was a woman of many rare qualities of heart and mind, which won for her friends wherever she went. She was generous to a fault, though her giving was unostentatious and were it not for the gratitude of her beneficiaries would never have been known. In church work and in the work of various benevolent societies in this city Mrs. Morgan became deeply interested, and until a few years ago, when advancing years put a check to her remarkable activity, she was foremost in everything for charity.

From her father she inherited a keenness of perception that was remarkable, and her experiences during her life as the faithful wife of Mr. Morgan made her thoroughly familiar with American affairs. For several years she resided with her daughter, Mrs. William C. Barber. She was a brilliant conversationalist, and her relation of her varied experiences was always a treat to her many friends. She was a woman who cared little for self, and was never happier than when doing some needy person a good turn. She is survived by three daughters—Mrs. William C. Barber of this city, Mrs. Frances A. Benson of New-York, and Mrs. C. Eugene Barber of Hamburg, Germany.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her daughter to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Gov. Thomas G. Jones of Alabama delivered an interesting address before the Virginia Division of the Army of Northern Virginia, in the State Capitol in Richmond, on Thursday evening, his topic being the incidents of the last days of Gen. Lee's army before the surrender at Appomattox. Incidentally, he said that on the retreat Gen. Lee assumed at times a cheerfulness toward young officers that almost amounted to playfulness. To one sent by a corps commander to ask at what point he wished it to camp that night, he replied: "Tell him to march them to the Virginia line." When the officer expressed surprise, and asked how far it was, the General remarked: "Well, then, tell him to march as far as he can."

—Miss Helen Reed was recently ordained as a Deaconess in St. Stephen's Church, San Francisco, by the Right Rev. Bishop Nichols, assisted by other clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, she being the first lady upon whom the order has been conferred in California. The Bishop said that the elevation of a woman to the order of Deaconess, while new in one sense, was merely a return of woman to the place she occupied when in the upper chamber in Jerusalem the Holy Ghost came down on the Apostles, and he expressed the hope that Miss Reed's example would be followed by others, and that she would not long remain without the assistance of colaborers.

—Pope Leo XIII. sent to Mayor Latrobe of Baltimore a large photograph of himself, the messenger being the Rev. William E. Bartlett of St. Ann's Church, in Baltimore, who bore to the Pope the Mayor's good wishes when he went to Rome last Spring. The Mayor had previously received through Father Bartlett the Pope's blessing.

—The Rev. Dr. W. H. Crawford is to be inaugurated next Wednesday as President of Allegheny College, a Methodist Episcopal institution in Meadville, Penn. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop John H. Vincent and several other clergymen. Dr. Crawford is a graduate of Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.

—The members of the Madison Square Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore presented to the Rev. Dr. A. M. Courtenay, their pastor, a few days ago a silver tea service, as a parting gift on his departure to take charge of a church in Allegheny City, Penn.

—The Rev. Theodore W. Curtis, who was arrested in Boston for preaching on the Common last Sunday without having previously procured a license to do so, was fined one cent for the offense.

SMALL TALK.

—The outbreak of yellow fever in Brunswick, Ga., is regarded as mysterious, and worthy of careful investigation by surgeons competent to make it. It is said that the first person attacked was a hospital physician, who, as far as known, had not come in contact with any case of the plague. The exact character of the disease is disputed. In former years the negro has been regarded as practically exempt from yellow fever, but now in Brunswick the negroes are the heavier sufferers, by a very large number.

—The Washington Post bears willing testimony to the high ability of a prominent New-York lawyer, who "can steer his way through a labyrinth of legal intricacies so fine and subtle that an ordinary lawyer would go daft," but it asserts that, when he started for the room assigned to him in a Washington hotel the other day he had to go back and call for a bell boy to pilot him through the devious hallways.

—Mayor Stuart and a special committee of Philadelphians are to go to Chicago to escort back the old Liberty Bell. They expect to start on their return on the night of Oct. 31, and stops will be made in Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio, that the people of those cities may gratify their expressed wish to see the bell.

—A clergyman in Meriden, Conn., emphatically condemned, in last Sunday's sermon, the sights and sounds that prevailed at the State Fair recently held there, and said that it would be better that the fair be wiped out of existence than that such horrible things be allowed.

—Missouri papers seem to think worthy of record the fact that, of the parties to a marriage recently contracted in Manchester, that State, the groom was twenty-nine years of age and the bride eighty-five.

NUGGETS.

"I'm going to turn over a new leaf," remarked a very selfish man to an acquaintance.

"How?"

"I've joined the church and I'm going to love my neighbor as myself, as the good book commands us to do."

The acquaintance put his hand on his shoulder.

"Well, go at it gradually," he said. "If you go at it suddenly, you'll smother him with affection in the first five minutes.—Detroit Free Press.

—Sir Edgard Fitz Wales—You Amewicans aw so chahmingly thoughtful, ye know.

Mr. Hobbles—In what way?

Sir Edgard Fitz Wales—Why—aw—after you've had your own Summer, ye know, you have an Indian Summer—foh the pooah natives, I suppose.—Chicago Record.

—"What is the idea in calling a consultation of physicians?"

"Oh, that's when the doctor, who originally took the case, can't think of any more excuses to give the family."—Detroit Tribune.

—The announcement of the discovery that colors under certain scientific conditions emit sound will be of interest to humanity which can now see, hear, and feel blue.—Buffalo Courier.

—A New-England weather prophet predicts that next Summer will be a very hot one. He is what we call a calamity howler at long range.—Dallas News.

—"You call that a saddle horse?"

"Well, it's this way, the brute's worth nothing and I'm saddled with it!"—The Rider and Driver.

—What a pity we can't have yacht races in Kansas; we have so much wind all going to waste.—Topeka Journal.

Twin Sisters Separated.

From The Baltimore American.

Miss Julia Cooney, aged sixteen years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. T. Cooney, 1,720 West Fayette Street, died of typhoid fever, after an illness of nine days. She was a twin sister of Miss Agnes Cooney. Agnes also had the fever, but is convalescent, although fears are expressed that she may be again endangered, because of her great grief, the bond of sympathy between the two girls being most remarkable. They have always been similarly affected by pain or disease, joy or sorrow. If one had a toothache, so did the other, and they seemed to be possessed of that most unusual faculty of telling whether or not the other was near or distant. They were strikingly fine looking, were always seen together, and their features were so extraordinarily alike that it was impossible to tell one from the the other, their own father being obliged to ask, "Now, which is Julia and which is Agnes." They were students at the Western Female High School, and have always stood first and second in their classes, and were greatly beloved by their teachers.

A Touchy Race Horse.

From the London Globe.

Talking of Little Wenlock reminds me of an amusing incident connected with his shipment to Ireland. The lad who looked after him at Hornsby's traveled with him to Liverpool. We all know that Little Wenlock was cursed with a very demon of a temper. Aware of this, the lad said to the man in charge on the quay: "You had better let me lead him down the gangway; he will go quietly with me."

But an efficious helper at hand said: "Do you think we don't know how to ship horses here? We'll soon take the nonsense out of him;" and directing an assistant to lead the horse, he hit him a smashing thwack over the quarters. The next minute Little Wenlock's heels were out, and the man who hit him was lying some four yards off, with the knowledge that there is that about a thoroughbred racer which had not previously been dreamed of in his philosophy.

ONLY JUST BEGUN TO FIGHT

MR. VOORHEES'S ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE SILVER SENATORS.

Unconditional Repeal the Ultimatum of the Friends of the Administration—Senator Jones of Nevada Makes His Long-Promised Speech Against Repeal—The Bill, He Says, Is a Cloak for a Single Gold Standard—Troubled by Some Embarrassing Questions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The session of the Senate to-day lasted for only six hours. It opened with a personal explanation from Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) in reply to newspaper strictures on him for his hostility to the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. He denied having ever intimated that he would vote against unconditional repeal, but said that he would vote against conditional repeal, as proposed in the Voorhees substitute.

Various important amendments to the rules were offered and went over till Monday. They propose to forbid the reading by Senators of speeches, either written or printed; to permit the counting of Senators present and not voting; to disqualify Senators interested in national banks or national bank stocks for voting on any bill affecting coinage or currency, and to provide for closing debate on any bill or resolution by the same arrangement as is now in operation in the House of Representatives.

The silver purchase repeal bill was taken up, and the Vice President set about disentangling the parliamentary twist into which the Senate had got itself last night over the point whether Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho,) should be excused from voting on the question of allowing Mr. Peffer to have a document read at the Clerk's desk. By a vote of 29 to 37 the Senate refused to excuse Mr. Dubois. The name of the Idaho Senator was then called. Mr. Dubois remained in his seat, silent. Then there was a roll call, because, at the like stage of the proceedings last night, no quorum had voted, and no less than seventy-two Senators responded; twenty-nine more than a quorum, and by far the largest number that has appeared on roll call during the session. Then, after some more parliamentary pitfalls from which the Vice President skillfully extricated himself, the question was put whether the document should be read from the Clerk's desk, it being the memorial of the national convention of representatives of commercial bodies of the United States, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 39; nays, 30. The document was accordingly read as part of Mr. Peffer's speech.

The paper having been read, Mr. Peffer asked consent to yield to the Senator from Nevada, (Mr. Jones,) who desired to address the Senate, with the permission that he (Mr. Peffer) should resume the floor after Mr. Jones resigned it. To the latter part of the request Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) objected, because it implied a parceling out of the floor. Then Mr. Peffer yielded the floor absolutely, and Mr. Jones (Rep., Nev.,) addressed the Senate in opposition to the repeal bill.

He said that he proposed to be candid about the question. The pending bill was not merely the repealing of the Sherman law, with a view of providing a substitute for it. If that were the intention, no reason could be shown why it should not be embodied in the repeal bill. It was a veiled attempt to impose the gold standard upon the people of the United States. The very vehemence and universality of the denial was of itself suspicious. "The lady doth protest too much, methinks." Deeming the subject, in all its implications, the most momentous that had ever come before the American people, he would attempt to discuss it somewhat broadly, and should first ask to present some fundamental principles, without which, as a basis, it was impossible to discuss the question intelligently.

An allusion by Mr. Jones to the low rate of interest as related to the universal decline in prices led to a colloquy in which several Senators participated. Mr. Gray of Delaware asked whether the decline in prices was not rather to be traced to the improved methods of production than to the appreciation of gold. That was not Mr. Jones's opinion. The improved processes of production were always, he said, brought up by those in favor of the gold standard, to account for the fall in prices. He laid it down as a fundamental principle that, in an undeveloped country and among an aspiring and energetic people, whenever the rates of interest were constantly falling, it was a sign that the purchasing power of money was increasing pari passu. When prices were falling, any interest was too high.

"Then," said Mr. White of Louisiana, "the effect of the remonetization of silver would be to increase the rates of interest."

"Not a particle of doubt about it," Mr. Jones replied. "But a man could pay 10 or 12 per cent. interest then easier than he can pay 2 per cent. now. The Senator from Louisiana can go before his constituents and tell them that there is going to be plenty of money and good prices for all their products, and they will not be particular what the rates of interest are. Whenever prices are falling, constantly increasing numbers of workmen are relegated to involuntary idleness; and the losses of a country from the involuntary idleness of her workingmen are much greater than they are from all other causes combined. By the passage of this bill you go absolutely to the gold standard; and rather than have a gold standard at the expense of justice, give me a standard of justice at the expense of gold."

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) asked Mr. Jones whether he did not fear a serious monetary disturbance if "free coinage" were given to silver at the rate of 16 to 1.

Mr. Jones—If the Senator from Wisconsin will tell me what he fears and will describe to me the kind of fear he has, we will argue about that. I have not the slightest doubt that in ten minutes after a free-coinage bill became law, silver would be on a parity with gold and would stay there.

Mr. Vilas—Would not the owners of silver in India and Mexico and other countries bring their silver here to be coined into dollars which would be equivalent to gold?

Mr. Jones—I have never been able to find these "owners of silver." They are a myth, but I take it for granted that the Senator from Wisconsin knows who they are.

Mr. Vilas—Has the Senator never heard of the $700,000,000 of silver in the Bank of France?

Mr. Jones—The sale of that silver would require a legislative order; and if it were brought here at the rate of 16 to 1 the holder would lose 3 per cent.

Mr. Vilas—The price of silver is not more than 10 per cent. of the price of gold. I ask, therefore, whether gold would not go out of this country for 60 per cent. of its value?

Mr. Jones—I presume that an artificial panic might be created, as this last panic was, if you could get the Government and the bankers to engage in it.

Mr. Vilas—Would not the true remedy for the Senator from Nevada be to demonetize gold; to withdraw the legal-tender quality from that metal; and to leave both metals on the same footing?

Mr. Jones—The Senator from Wisconsin argues as if I had said that there would be a panic on account of free coinage. There would not be the slightest danger of a panic. The silver of France is selling to-day for $1.32 an ounce.

Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., N. Y.,) incredulously—In gold?

"Yes, of course, in the price of everything."

"Silver bullion in France," said Mr. Aldrich, "sells at the same price as in the United States."

"There is no silver bullion in France."

"We have nickel, which sells (when coined) for 100 times its market value, in the same way as the Senator speaks of silver in France."

"Yes, and it would be the same thing with gold if it were not coined."

"Why not," Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) asked, "give free coinage to nickel?"

"Because there is too much of it, and I am trying to find out whether anybody knows where there is too much silver."

After this colloquy, which attracted much attention, had proceeded for some time longer, Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) intervened with a request that Mr. Jones would refuse to be questioned further and continue his speech in his own way.

"I thank the Senator from New-York," said Mr. Jones, "and I will follow his suggestion."

He was soon, however, engaged in an argument with Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) who questioned his correctness in stating that there was not 25,000,000 ounces of uncoined silver bullion in the world. Mr. Aldrich read from a recent speech of Mr. Balfour's, in which the uncoined silver bullion in India was estimated at between £120,000,000 and £200,000,000, and he asked whether, if there was free coinage of silver in the United States (making the value of silver $1.29 an ounce in gold,) that vast amount of silver would not flow into the United States. To this inquiry Mr. Jones's answer was that the silver in India was laid away in th shape of charms and idols. "What I want to know is," he added, "with what that silver would be paid for, even if it were brought here."

"Gold," Mr. Aldrich replied.

"The people of India do not want gold. What would they do with it after they had it?"

Mr. Jones began his speech shortly before 1 o'clock. For the first two hours he confined himself closely to the type-written sheets which he had lying on the desk before him, and which he took up page by page and read rapidly from the third level of the centre aisle. Taking advantage of a break in the discussion, Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.,) said: "First I desire to congratulate the Senator from Nevada upon his splendid contribution to the literature of this great debate this afternoon. The charm of what he has said has been enhanced by the personal affection which the members of this body bear for him. I desire to ask whether it will be agreeable to him to yield to a motion to adjourn?"

"Perfectly," replied Mr. Jones. "I am very tired. I will consider it a favor."

"Now, Mr. President," continued Mr. Voorhees, "in the last seventy-seven hours this body has been in session fifty-eight hours, and we have been discharging a great public duty. With the concurrence of, and upon consultation with, the friends of the pending measure I have a motion to make at this hour. Before I do so, however, I desire to correct any misapprehension that may prevail in some minds. There are very eager minds in certain directions just at this time. I remember reading once with great interest an account of the battle of the first Commodore of the American Navy, John Paul Jones, off the coast of Scotland by moonlight, with the Seraphist and her allies. When the British commander asked him whether he surrendered, he said, in reply: 'I have only begun to fight.' If there is anybody who thinks that the friends and advocates of this bill have surrendered or have it in contemplation, I desire to answer in the language of the immortal hero of the salt seas that we have only begun the fight, and with that I move that the Senate do now adjourn."

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate, at 5:05, adjourned till Monday at 11 A. M.

Poorly Posted—Who carries the largest stock of fine fur rugs and robes in this country? Lions, tigers, polar bears, &c.
Well Up—Hart & Co., 5 West Third Street, and they are retailing at wholesale prices. This is bona fide.—*Adv.*

WANT A CHORUS OF SIXTY.

If That Number Respond, Arion Society Will Be Represented on Manhattan Day.

A meeting was held at the clubhouse of the Arion Society, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, last evening, to decide whether the society should accept the invitation extended by the City of New-York to take part in the exercises on Manhattan Day at the World's Fair. As only about thirty singers responded to the call which had been sent out, however, it was impossible to settle the matter.

The society was not notified of the invitation until Friday night. President John B. Pannes, Mr. Van der Stucken, and Howard Carroll of the Arion Society conferred yesterday morning with Mayor Gilroy, and were strongly urged to accept the invitation. The Mayor expressed the hope that it could be arranged to have a representative chorus from the Arion Society present.

After the meeting last night President Pannes said to a reporter for The New-York Times: "We wish very much to go, and shall do all in our power to make the trip possible. But from the number of singers who responded to our call to-night it looks somewhat doubtful. Herr Van der Stucken does not wish to go unless he can get a well-balanced chorus of sixty voices, at the least. Then, too, he feels that he must have two or three rehearsals. We do not wish to go unless we can do the city and ourselves credit.

"I shall send out other notices to-night for another meeting on Monday night, and, if enough respond so that we can get sixty voices, we shall go."

OBITUARY.

David Hall Rice.

David Hall Rice, member of the Governor's Council of Massachusetts, died yesterday in Boston. Mr. Rice was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., May 6, 1841, received his education in the common schools, and a partial course in Genesee College, now Syracuse University, and was admitted to the practice of law in an examination before the Supreme Court of New-York. He then went South, and in 1867 became partner of the United States District Attorney at Savannah, Ga. Thence he came East and opened a law office in Lowell, Mass. In 1873 he removed his office to Boston.

Mr. Rice was widely known as a patent lawyer throughout the country. In 1880 he edited a work on patent law, which was adopted as an authority by the Patent Office. For this and other literary work he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Syracuse University.

Mr. Rice had but a brief public career, his only elective office being in the Executive Council, to which he was chosen in 1892, as a Republican, which party had a large majority in that body. He was of an aggressive character and considered it incumbent upon himself to closely scrutinize the appointments of the Governor. His work in this regard caused him to be looked upon as the investigating member of the council, and his tactics brought about much discussion in and out of the Legislature and in the public press as to the desirability of abolishing the council altogether, the Democratic Party, by advice of Gov. Russell, in his inaugural address, making a strong movement in that direction.

Obituary Notes.

—Supreme Court Justice Francis Macomber died yesterday at his home in Rochester, N. Y. The Judge leaves a wife and two children. He was born in Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y., in 1837. In February, 1889, he was appointed by Gov. Hill to the appellate branch of the Supreme Court, known as the General Term of the Fifth Judicial Department, and at the election in November, 1892, he was again elected Judge of the Supreme Court for the full term.

—John W. Larkin, one of the best-known residents of Schoharie County, N. Y., died yesterday. He was an influential Republican, and had served four terms as Supervisor. He was also one of the Republican Presidential Electoral candidates in 1884.

—Henri Camille Margaine, member of the Senate for the Department of Marne, France, is dead.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army News.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. H. G. Cole, Twenty-third Infantry, seven days' extension; Lieut. J. G. Galbraith, First Cavalry, one month; Capt. E. B. Fuller, Seventh Cavalry, twenty-three days; Lieut. C. R. Noyes, Adjutant Ninth Infantry, fifteen days from Oct. 20; Capt. J. E. Eastman, Second Artillery, fifteen days, from Oct. 14; Lieut. F. H. Albright, Ninth Infantry, fourteen days from Oct. 15; Col. Samuel Breck, Assistant Adjutant General, fifteen days; Lieut. J. De L. Lafitte, Eighth Infantry, fifteen days' extension; Capt. George McCreery, Medical Department, one month from Oct. 15.

—Officers Assigned.—The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered: Capt. John J. Haden, (promoted from First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Eighth Infantry,) to the Eighth Infantry, Company G, to date from Sept. 16, vice Earnest, deceased; Lieut. Edward N. Jones, Jr., (appointed Regimental Quartermaster and promoted from Second Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry,) to the Eighth Infantry, to date from Sept. 16, vice Haden, promoted.

—Lieut. Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Fourth Artillery, Inspector of Artillery of the Department of the East, will proceed to Fort Trumbull, Conn., and, upon completion of this duty, return to Governor's Island, New-York.

—The resignation of Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, Fifth Artillery, has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 2.

Andrews, Fifth Artillery, has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 2.

Navy News.

—Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan, United States Navy, sentenced to dismissal from the navy by a court-martial for irregularities in his accounts, will be ordered home and placed on waiting orders. This action will be taken to give Paymaster Sullivan travel pay from San Francisco to New-York, where he claims residence, in order to reimburse him for his expenses in coming to Washington to appeal from the decision of the court.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Saturday to 1:30 A. M. Sunday.)

1:30 A. M.—2,186 Third Avenue; damage, $10; cause, electric wire.

3:47 A. M.—1,524 Third Avenue; damage trifling; cause, electric wire.

10 A. M.—134 Madison Street; K. Kalothin; damage, furniture $50, building $10; cause unknown.

2:50 P. M.—48 Manhattan Street; Mary Ryan; damage, contents $50, building $50; cause unknown.

4:45 P. M.—34 Stone Street; P. M. Waldon; damage, $500; cause unknown.

6:35—121 East Third Street; Ernestina Irlard; damage, $50; cause, overheated stove.

6:45—21 Morton Street; Annie and Maggie Tracy; damage trifling; cause, lamp explosion.

6:45—214 East One Hundred and Second Street; Abraham Rosenblum; damage, $20; cause unknown.

7:10—One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Railroad Avenue; railroad ties, owned by the Port Chester Railroad Company; damage, $25; uninsured; cause unknown.

7:15—155 West Fifteenth Street; Mary Pierce; damage, $10; insured; cause, curtains taking fire from gas jet.

8:00—408 West Fifty-third Street; Adolph Jegorne; damage, $25; cause unknown.

8:00—320 Rivington Street; Max Goldbelat; damage slight; uninsured; cause unknown.

One or Two Will Cure Your Cold.
Russian and Turkish Baths, 18 Lafayette Place, near 4th St. Best equipped baths in America.
A COURSE WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.
Russian and Turkish Baths, 18 Lafayette Place, one block east of Broadway. Finest in the country. —*Adv.*

C. A. SCHIEREN IS NOMINATED

REPUBLICANS OF BROOKLYN CHOOSE A REFORMER.

The Nominee for Mayor Was the Choice of Reformers and Not of a "Machine"—Next to William J. Gaynor He Was the Most Popular Candidate with the Reform Organizations—Progressive and Has a Good Record—Jacob Worth Completely "Turned Down."

Charles A. Schieren was nominated for Mayor of Brooklyn by the Republican City Convention shortly before midnight last night after a long and exciting session, during which Jacob Worth, the party "boss," was completly "turned down."

Worth was denounced as a "traitor," and Naval Officer Willis was reinstated as the leader of the party in Brooklyn.

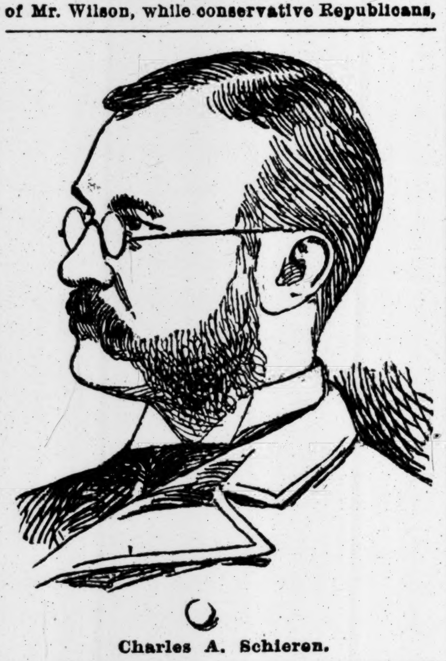
The convention was one of the most remarkable ever held in Brooklyn. It convened at 8 o'clock, and moved along in apparent harmony until Jacob Worth voted for W. C. Bryant as a Mayoralty candidate. Then the pent-up opposition to his "bossism" broke forth, and the delegates, one and all, hooted and jeered at him.

The name of W. H. Wilson, the Republican "machine" candidate, was not mentioned in the convention. An attempt was made to have John McKean nominated, but it failed, and his friends decided to put W. C. Bryant in nomination in his stead. Bryant got only 34 votes out of 98.

The nomination of Mr. Schieren may be largely attributed to the action of the mass meeting of independent citizens in the Academy of Music Thursday night, when the Conference Committee told the Republicans that the independents would support him in preference to any man except William J. Gaynor, who had declined to be a candidate.

The convention was held in the Criterion Theatre. Many spectators were present, attracted by the friends of Worth and Wilson, on the one side, and Willis and Schieren, on the other.

The "machine" men favored the nomination of Mr. Wilson, while conservative Republicans, who were anxious to secure the support of independent Democrats for their candidate, advocated the nomination of Mr. Schieren.


Charles A. Schieren.

In the gallery was a sprinkling of Democrats waiting in the hope of the nomination of Wilson so that they could carry the news to "Boss" McLaughlin. Mr. Wilson, who was not far away from the convention hall, had taken pains to state that he had never met the "boss," and would not be under his domination.

E. A. Doty was made Chairman of the temporary organization, and Clarence Barrow of the Twentieth Ward and John J. Barrett of the Eighth Ward, temporary Secretaries. They were afterward made permanent officers of the convention.

A contesting delegation from the Seventeenth Ward appeared, as in the County Convention, and after much discussion a committee was appointed to examine and decide upon the credentials of each set of delegates.

When Charles A. Schieren's name was reached on the roll call it was greeted with a tempest of cheers and applause. For fully a minute the delegates shouted and waved their hats, and the Chairman was unable to preserve order.

William J. Buttling, the candidate for Sheriff, moved that, in view of the fact that committees from outside organizations were present and ready to confer with the convention on the subject of the Mayoralty candidate, the convention appoint a similar committee of conference to meet with them.

The motion was carried with applause.

Acting upon this suggestion the Chairman appointed the following Conference Committee, composed of one delegate from each Ward: First, Nillis; Second, Casey; Third, Dady; Fourth, Cockran; Fifth, Buttling; Sixth, Appleton; Seventh, Brayden; Eighth, Cadmus; Ninth, Turnbull; Tenth, Bresune; Eleventh, Herbert; Twelfth, Daly; Thirteenth, Howe; Fourteenth, Wayne; Fifteenth, Smith; Sixteenth, Benjamin; Eighteenth, Forts; Nineteenth, Worth; Twentieth, Baum; Twenty-first, Tuthill; Twenty-second, Goodenough; Twenty-third, Harmen; Twenty-fourth, Dressle; Twenty-fifth, Martin; Twenty-sixth, Clarke; Twenty-seventh, Berger; Twenty-eighth, Kalkenbech.

Benjamin Johnson of the Eleventh Ward was opposed to the Conference Committee, because he did not like the idea of such a committee dictating the Mayoralty nomination to the convention.

B. F. Blair wanted to know if the committee had any other function than to consider names and report back to the convention. Mr. Goodrich of the Twentieth Ward moved that when the convention adjourned it adjourn to Monday night. This suggestion raised such a storm of opposition that it was withdrawn.

Joseph Benjamin asked if the convention was not large and intelligent enough to nominate a candidate for Mayor. He said the convention represented one-third of the votes of the city, and if independents wanted to break down the Democratic "machine" they would best advance their interests by joining with the Republicans.

As no motion was before the house, Mr. Benjamin was ruled out of order, but his sentiments were loudly applauded.

On motion of a delegate, the Chair appointed a Committee on Platform, as follows: Jesse Johnson, Jackson Wallace, Granville Harmon, B. F. Blair, W. O. Platt, C. F. Reinhardt, L. W. Beasley, F. M. Edgerton, C. R. Morton, A. P. Hinman.

A committee of one from each ward was appointed to present seven candidates for Aldermen at Large, and the convention then adjourned for one hour.

Upon reconvening, the following platform was reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Republican Party of Brooklyn to unite with all good citizens in the effort to rescue the city from the corrupt political combination that has plundered its revenues, absorbed its franchises, smirched its good name, and mortgaged its property, that by its burden of taxation, by its inefficient public service, corrupted even to the departments that instruct our children and protect our homes from flames and burglary, has terrorized and repelled industries, and brought loss and want to taxpayers and wage-earners alike, making the community poorer while the members of the syndicate grow rich and ostentatious on their ill-gotten wealth. In this emergency of our city's history it is the duty of the citizens of Brooklyn to unite in hurling from power and opportunity for plunder the corrupt few who have made government systematic robbery.

Resolved, That the Republican Party devote itself in this election to that work, and pledges the candidates that may be nominated in this convention to the administration of the affairs of this great Commonwealth solely in the interests of its citizens and for the welfare and upbuilding of our city.

Whenever Mayors have been in office presented by Republican conventions good Government has been assured. The honored Administration of Mayors Booth, Schroeder, and Low made the city prosperous at home and honored abroad. Their success was not the success of party, but of the great body of citizens. Such, we pledge, shall be our success in this election.

While the Republican Party takes no stand as yet on the question of consolidation of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and does not deem the time yet ripe for taking such a stand, it is in favor of the submission of the question to the people of the two cities.

The conference committee returned about 10:30 o'clock, and Chairman Goodrich reported that it first held an executive session at which all conference committees were invited to appear. Committees were present from the Academy meeting, the Committee of One Hundred, and the Brooklyn Democratic Club. Mr. Hinrichs of the Young Men's Democratic Club and Chairman Stewart of the Citizens' Union also were heard.

The general sentiment of the conference committees was in favor of the nomination of Mr. Schieren.

After Chairman Goodrich's report, Jacob Worth moved that the convention nominate a candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Schieren was nominated by S. B. Chittenden amid great applause. The nomination was seconded by Horace E. Dresser and A. M. Gleason.

Mr. Gleason said the party was tired of having a boss (a direct fling at Jacob Worth,) and he was cheered for the sentiment.

Hugo Hirsh aroused the animosity of the convention by opposing the nomination of Mr. Schieren and advocating the selection of W. C. Bryant, who had been nominated by C. B. Morton. Joseph Benjamin seconded Bryant's nomination.

On the roll call Michael J. Dady and Jacob Worth voted for Bryant, which elicited hisses and groans.

Mr. Schieren was nominated by 64 votes to Bryant's 34. The delegates cheered long and loudly, and there were cries of:

"Down with Jakey Worth, the traitor!" and "No Willoughby Street!"

Worth made a weak speech, attempting to defend himself, during which he was hissed. The convention then adjourned.

CHARLES A. SCHIEREN'S CAREER.

A Successful Business Man, Public-Spirited Citizen, and Earnest Reformer.

Charles A. Schieren was born in Dusseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, in 1842. In 1856, when fourteen years of age, he emigrated, with his parents, to this country. He had received an admirable public-school education in Germany, and was thus early fitted to battle with the world. In his youth he learned the cigarmakers' trade, and assisted his father in business on Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1864 he entered the service of Philip F. Pasquay as clerk in his leather belting manufactory in this city. By close application to business he became manager of the establishment when his employer died, in 1866.

Having by economy saved considerable capital, Schieren went into business for himself in 1868. In a comparatively short time his firm had mounted to an enviable position in the leather belting trade. It now ranks as one of the largest manufactories of its kind in the world. The firm has its New-York house at Cliff and Ferry Streets, and has branch houses in Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia, and also operates a number of large tanneries in Tennessee, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

Mr. Schieren was one of the founders of the Hide and Leather Bank, and is a member of the Hide and Leather Club. He has always lived in Brooklyn, since he came from his boyhood's home in Germany, and now occupies a handsome house at 405 Clinton Avenue.

For many years he has been prominent in such public improvements as the erection of the Beecher and Stranahan statues in Brooklyn. He has labored incessantly for the good of suffering humanity in charitable works in the City of Churches. He has long been a prominent and active worker in the Union for Christian Work, the Directory of the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He is a Trustee of the English Lutheran Church, Clinton and Amity Streets, Brooklyn.

Mr. Schieren has always been a Republican, but has stood for the purity of party principles as against the spoils system. For three years he has been President of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn. He identified himself early in the project to reorganize the Republican Party in Kings County. His plan was adopted by the regular organization.

Mr. Schieren is a plain business man and has never held public office. He bears among his business associates down in the "Swamp" a reputation beyond reproach. He is, without question, one of the best-known and most popular business men in New-York.

Mr. Schieren has a family of three sons and one daughter. His family is noted as one of the happiest in Brooklyn among all who know them.

Mr. Schieren is above the average in size, and well built. He has a pleasant face, with regular, clear-cut features and kindly brown eyes, which leave an impression of sincerity upon all who meet their gaze. His brown hair is sprinkled with threads of gray, as are also his luxuriant side whiskers and mustache. In manner, he is kindly and good-natured, and is a man whom it is a pleasure to know.

MAYOR BOODY RENOMINATED.

There Was No Other Candidate in the Brooklyn Democratic Convention.

The regular Democratic City Convention of Brooklyn to nominate a candidate for Mayor and six Aldermen at Large met in Jefferson Hall at 8:30 o'clock last night. It was early evident that all the delegates went there instructed for Mayor Boody. Thomas E. Pearsall, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, called the meeting to order, and Secretary Furey called the roll of delegates. William B. Hurd, Jr., of the Nineteenth Ward was elected permanent Chairman.

After the Chairman had made a speech, Gen. Isaac S. Catlin was escorted to the platform, and he placed in nomination for Mayor the present incumbent, David A. Boody. The roll was called, and every vote was given to Boody. A committee was appointed to notify Mayor Boody of his renomination.

While the committee was absent the convention proceeded to the nomination of the following Aldermen at large:

Bird S. Cole, Twenty-third Ward.
Richard Latourette, Thirteenth Ward.
John Y. Moran, Twenty-first Ward.
David T. Lynch, Twentieth Ward.
John W. Kimball, Twenty-second Ward.
Louis L. Hopp, Twenty-sixth Ward.
Patrick H. Quinn, Third Ward.

When the platform had been adopted, the Chairman announced that Mayor Boody was in the hall. The Mayor made a long speech, in which he told what a well-governed city Brooklyn was and had been under his administration. He said:

"For what I have done in my official capacity, and for what I have failed to do, I alone am responsible, and I accept the responsibility to the fullest extent. I do not claim to be infallible. I do not claim that I have been able to give to our city an administration free from errors and mistakes."

After relating how much cheaper the City of Brooklyn was run per capita than other great cities, he continued:

"I beg you will all familiarize yourselves with every act of my administration, for I can say, with the utmost sincerity, that every act was intended for the light of day, and to be known and judged by my fellow-citizens."

After the Mayor's speech the convention adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Thomas J. Patterson of the Fourteenth Ward, Brooklyn, for Sheriff.

The Kings County Democratic Convention was held in Jefferson Hall, Boerum Place, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. It was known the delegates had been instructed, from the Willoughby Street headquarters of Hugh McLaughlin, to vote for Thomas J. Patterson of the Fourteenth Ward, now holding the office of Assessor, for Sheriff.

The convention was called to order by Thomas E. Pearsall, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, and candidate for a Supreme Court Judgeship. Secretary William J. Furey called the roll of delegates, after which John L. Shea, of the Twenty-third Ward, was called to the chair.

Delegate Donnelly of the Fourteenth Ward made a fiery appeal for the Eastern District and nominated Thomas J. Patterson for Sheriff amid the cheers of a crowd in the rear of the hall.

Luke B. Stapleton, the young lawyer, in an impassioned speech, nominated Daniel Ryan.

The roll was called and 93 out of 96 votes cast were found to be for Patterson. Alden S. Swan of the First Ward was the first to vote, and when he voted Patterson, men in the gallery yelled:

"That's right! you've got your orders."

After the vote was announced the Ryan contingent from the Eighth Ward again yelled:

"We'll fix Patterson on election day. You bet we'll get square for this."

The convention then renominated Judge James S. Kelly of Flatbush for Justice of Sessions and George Kinkel for Supervisor at Large.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

William J. Buttling Nominated for Sheriff Without Serious Opposition.

William J. Buttling, Chairman of the Kings County Republican General Committee, was unanimously nominated yesterday afternoon by the Republican County Convention in Brooklyn for Sheriff of Kings County.

Col. Harry W. Michell, Commander of the Fourteenth Regiment, was nominated by acclamation for Supervisor at Large.

John C. Matthews, Justice of the Peace in Flatlands, was nominated for Justice of Sessions, to succeed Justice Jacques S. Stryker, as Judge Moore's associate.

The convention was held in the Criterion Theatre. Henry A. Powell presided, and William Patterson and James Wright officiated as Secretaries.

A contesting delegation from the Seventeenth Ward, headed by William Foulkes, tried to secure recognition, but, upon the recommendation of a committee appointed to examine their credentials, the delegation headed by E. E. Robertson was declared the regular delegation and was seated.

John J. McGinnis of the Fourth Ward placed William J. Buttling in nomination for the Shrievalty. Jesse Johnson seconded the nomination in a short speech.

Dr. Golden of the Seventh Ward nominated Robert Sedgwick, but his name was withdrawn.

E. G. Kennett of the Twenty-third Ward nominated Col. Harry W. Michell for Supervisor at Large, and it was carried by acclamation.

Anson M. Stratton of Gravesend nominated Justice Jacques S. Stryker for Justice of Sessions, to succeed himself. A. J. Gilchrist of the Twenty-sixth Ward named Justice John C. Matthews. The vote stood, for Matthews 58, for Stryker 42.

Linden Park Races by Pennsylvania Railroad.

On account of races at Linden Park, commencing Oct. 16 and continuing until Oct. 26, inclusive, except Sunday, the Pennsylvania Railroad will run excursion trains to Linden every race day, leaving New-York at 12:40, 1:00, and 1:20 P. M. Excursion tickets will be sold from New-York and Jersey City, not including admission to the races, for 50 cents for the round trip. Excursions for the round trip for gentlemen, including admission to the races, $1.50; for ladies, $1.—*Adv.*

Manhattan Day $15.00 Excursions Via West Shore Railroad.

Through cars to Chicago in charge of attendant via West Shore Railroad 10:00 A. M. Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 18 and 19. Tickets good to return to New-York until the morning of Oct. 26. Excursion tickets valid for ten days at $17 will be good on train running Thursday, Oct. 19. Last $17 excursion Monday, Oct. 23.—*Adv.*

ITS HALF-CENTURY MARK.

The Independent Order of Benai Berith Celebrates Its Semi-Centennial.

The Independent Order of Benai Berith celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary last night at the Grand Central Palace by a golden jubilee banquet at which joy was unrestrained and conviviality chased the rosy waiters with flying feet. Fifteen tables were laid for nearly 400 persons, and there were no empty seats.

At the table of honor Morris Goodhart acted as toastmaster, with Gov. Flower sitting at his right. The great hall was beautifully illuminated and decorated with flags.

After the elaborate dinner was over, Mr. Goodhart proposed the first toast of the evening, "The President of the United States," which was drunk with three cheers for Mr. Cleveland. The following letter of regret was then read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1893.
Morris Goodhart, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I desire to express my appreciation of the kind remembrance manifested by the invitation which I have received to attend the fiftieth anniversary of the existence of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. I regret that I am not able to accept the invitation on account of pressing official duties. A society founded for the furtherance of such noble purposes as those of the B'nai B'rith should not only excite the enthusiasm of its members, but should also inspire the good wishes of all who desire to see humanity bettered and the higher interests of our nature cultivated.

Accept for your order my sincere wish that the gratifying results which have followed its efforts for good in the half century that has passed may be multiplied many fold in the years to come. Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

President Julius Bien responded to the toast, "The Independent Order Benai Berith," and Judge Henry M. Goldfogle, who was received with great applause, responded to "The Day We Celebrate." Simon Wolf responded to "Our Country," and Gov. Flower spoke for "The Empire State." He referred to the many charities and exceeding great prosperity of the order, and lauded its purposes and achievements.

Other toasts were responded to by Philip Stein, Jesse Siligman, Attorney General Simon W. Rosendale, John W. Keller, Moritz Ellinger, and Michael Schwab. Several letters of regret were read, among them one from Gov. Russell of Massachusetts.

Among the great number of members and guests who enjoyed the banquet and general celebration to the utmost were William A. Gans, the Secretary of the Jubilee Committee; Jacob H. Schiff, Register Ferdinand Levy, Surrogate R. B. Ransom, Judge Samson Lachman, Judge David McAdam, Senator William Lowenstein of Virginia, Senator Isaac Rosnosky, Hyman Bloom, the Hon. Timothy J. Campbell, Judge J. E. Newburger, Isidor Busch of St. Louis, Josiah Cohen of Pittsburg, Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Jacob Furth of St. Louis, William H. Stiner, Max W. Platzek, S. B. Hamburger, Judge Jacob Schroeder of Cincinnati, Philip W. Fry of Indiana, the venerable Jacob Rosenberg, one of the original charter members of 1843; Samuel D. Sewards, Myer Hellman, Herman M. Blaskopf, Bernard Metzger, Henry W. Kane, Dr. S. Waterman, P. W. Frank, Simon Sulzberger, Adolf L. Sanger, Adolf Hirsh, Louis Wollstein, Joshua Kantrowitz, and Judge Joseph Koch.

Dropped a Lamp and Burned to Death.

Annie Tracy, forty years old, was so badly burned last night by the explosion of a lamp which she dropped, that she died soon after She lived with her two sisters, Maggie and Joanna, at 21 Morton Street. Her sister Maggie, in attempting to extinguish the flames, was badly burned about the arms and hands. Annie ran into the street and the blaze was extinguished by some men who were passing, but this was not before her dress was almost burned off her.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. John Echols of Virginia is at the Imperial.

—Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Capt. Sommerwerck of the German Navy is at the Cambridge.

—Ex-Senator Wilbur F. Sanders of Montana is at the Holland.

—Victor F. Lawson of Chicago and Italo Campanini are at the Gilsey.

—Sir Henry Gilbert and Lady Gilbert of England and Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago are at the Windsor.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Forecast for Sunday: NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, preceded by rain in extreme northern portions of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Eastern New-York, cooler, brisk and high west winds, diminishing in force.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, cooler, west winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, west winds. GEORGIA, EASTERN FLORIDA, WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair, northwest winds, becoming variable.

LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, winds shifting to south. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer in western portions, west winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, fair, except clearing near the lakes in the early morning, west winds, diminishing in force. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, northwest winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, LOWER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair, warmer in Western Wisconsin and Western Upper Michigan, northwest winds.

For MINNESOTA, IOWA, and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, winds shifting to south. For NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, fair, warmer, winds shifting to south. For MONTANA, fair, cooler, west winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST: The West India cyclone central Friday evening over Northern Virginia, has advanced north of the St. Lawrence River, attended by heavy rains and severe gales in the Middle Atlantic and New-England States and the eastern lake region. An area of high barometer has moved southeast over the Southwestern States, and the barometer is high thence to Manitoba.

The temperature has fallen in the central valleys, the lake regions, and the Middle Atlantic States; elsewhere it has risen. Generally fair weather has prevailed in the central valleys and thence to the Pacific.

Fair weather is indicated generally over the United States for Sunday, except from the eastern lake region over Northern New-England, where fair weather will be preceded by rain. The temperature will fall in the Middle Atlantic and New-England States, and will be somewhat higher in the central valleys and the western lake region.

RIVERS.—The rivers will change slightly.

SIGNALS are displayed at Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie, and on Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario, and on the Atlantic coast from New-Haven to Eastport.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	55°	68°	3:30 P. M.	77°	65°
6 A. M.	55°	67°	6 P. M.	73°	60°
9 A. M.	59°	67°	9 P. M.	67°	55°
12 M.	69°	69°	12 P. M.	64°	51°

Average temperature yesterday.......62¾°
Average for same date last year.......64½°
Average for same date last fifteen years.......57°

Join one of New-York Central's $15 excursions to the World's Fair and return, Oct. 18 and 19. Cheapest rate ever offered.—*Adv.*

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The fiasco in the Senate, the Union Pacific receivership, and yesterday's bank statement, are the chief events of the week in respect to the stock market. It was Friday morning when the news was received of the failure in the Senate, and the market responded by opening low and going lower. In the afternoon came the announcement of the appointment of receivers for the Union Pacific, which caused a weak close; and yesterday, after some brief appearance of strength due to covering of shorts, the market closed fractionally below the closing of Friday, the bank statement having failed to stimulate it, although it shows that money is piling up with extraordinary rapidity. After the panic of 1884, it was not till December that the surplus reserve rose to $40,000,000; but it looks this time as if the surplus would reach that figure in November. It now stands at nearly $34,000,000. The deposits show the unusual increase for the week of over $12,000,000, and they are about $17,000,000 in excess of the loans. It is abundantly evident that there will be no want of money here this Winter. It was rather longer in starting this way than after previous panics, but the start having been made the piling up has been rapid. Given collapse of business, and the accumulation of idle funds follows. Money becomes a drug, and it will be so this time; while down in Washington the silver men will go on declaiming that what the country is suffering from is a lack of currency. While the plenitude of money is a sustaining force to prices, it cannot make a bull market. It can do no more than prevent it going as low as it would if to other adverse conditions a scarcity of loanable funds were added. It looks as if the market were going lower now. Operators who have been generally bullish are inclined to expect it. The confused situation which the action of the Senate has caused has a distinctly bearish tendency.

True, the repeal bill is not defeated yet. There is still a chance that it may pass, but it don't look very encouraging at the moment. Uncertainty is the dominant feature of the situation. The silver party say that unconditional repeal is dead, and are proposing their own measures in place of it. They call them proposed compromises. The passage of any compromise measure is just as doubtful as the passage of the repeal bill, even in the Senate. In the House its fate is yet more doubtful; while the common idea is that the President stands immovably opposed to any compromise. So that is the situation which the speculator and the investor has to meet at this moment; and the usual experience is that the speculator is more inclined to sell stocks than to buy them under such conditions; while the investor waits, content to let his money lie in the bank at a nominal rate of interest until things clear up a little. Uncertainty, however, is not going to make another panic. Panic has done its work. It has destroyed here and brought down there. It cannot destroy over again, and things brought down are so much nearer the ground. Nor is there the slightest sign of scare. The market has sold off, and doubtless will sell off further; but not in such a way, or to such a degree, as to indicate fright, unless it be over the showing that railroad earnings are making and likely to make. Foreign selling amounts to nothing. Whatever scare foreigners had is over, the same as ours. It has passed, like the cholera scare. This silver fight can have only one result in the end—the silver minority party will be beaten, and badly beaten; the only uncertainty is whether their defeat will come in weeks or months. Meantime we may have to get along with the Sherman law as it is; but that law gives the Treasury Department discretion in buying to buy silver only at the market price. If the price at which silver is offered to the department is not satisfactory to it, very little buying need be done. Another question the Treasury will have to meet soon is how to make both ends meet in respect to income and outgoes. It is paying out more than it is taking in. Unlike, however, certain of our large railroad systems, its credit is good and it can borrow.

The Union Pacific Company, a quasi Government institution, could not borrow. It had reached the end of its rope. When its enormous floating debt of $20,000,000 was first made known three years ago, it was predicted in this column that the debt would finally crush the company. When the syndicate undertook to relieve the company of the burden, it was done on such terms that it left the corporation helpless to meet an emergency like the present. It had nothing to borrow upon; interest charges and expenses had to be paid out of earnings solely, and when the earnings fell away, the receivership followed of necessity. There is much talk about the receivership being a good thing for the stockholders. It is neither a good nor a bad thing. It was a necessity. There was no choice about it. The stockholders were as badly off last week before the receivers were appointed as they are this week, after their appointment. The appointment was not made to preserve the property intact, prevent the disintegration of the system, &c., but because the company had payments to make and had no money. The future of the corporation is exceedingly cloudy, for the reason that its affairs will have to be settled in Congress. What that means may be imagined. It at least points to a receivership of indefinite continuance. Were it not a Government institution, a scaling down of interest and assessment of the stock, (which would have been a heavy one, for 10 per cent. would only give $6,500,000, which would go but little ways with so vast a corporation,) might set the concern on its feet again. Here, however, Congress has to be reckoned with. It will have something to say as to what shall be done. But there is another side. The Government debt of the Union Pacific will become the central point of interest. What is done about that must strongly affect the values of all the company's securities which come after it. The most keenly responsive will be the stock. This prediction may be ventured—that when Congress gets down in real earnest to settling the terms on which the company may be reorganized, no stock on the list will be more highly speculative than Union Pacific. It will beat Sugar or Chicago Gas.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The forty-third anniversary of the founding of Atlantic Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 178, was held at Clark's, in Twenty-third Street, last evening. Frank H. Hinds, Past Master of the lodge, gave a synopsis of the history of the lodge. Past Master John A. Mapes gave some reminiscences. The present Master is William Wilson. The committee in charge of the dinner were L. A. Douglass Willever, Chairman; Dr. Robert W. Glassford, Dr. W. H. Bates, and W. D. Snedaker.

—Postmaster Dayton, Timothy C. Campbell, Jeremiah Murphy, and Capt. W. C. Reddy are announced as speakers at the second of a series of public meetings to discuss rapid transit, at the Hamilton Republican Club rooms, 211 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to-morrow evening.

—The Newark (N. J.) authorities are inquiring into the death of Mrs. Isabella Griffith, which occurred at the City Hospital Friday. Monday night this woman was taken to the hospital, and a record was made that while intoxicated she had fallen out of a window at her home. There is suspicion of foul play.

—Coffin & Stanton offer to investors at 100 and interest a limited amount of City of Ironwood, (Mich.) 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1903 to 1913, which are a legal investment for savings banks of Maine and New-Hampshire.

—President Andrews of Brown University will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. to-day and also Sunday next in the Epiphany Baptist Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street. He is an eloquent pulpit orator.

—The body of an unknown man was found on the tracks of the Hudson River Railroad at Croton yesterday morning. The man was evidently killed by a train during the night.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Fire yesterday at East Otto destroyed a row of wooden business houses and the Methodist Church. The loss is $32,000, with insurance of $27,000. The heaviest loss is John Laing & Son, general merchandise, $10,000.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The barns of Duane Pierce, near Cranby Centre, were burned last night, with thirteen cows, two horses, fifteen hogs, wagons, grain, and hay. Loss, $5,000.

Excursions to Columbian Exposition.

Next popular Pennsylvania Railroad ten-day $18 coach excursion Oct. 17, including Manhattan Day. Special Manhattan Day coach excursions Oct. 18 and 19 at $15 for round trip. Tickets good to return Oct. 23 and 24. Tourist agent on train. Special coaches for ladies and families. Alleghany Mountains by daylight. Only one night on train. Leave New-York 9 A. M., arrive Chicago following day 2 P. M. Last $18 coach excursion Oct. 21.—*Adv.*

BIG FIRE IN DETROIT.

In Large Oil and Paint Establishments—Beyond Control of the Firemen.

DETROIT, Oct. 15.—A general alarm of fire was turned in at 12:30 o'clock this morning for a big fire in Boydell Brothers' large paint and oil factory.

It spread rapidly to Harmonie Hall and Edward F. Lee & Co.'s establishment, another oil and paint house.

It is now beyond the control of the firemen.

Shot Himself After Taking Poison.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 14.—Capt. Paul Sury, one of the best-known German residents of the Heights and a prominent Democrat, committed suicide at his home, 139 Academy Street, this morning. He took a dose of laudanum and ether, after which he shot himself in the right temple with a revolver. His wife, who was aroused by the pistol shot, found him dead. The act was prompted by business reverses. Mr. Sury was at one time rich, but had lost his fortune through unsuccessful speculations in real estate and devotion to politics. He was born in Germany, July 13, 1845, and came to this country when a young man, making his home in this city, where he has since lived. Although he had been closely identified with politics for years he never ran for office but once, when he was defeated by Max Salinger in a contest for Alderman in the Fifth District.

IF RUN DOWN, tone up with MILHAU'S CALISAYA, a tonic and appetizer, as exhaustion invites malaria and epidemic diseases. MILHAU, 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

T. M. STEWART.—CARPET CLEANING by steam and dry air. 326 7th Av. Telephone 126—18.—*Advertisement.*

The Noble Ship.

Stanch of timber, true of helm,
Strong and grand and stately,
Into harbor sails the ship,
Bravely and sedately.

Storms have beat, and foes assailed,
But she rose above them—
Noble ships that sail our seas!
Who can help but love them!

Thus through storms and thus through foes
SOZODONT has ridden,
And to share her benefits,
All the world is bidden.

THE SEA OF OBLIVION

Would long since have swallowed up SOZODONT in common with so many forgotten tooth pastes and dentifrices, did not the experience of a whole nation prove that it possesses signal advantages. It thoroughly cleans the teeth, dissolving and removing their impurities; it revives their fading whiteness and strengthens their relaxing hold upon their sockets; it renders colorless, ulcerated gums hard and healthy, and besides neutralizing an unsavory breath, invests it with its own fragrance.

Best Place. Elite Patrons. Established 1868. DR. J. PARKER PRAY'S MANICURE AND CHIROPODIST PARLORS, 56 West 23d St.—Dr. Pray gives personal treatment for all diseases of the feet and nails, (no assistant,) removes warts, moles, and facial blemishes; painless treatment; instant relief; moderate charges; office hours, 9 to 6; finger nails artistically beautified by five skilled manicures; Dr. Pray's renowned and unequaled toilet preparations; sold everywhere. Prepared by Dr. J. PARKER PRAY COMPANY. Beware of substitutes.

Deafness From Any Cause.—Head noises cured by use of the MICRO-AUDIPHONES. Send for book free to MICRO-AUDIPHONE CO., 1,286 Broadway, New York.

For ladies, the best and purest tonic is Dr. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS. It effectually cures dyspepsia, and tones up the system.

Clark's Restaurant, 23d St., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel; banquet hall suitable for large dinners, receptions, theatre parties.

Brown's Household Panacea, "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Wilson's Calisaya, a pleasant elixir; highly impregnated with the bark. 106, 387, & 1,311 B'way.

Kenosha. E. & W. Leota.
TWO NEW COLLARS.

MARRIED.

McCURRACH—CRAMPTON.—At Moline, Ill., on Thursday Oct. 12, Mr. JAMES McCURRACH of New-York to Miss MABEL CRAMPTON, eldest daughter of Mr. A. A. Crampton of Moline, Ill.

PETRIE—RHODES.—On Thursday, Oct. 12, at Grace Reformed Church, by the Rev. J. R. Duryea, EDYTH, daughter of Emerson Rhodes, to GEORGE HENDERSON PETRIE, all of this city.

DIED.

Albrecht, Caroline.
Beck, Charles B.
Bergstein, August.
Brush, James H., M. D.
Conklin, Mary.
Earle, Samuel L.
Eldridge, Clark Ostrom.
Gill, William J.
Heim, Emil.
Honig, Henry.
Johnson, David I.
McKibbin, George.
Morgan, Mary E. P.
Stewart, Ella Jenkins.
Wood, William J.
Wood, Mrs. Anna J.

ALBRECHT.—On Friday, Oct. 13, CAROLINE ALBRECHT, mother of Mrs. A. Arone and F. Lowenstein, in her 76th year.
Funeral from her late residence, 69 East 82d St., on Monday, the 16th, at 9 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BECK.—On Oct. 11, at Richfield Springs, N. Y., of pneumonia, CHARLES BATHGATE BECK of Boston Av., West Farms, New-York City.
Funeral services at Presbyterian Church, West Farms, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet 1:50 train, Harlem R. R., from Grand Central Depot, at Tremont station.

BERGSTEIN.—On Saturday, Oct. 14, AUGUST BERGSTEIN, in his 72d year.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 681 East 141st St., on Monday, Oct. 16, at 8 P. M.

BRUSH.—Entered into rest, at Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 14, 1893, JAMES H. BRUSH, M. D.
Funeral services at Christ Church on Monday, Oct. 16, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 1:30 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

CONKLIN.—On Saturday, Oct. 14, 1893, MARY CONKLIN, widow of Geo. M. Conklin, aged 83 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

EARLE.—On Saturday, Oct. 14, 1893, SAMUEL L. EARLE, son of the late Abraham L. Earle, in the 50th year of his age.
Funeral service at his late residence, 734 St. Nicholas Av., near West 147th St., on Tuesday, Oct. 17, at 4 o'clock P. M.

ELDRIDGE.—Suddenly, at Ridgway, Col., on Friday, Oct. 13, 1893, CLARK OSTROM, son of Julia H. and the late Thomas P. Eldridge.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILL.—At his residence, 24 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Oct. 13, WILLIAM J., only son of William P. and Isabella Gill.
Funeral services Sunday, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock P. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

HEIM, EMIL.—On Oct. 13, after a prolonged illness, in the 54th year of his age.
Funeral services will take place Monday, Oct. 16, at 1 P. M., at his late residence, 29 West 27th St.

HONIG.—On Saturday, Oct. 14, 1893, at 128 West 48th St., HENRY HONIG, aged 71 years.
Funeral notice hereafter.

JOHNSON, DAVID I.—After a lingering illness, on Thursday, Oct. 12, DAVID I. JOHNSON.
Funeral from his late residence this (Sunday) morning at 9:30. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

McKIBBIN.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at his late residence, No. 46 West 51st St., GEORGE McKIBBIN, in the 83d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORGAN.—At Auburn, N. Y., Friday afternoon, Oct. 13, 1893, MARY E. P. MORGAN, relict of Christopher Morgan, aged 80 years 7 months and 27 days.

STEWART.—On Oct. 12, at Great Neck, L. I., in her 16th year, ELLA JENKINS, eldest daughter of Thomas and Lizzie M. Stewart.
Funeral from All Saints' Church, Great Neck, on Monday, Oct. 16, at 3:15 P. M. Carriages will be waiting on arrival of train leaving Long Island City at 2 P. M.

WOOD.—In Saybrook, Conn., Thursday, morning, WILLIAM J. WOOD, in his 69th year.

WOOD.—On Oct. 13, 1893, Mrs. ANNA J. WOOD, wife of George W. Wood and daughter of the late David Stewart, at Hyatt Heights, Winfield, L. I.
Funeral services from Nepperhan Baptist Church, Yonkers, N. Y., at 2 o'clock Monday. Friends of the family invited.

KENSICO CEMETERY, HARLEM RAILROAD. —48 minutes from Grand Central Depot; new private station at entrance. Office 16 East 42d St. Telephone call 556,38.

Special Notices.

A. 25 PER CENT. SAVED ON GROCERIES. Wines, Liquors, Teas, Coffees, Butter, Canned Goods, Provisions, Produce, Fruit, &c. Goods delivered free in and out of the city. Send for price list. ASPELL & COMPANY, 314-316 Greenwich St.

MADAM J. JULIAN, DERMATOLOGIST, formerly at 48 East 20th St., begs to inform her patrons that her present address is now 666 Lexington Av., New-York City.

New Publications.

NEARLY ALL OF US, AT ONE TIME OR ANother, have wanted to know who our "best" people are, and where they live; and in turning over the pages of "PHILLIPS' ELITE DIRECTORY" I am glad to see that this fancy, or necessity, has been successfully met. Although the above-named publication has been before the public many years, yet it seems now more complete than ever, for I notice that within its pages are not only the names of the 400, but 3,600 other selected names of people equally as good as the 400, which makes it unsurpassed for reaching the fashionable and wealthy people. It sells at $6. W. PHILLIPS & CO., are the publishers, 81 Nassau St.—Town Topics.

EPILEPSY.
EPILEPSY.
An account of the only rational mode of treatment. Pamphlet edition, 10c. Address THE WILLIAMSON SANITARIUM, New-London, Conn.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent North German Protestant as chambermaid; no objection to do plain sewing or to help with children; $20 a month, city or country; best references. E. E., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable, smart young girl, North of Ireland, in a small private family of adults to do light chamberwork and sewing; references. Call, Monday, 243 West 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a capable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit plain garments; assist in waiting on lady or children; city reference; no cards, unless car fare paid. K. R., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a French girl as chambermaid and waitress; fully competent in preparing salads; serves as well as a butler; Paris and New-York references. French, 157 4th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress in private family or private boarding house; good reference. 223 East 28th St., basement; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman, American Protestant, as chambermaid and seamstress; best city references. 274 West 117th St. Beatty.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a strong young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best reference; willing and obliging. 336 East 39th St.; one flight up; Monday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent chambermaid and seamstress; would wait on lady; very best personal and city references. Monday, at 228 East 36th St., O'Connor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or do plain sewing; good city reference. M. B., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and waitress in private family; flat preferred; good city reference. M. M., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid and do waiting; city or country; reference. C. E., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch Protestant young woman as chambermaid and do sewing in private family; first-class city reference. 446 West 49th St., McDonald's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed from England, as first-class chambermaid in a private family; three years' references. L. C., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid in private family; good city reference. Call, Monday, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at 9 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl as chambermaid and do sewing; speaks French and Italian, but little English; good city reference. A. B., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; good city reference. A. H., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WAITING.—By an American young woman. A. N. D., 221 East 73d St., Bergstrom's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress; excellent references. I. M., 1,105 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; first-class city reference. 155 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl; chamberwork and sewing; good references. S. F., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family; three and a half years' best city reference. Call, Monday, at 874 6th Av.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young English girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; best city reference. M. W., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Welsh girl as chambermaid in a private family. Call, Monday, 323 West 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or waitress in private family. 394 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat young colored girl, or would do housework in small family. Call, Monday, at 328 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; good reference. Call, Monday, at 4 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, willing girl; as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good city reference. M. O., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid, assist with waiting, or do plain sewing; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 112 East 64th St.; ring Barrows's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in a private family; has good city reference. 13 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl to do chambework and waiting in a small private family; no objection to country; no cards. 330 East 53d St.; ring Mrs. Dean's bell; call Monday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid or chambermaid and seamstress; has best of reference. 453 West 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; has excellent city reference. C. B., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; has first-class city reference. M. M., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good reference. 317 West 35th St.; no cards answered.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting in a private family; city references. 216 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call, from 10 to 12, at 109 East 18th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in a private family; five years' city reference. M. N., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID. — By a young English girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and plain sewer in a good American family. 266 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By chambermaid and to assist with washing or waiting; best city reference. 266 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German Protestant; willing to assist with laundry work; best city reference. C. L., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; first-class reference. 426 3d Av., first floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl; can do plain sewing; would go short distance in country; very best city reference. 614 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat young girl as chambermaid or waitress; good reference. E. L., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young colored woman in small family; to go home nights. Miss C. H., 422 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last employer. 327 East 21st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and as seamstress. 323 West 47th St.; ring Teuillier's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an experienced girl to do chamberwork and sewing; satisfactory reference. I. M., 1,105 3d Av. second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid, assist with washing and ironing. 368 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl, Protestant, as chambermaid in private family; good city reference. 431 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady just broke up house wishes a situation for her chambermaid. Mrs. J. H. B., Windsor Hotel; call Monday.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Protestant; eight years' reference. 348 East 20th St., two bells.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a colored girl as chambermaid or waitress. 115 West 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Best city reference. 452 West 58th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a colored woman as chambermaid or waitress. 236 West 41st St., rear.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a lady as useful companion or mother's assistant; able to fill almost any capacity; has had ten years' experience with both old and young people; excellent references from abroad and here; would travel; compensation moderate. English, Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION.—By a refined American widow as companion or chaperon; would take entire supervision of a household; any position of trust for a pleasant home. Companion, 243 West 125th St.

COMPANION.—By a young educated North German as companion. A. M., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; well recommended; in a private family, where she can be given an opportunity to display her ability in the line of cooking for the most expensive as well as for the plainest of tables; wages moderate; city or country; answer this week. D. C., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls, to go together; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; in a small private family; best city reference. 331 West 41st St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By a respectable Swedish cook in first-class family where kitchenmaid is kept; good references. 457 4th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By French cook, with chef; sleep home preferred. A. F., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young girl as cook; $20 per month; no washing. Call, Monday, at 426 4th Av.

COOK.—French; pastry cook; good references. 241 West 32d St.

COOK.—In small family; willing to do some washing; good reference. 169 East 23d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a small private family; good plain cooking; meats, soups, game, bread, and pastry; coarse washing; willing, obliging; references. Call, Monday, at 164 West 36th St.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; written and personal reference. Call, Monday, at 46 West 45th St.

COOK.—By Swedish woman where kitchenmaid is kept; competent to take entire charge of marketing; best of reference; wages, from $40 to $45. A. B., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class family cook; first-class bread and pastry maker; first-class city reference. L. D., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; soups, meats, game, and all kinds of cooking; first-class city reference; private family preferred. 125 West 24th St., Bell 4.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; can make excellent soups; understands meats and pastry; good baker; in private family; good city reference. R., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent girl as good cook; private family; willing to do coarse washing if required; city reference. K. S., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a reliable young woman as cook in private family; first-class baker; city or country; good references. M. E., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a very fine cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; with or without kitchenmaid; city reference. J. M., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; where a kitchenmaid is kept preferred; best city reference. M. P., 231 West 20th St.

COOK.—First-class; long experience; in private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, entrees, game, and desserts; good pastry maker; New-York and Boston reference. N. T., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By woman as first-class cook; can take entire charge of kitchen; where kitchenmaid is kept; country preferred; best city reference. M. M., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook in all branches; soups, meats, desserts, fine baker; New-England Protestant woman; will go short distance in country with good family who would appreciate nice person; no washing. 234 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook in private family; will do little coarse washing; best city reference. Call, two days, at 510 West 21st St., first floor.

COOK.—By practical family baker; soups, entrees, desserts, French, Swedish, and American specialties; by day, week, or month; city or near town. Jansen, Box 301 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class German woman; only German and French cooking; small family; city or country; best references. Care of Mrs. Kennedy, 469 4th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook in a private American family; is thoroughly competent; best of city reference. McKim, 263 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. Seen on Monday, 16th, at 44 West 10th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as first-class cook in a private family; will be found thoroughly capable; neat appearance; wages, $25. 250 West 69th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; understands all branches of cooking; wages, $40; city reference. G. V., 224 East 70th St., second floor back.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city references; wages, $25. 206 East 59th St.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two respectable girls, one as cook and do coarse washing and ironing, other as chambermaid and waitress; excellent references. 46 East 62d St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a situation in the city for a woman, with a child 2 years old, as cook and laundress. Call, Monday, at a former employer's, 190 West End Av.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of her kitchen; good city references; would go to the country. M. K., 327 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a young girl to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; city or country; references. Call, Sunday and Monday, 562 7th Av.; ring Quinn's bell.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By two young Swedish women; one as cook, other kitchenmaid; cook's wages, $40; kitchenmaid, $18; good reference. 469 4th Av., care of Mrs. Kenney.

COOK.—By young Swedish girl in private family; good cook and baker; best reference. Call, for two days, Mrs. Lambert, 23 East 114th St.

COOK.—Frst-class; German, French, and American cooking; by day, week, or month; city reference. 223 East 59th St., top bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a professional Protestant cook; capable to take entire charge; best reference; wages, $50. 236 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; good city references; private family; wages, $30. 239 East 29th St., care of Miss Carlson.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl, with best of references for competent cooking in all its branches. Laura, Times Agency, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as cook and laundress; has fine references from city families. L. M., Times Agency, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. 159 West 31st St., second floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; can take entire charge of kitchen; wages, $35. A. C., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook, Protestant, having best city references. Address, by letter, to Caroline Steamship Office, 1,338 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; best city reference.; $30 to $35. E. Z., 166 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as first-class cook; good references; no objection to country. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 206 East 46th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters to go together, one as cook, the other as chambermaid or waitress; city reference. 101 Park Av.

COOK.—By a colored woman as a cook in private family; has city reference. C. Berry, 262 West 18th St.

COOK.—By a Swede; thoroughly competent; highest city references; wages, $50. Sophie Johnson, care of Mrs. Hochster, 209 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent French cook in private family; city or country; good city references. M. L., 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best references. C. C., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl; is an excellent cook; in a private family; willing and obliging; wages, $20. S. S., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; best city reference. A. B., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; two years' city reference. L. B., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK. — First-class; understands dinners and lunches; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. 140 West 28th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—Man and wife; French; best references; woman first-class cook; husband butler; willing to go in country. C. V., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook for lunch and dinner parties, or by the day in private families. Mrs. Skoglund, 152 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a good cook in a small private family; city or country; best city reference; wages, $25. H. J., 1,052 3d Av.

COOK.—By an experienced French cook in first-class family where kitchenmaid is kept. S. W. G., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook; good reference; in private family; no objection to a short distance in the country. M. M., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Swedish; as second cook to French chef; wages, $25. Good references. Box 284 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a French person; thoroughly competent; where kitchenmaid is kept; personal city references. L. M., 158 West 21st St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; in private family; understands all branches of cooking; city reference. Anne, 241 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a good plain cook and laundress; city; seven years' city reference. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; city reference; in private family. W. J., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good city reference. B. D., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook; no washing; good city reference. R. R., 212 East 44th St.

COOK.—By an experienced young woman as first-class cook; best city reference; wages, $22. N., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; work by day; washing, ironing, or cleaning; best city references given. Competent, Box 299 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman; is an excellent cook and laundress; or any kind of housework; best reference. 216 West 37th St.; ring twice.

DAY'S WORK.—By willing woman; will do housecleaning, washing, and make herself useful at reasonable terms; references. Burns, 235 East 45th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; excellent cook; to go out by the day, or any kind of domestic work; understands her business; first-class references. Jane, 270 West 34th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young Frenchwoman to clean apartments or washing. 129 West 33d St., Room 10.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; brought up in England; is good cleaner and can take any girl's place in the house; best city references. 219 East 47th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER OF RENOWN MAKES stylish walking and evening costumes, riding habits, jackets, and mantles, with guarantee as to perfect fit; latest foreign plates; exclusive designs given; Mascot coats a specialty; work shown; highest references. B. Schulich, 120 West 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Long experience; has all the new styles; is a first-class fitter, by S. T. Taylor's system; would go out by the day, week, or month in or out of town; would cut and baste for dressmaker, or engage with families; terms moderate. M. Britton, 240 West 20th St., basement.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with a leading house, wishing to establish herself in business, will make street costumes from $7 to $9; will work at lady's home three days a week at $2 per day; work unexcelled. Address, three days, M. R., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER AND DESIGNER.—First-class; customers on ladies', misses', and children's dresses, teagowns, wraps, by the day or at home; highest city references. Miss M., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent and thorough in every detail; desires patronage of persons wanting the services of a strictly first-class fitter and select designer; accustomed to best work; makes all gowns; moderate rates per day and week; town and country. Select Reference, Box 386 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor wishes to recommend himself to ladies wishing perfect-fitting garments well made; moderate prices; promenade and evening dresses, riding habits, jackets, mantles, &c.; Paris styles. Call and judge for yourselves at 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., one flight.

DRESSMAKER.—A French person, just arrived from Paris, late with Rouff, having just commenced for herself, would like a few more customers; make elegant evening and working dresses. 78 West 48th St., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By an artistic and experienced home dressmaker, perfect cutter and fitter, a few more engagements by the day; luncheon only taken at patrons' houses; terms, $3 per day. Experience, Box 395 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—A reliable dressmaker would like a few more customers by the day; works by the S. T. Taylor system; makes evening dresses; also tailor-made suits; can be recommended. H. L., care Mrs. Sweeney, 120 East 53d St.

DRESSMAKER WISHES INTRODUCTION TO a few nice families by the day, or as maid and seamstress; four years' experience in a leading establishment; reference. 266 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by the day; makes skirts and waists; very neat work; a few more engagements. Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—A stylish dressmaker will take work home or by day at reasonable prices to suit customers; work done on shortest notice. 98 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class French dressmaker; very competent cutter and fitter; by the day; best city references. Mme. V. Ollivier, 212 West 32d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker by day; latest French styles; fine finish; tailor gowns a specialty; terms reasonable; references from best families. Linda Donaldson, 311 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day; latest styles; fancy waists, capes, new skirts; perfect fit; remodeling; terms moderate. K. J., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker to go out by the day in private families; perfect cutter and fitter; references. S., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Seal garments redyed, repaired, relined, remodeled, or made up into latest style capes; estimates given; $3 a day. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker from Europe to go out by the day or take work home; very neat worker; reasonable prices. Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns during dull season from $8 to $12; best of reference given. Mme. Hayes, 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced French dressmaker; few customers by the day; $25; best of references. Box 22, 1,519 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By fashionable dressmaker; elegant cutter and fitter; $2 a day or at home; perfect fit guaranteed. Miss Hudson, 110 East 91st St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; from Doucet & Felix; street and evening dresses; wants more engagements by day; $2.50; reference. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Moderate terms; also renovating; competent person; by the day. A. Fahey, 225 East 39th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Fy a first-class French dressmaker, work by the day in private families; best reference given. Mlle. Grahn, 12 West 13th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by the day; can cut, fit, and make over; terms reasonable; good references. 258 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good French dressmaker; would like some work at home or by the day. Mrs. Gindroz, 134 West 20th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; would like a few more customers at home; all the latest styles at moderate prices. 366 West 58th St., dressmaker's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By day or home; $1.25; home work reasonably done; children's dresses a specialty. Beers, 270 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Gowns and jackets made by latest designs; good work; reasonable prices. 233 West 39th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker from Felix, Paris; grants engagements by the day; perfect fit guaranteed. Biette, 148 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker, more customers at home or by the day. 218 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER WOULD TAKE SOME MORE engagements by day or week. 412 West 42d St., fourth bell. T. R.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian dressmaker in private family. 12 West 13th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class cutter and fitter; work by the day. 405 West 54th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Fashionable dressmaker wishes to go out by the day. L. Du Bois, 328 West 59th St.

DRESSMAKER. — Colored; will sew at home or residence; remodels. 116 West 20th St., second bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly-recommended Swiss lady as governess or companion in good American family; fluent French, German, and English; music; drawing; no objection to traveling. H. Forster, care of H. E. A., 200 West 57th St.

GOVERNESS.—A Swiss governess, diplomee, desires afternoon lessons; English branches, French, German, music; fifteen years' experience; highest testimonials. M. L., 139 Henry St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—By an American educated girl as governess; able to teach music and French rudiments; willing to travel. Mamie, care of Lauro, 39 East 19th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess, very successful with backward children, a few more pupils. Exceptional, Box 348 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a young French lady, recently arrived, as governess or nurse; well educated. A. C., 144 West 21st St.

GOVERNESS.—Engagements for morning hours to teach common English branches and German; highest references. Governess, Box 190 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated North German who studied the Froebel kindergarten; teaches English and French; as nursery governess; best references. E. W., care of Mr. Nahmmacher, 257 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined well-educated French person as nursery governess; just arrived from Paris; does not speak English; wages, $20. Mme. Tamboise, 160 West 28th St.; no postals.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced, well-educated French Protestant as nursery governess; entire charge of children; good management; good sewer; good reference. Moreau, 250 West 36th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—By an experienced, trustworthy German woman as nursery governess or maid to growing children; speaks English; kind and competent in all her duties. A. Baur, 336 West 15th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated North German as nursery governess; in American family; understands kindergarten; teaches German and English. L. P., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By competent French nursery governess to take entire charge of growing children; best city reference. Eli, Box 296 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady as governess to young children or to assist in private school; elementary English, music. Teacher, Post Office Box 718, Trenton, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to find a position for her North German Protestant governess. A. D. R., Riverdale-on-Hudson.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined Parisian person as nursery governess to grown up children; city references. Address, with particulars, M. G., 146 Lexington Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—In private family, to give lessons in French language. J. M., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

NORTH-GERMAN LADY DESIRES A HOME in exchange for instruction in German, music, and French; reference. Rev. Dr. E. Moldenke, 124 East 46th St.

TUTOR.—By a North German young lady, teaching English, German, and kindergarten; would give morning or afternoon hours in exchange for a home; excellent reference. J. M. D., 977 8th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By well-educated French widow, (36;) experienced in management of servants; purchasing; speaks and writes English and German; highest references. Call or address, Monday or Tuesday afternoon, Housekeeper, 122 Park Av., care of Mme. Benoit.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As thorough, practical housekeeper; fully capable in either hotel or gentleman's family; accustomed to institution work, and a peaceful control with help; country preferred. Sparling, Box 286 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady wishes to recommend as housekeeper a middle-aged but healthy and active person; willing to make herself useful; would care for an invalid; moderate salary; city or country. A. B., 302 West 34th St.

HOUSEKEEPER. — First-class; experienced, refined, and willing; competent to take entire charge for family or club; city or country; excellent reference. A. B. C., Times Agency, [illegible] 8th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young woman as working housekeeper; best city references. W. O., 104 West 125th St., telegraph office.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent young American girl to do general housework in small private family; flat preferred; good city reference. 236 West 40th St.

HOUSEWORK. — By a strong Swedish girl, just landed, as general houseworker. 227 East 69th St. Mrs. Andersen.

HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl to do general housework; good reference. 236 West 41st St., rear.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl; general housework in a nice American family. 310 East 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl to do housework. 328 East 39th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; in American family, by active French-Swiss Protestant; middle age; assist with child or light chamberwork; best city references. Swiss, Box 405 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent Frenchwoman; excellent seamstress and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; home preferred to high wages; city or country; first-class reference. J. J. F., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class middle-aged French person; dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; not seasick; willing and obliging; best reference. Jeanne, 380 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; hairdresser; dressmaker; first-class seamstress; accustomed to travel; good packer; take good care of lady's wardrobe; best city reference. Marie, Box 328 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—French; thorough dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; best city reference. M. L., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Useful; by French Parisienne; understands dressmaking; willing to travel; good packer; best city references. Jeanne, 158 West 28th St.; in store.

LADY'S MAID.—By a most competent, refined, and experienced young person in a first-class family; perfectly capable of all her duties; highly recommended. Norwegian, Box 383 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly competent in all kinds of family sewing and also to be useful in other duties; city reference. M. B., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French maid; competent in all her duties; good sewer and hairdresser; best city reference. M. P., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaking English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; competent in all her duties; city reference. B. C., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced Protestant woman; a good hairdresser and dressmaker; experienced traveler; best of city reference. L. L., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman; no objection to travel; best city reference. A. H., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; thoroughly competent and experienced; no objection to travel; two years' reference. Hannover, Box 374 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; good seamstress; best reference. H. V., care of Mrs. Lafourcade, 377 4th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl as experienced lady's maid; understands dressmaking; good city references. 116 West 26th St., basement.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent French woman; first-class seamstress; best city references; wages, $20. Johnson, 242 West 16th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable French girl as lady's maid; good seamstress; good references. M. L., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant; good hairdresser, seamstress, packer, and traveler; best reference. M. B., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swiss-French Protestant for one lady; very competent; excellent references. Mrs. Faulkner, 765 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisian; newly arrived; as lady's maid or for grown children; thoroughly competent. M., 158 West 21st St.

MAID.—By a competent German woman as lady's maid or nurse to grown children; good seamstress and traveler; would be willing to go to Europe with a family; speaks Italian; best city and European references. A. D., 25 East 69th St.

MAID.—By young lady, (25;) speaks French and German perfectly and a little English; as maid or governess for grown children; very good seamstress; first-class city references. M. B., 10 West 43d St.; no cards.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Norwegian girl; competent maid and seamstress; three years' reference from present employer. 78 Irving Place.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR TAKE CARE of Little Girl.—By a Protestant girl that has come from Ireland, with good reference from the other side. M. G., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Very competent in all her duties; good dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; long references. Maid, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French person (Protestant) as maid and seamstress for growing children; first-class city references. 290 1st St., Brooklyn.

MAID.—By German girl to go to Europe; wait on lady or take care of children; willing to serve for passage; best references. A. M. L., Litchfield Post Office, Conn.

MAID.—By a respectable person as maid and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; first-class reference; no cards. 150 West 88th St.; dressmaker's bell.

MAID.—By a French maid; capable in all her duties; good hairdresser; with good recommendations from the city. A. B., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

MAID AND DRESSMAKER.—By a respectable young girl as maid and dressmaker; no objection to light chamberwork; best city reference. 50 East 69th St.

MAID.—By young French girl as maid for young miss; good sewer; best city references. 1,315 3d Av. Mrs. Pengeot.

LADY'S MAID. — By a North German; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer. 434 East 78th St.

MAID.—By a French maid and seamstress; thoroughly understands dressmaking; best city reference. C. B., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an English maid; speaks French; understands dressmaking; seamstress or maid to elderly lady. M. C., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a Swiss girl as maid and to assist with light chamberwork in fine family. 1,275 3d Av.

MAID.—By a French maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; best reference. G. M., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

MAID AND FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS.—By German in private family; city reference. M. L., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

MAID TO ELDERLY LADY.—Can sew and do chamberwork; nine years' reference; city or country. J. S., 106 West 42d St.

MAID.—By a competent young woman as maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; has first-class city reference. 500 6th Av.

MAID OR NURSE FOR GROWING CHILDREN. —By a French Protestant; good city references. Present employer's, 111 East 31st St.

MAID.—By English girl as maid to elderly lady; small wages; best reference. A. W., Box 200 Times.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; Protestant; at last employer's, 560 5th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Swedish woman as first-class laundress by the day; quick worker; understands about silks, fine flannels, baby clothes; best of reference. H. P., Box 130 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family; year and a half city reference. Call for two days, M. S., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress; private family; good city reference from last place; wages, $20 to $25. L. R., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced woman as laundress; understands her work thoroughly; best personal city reference. Call, Monday, 263 West 3d St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city references. Call, Monday, before 10, Magner, 351 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best of city reference. Can be seen on Monday at 322 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city reference. 351 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS. — By first-class laundress; good shirt ironer; has excellent city references. M. D., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in small private family; will assist with chamberwork; best city reference. M. M., 397 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress; only laundry work; first-class references. T. P., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Swedish; first-class; wages, $20 or $22. Box 285 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent person as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. 129 West 33d St., Room 12.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork latter part of the week if required; best reference. M. M., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; excellent shirt, cuffs, and collars ironer; speaks French fluently; present employer can be seen. 894 2d Av., care of Mrs. McCollin.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; three years' reference; city or short distance in country; permanent place. 212 East 28th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; best city references. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 335 East 87th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as laundress in small family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. A. M., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch girl as first-class laundress in private family; wages $25. McGuffie, 177 West 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; references from present employer. M. M., 173 East 89th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish girl; first-class; thoroughly competent laundress; best city references; wages, $25. 426 3d Av., first floor, front.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced woman as first-class infant's nurse; entire care from birth; trustworthy in bottle babies; reliable in sickness and nursery duties; would relieve mothers; city reference. M. B., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By first-class, experienced infant's nurse where entire charge is required; thoroughly understands bringing up on bottle; very best city reference. Address, stating wages, K. J. M., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy German Protestant woman (middle aged) as nurse to young or growing children or maid to elderly lady; speaks French fluently; good sewer; city reference. Fleming, 209 West 32d St., first floor.

NURSE.—By an American girl as child's nurse in first-class family; could instruct young children before going to school; willing and obliging; 6½ years in present position. K. D., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a Swiss girl as nurse to grown children; teaches German and elementary English; best references; wages, $20. 1,275 3d Av., top floor.

NURSE.—By a trustworthy girl as infant's nurse; is capable to take care of baby from its birth; good reference. M. L., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young Scotch Protestant as nurse or chambermaid (lately landed) in a private family. 241 West 35th St.; ring Adams's bell.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse and experienced lady's maid for young lady; good seamstress; best city references. 116 West 26th St., basement.

NURSE.—By a French person as experienced nurse, to take full charge of children; speaks French only; best city references. H. M., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a woman; thoroughly-competent infant's nurse; take entire charge at night; bring up on bottle; would travel; best city reference; sews nicely. F. E., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—French; will take care of one or two children and assist with chamberwork; speaks but little English; willing and obliging. L. C., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a trustworthy, experienced middle-aged German; entire charge of growing children; good sewer; speaks German, French, and English; best city references. B. G., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young English girl of good education as nurse to an infant or to grown children; five years' best personal city reference. M. L., 343 West 49th St., care of Mrs. Kane.

NURSE.—By an experienced German woman as nurse; capable of taking care of an infant from birth; also understands bottle babies; best city reference from last employer. Call, for two days, at 909 6th Av.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—By a respectable middle-aged English-woman, Protestant, as infant's nurse; good needlewoman; capable of taking care of very young baby; good reference. C. Williams, care Mulharm, 229 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By a Protestant Norwegian woman as competent infant's nurse; first-class experience, and has good reference. X. Z., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; can take charge of a baby; willing to go to the country; first-class city reference. K., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By refined young French girl; Protestant; speaks only French; to take care of children; best references. 220 East 21st St., first floor.

NURSE.—By respectable French girl as nurse for grown-up children; good seamstress; good references. T. L., 136 West 24th St., care M. Baeri.

NURSE.—By respectable woman, (North of Ireland,) in small private family to assist with grown children or do sewing, or would care for delicate lady. A., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By refined, well-educated Protestant, (18,) speaking French, German, and English fluently; also good needlewoman; best references. Madelaine, 101 West 42d St.

NURSE, &c.—By a competent Protestant American for one or two children; chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. M. P., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; one who thorougly understands the care of a baby; best city reference. 100 West 28th St.

NURSE.—To a baby and assist with chamberwork; by young woman with city reference. Jordan, 351 West 44th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl to take care of children, instruct them in piano, and do sewing in private family; good reference. B. A., 411 4th Av.

NURSE.—By French girl as experienced nurse to take entire charge of baby and do good sewing; best city references. 116 West 26th St., basement.

NURSE.—By a respectable young widow (Scotch) as infant's nurse; full experience; reference. Mrs. Kidd, 82 East 107th St.

NURSE.—In private family in city; willing to assist chambermaid; best city references. K. H., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a respectable American woman as child's nurse; good reference. 208 East 44th St., ground floor.

NURSE.—By a competent French Swiss; nurse and do plain sewing; best city reference from first-class families. M. M., 162 West 32d St.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl as nurse and seamstress; prefers small children; very good reference. Le Mallit, 348 8th Av.

NURSE.—By a young French Swiss Protestant, as nurse in a private family; best reference. Mrs. Orelli, 227 East 29th St.

NURSE-MAID.—By an experienced French nurse to grown children, or to wait on a lady; would go anywhere; city reference. 164 West 87th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced girl as nurse; four years' city reference; last employer can be seen. Call Monday, 56 West 83d St.

NURSE.—By a refined English Protestant nurse to grown child or infant; neat sewer; good reference; city or country. M. M., 1,026 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman as nurse to infant or child one year old; excellent reference from present employer. 149 West 73d St.

NURSE.—By Protestant girl; competent to take care of a young child; good sewer; personal reference. 348 West 24th St.

NURSE.—By competent nurse and seamstress; best city reference from last employer. K. H., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a respectable North German to one or two grown children. Can be seen at present employer's, Monday, from 4 to 6, 53 West 50th St.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse to growing children; good sewer and well educated. 100 East 100th St., care of Mrs. Moniot.

NURSE.—By a young girl, lately landed, as nurse or chambermaid and sewing. Monday and Tuesday, 155 West 50th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse to invalid lady or maid to grown children; best recommendations. C., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse for growing children; willing to assist with chamberwork. 967 Lexington Av., present employer.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; would like a place with a private invalid; first-class reference Advertiser, 165 West 11th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a Swedish girl as parlormaid or chambermaid; can be seen at present employer's. Call, Tuesday, before 2 P. M., at 44 West 35th St.; no cards.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; by the day or home; does all kinds of family sewing; also, finishing dresses, repairing, alterations. Rose Davis, 463 8th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By American as seamstress or maid and seamstress to a lady or children over four years old; wages, $20; city reference. Willing, Box 277 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent German seamstress to go by day or week or assist dressmaker; very neat sewer; best city reference. K. W., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable woman as plain sewer and assist in the nursery or other light work. Can be seen at present employer's, 804 5th Av., from 12 to 4.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; understands dressmaking and children's clothes; can cut and fit; willing to assist with chamberwork or wait on lady. 121 East 59th St.; ring twice.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a Protestant French girl as seamstress and assist with chamberwork, or as nurse for grown children. Mlle. Euvrard, 455 4th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Seamstresses.

SEAMTSRESS.—By the day; understands dressmaking; sews with and finishes after a dressmaker; in private family; several years' city reference. Miss Ward, 210 East 29th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish girl as seamstress in private family; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; has the best of references. Malmborg, 434 East 121st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as seamstress; willing to assist in light work or wait on lady; can be highly recommended. Seamstress, 75 Eagle St., Brooklyn.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced seamstress by day or month; understands family sewing and dressmaking; also the duties of maid and chambermaid. A. L., 116 East 32d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young lady; does all kinds of plain sewing, mending, and darning; good references. E. P., 14 Livingston Place.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By Englishwoman; or would go as parlormaid; in small first-class family; thoroughly experienced; town or country. Annie, 270 West 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; can take butler's place; carves and makes all kinds of salads; best city references; last employer can be seen. M. F., Box 228 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; can take butler's place or would go as chambermaid; city or country; best city references. 213 West 86th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; understands carving, wines, and salads; can give good city reference. M. R., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a good private family; best of reference. 221 East 70th St., ring third bell, west; no cards.

WAITRESS.—First-class Protestant waitress; in small private family; good city references. L. E., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant; capable of filling butler's place; has been trained in England; wages, $25. 221 West 35th St., Bell 3.

WAITRESS.—By American Protestant as first-class waitress; takes entire charge dining room, silver, &c.; good city reference. D. R., 301 East 14th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; takes charge of dining room and silver, and has best city reference. Monday, after 9 o'clock, 16 East 39th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. 220 East 120th St.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as first-class waitress; can take butler's place; best city reference. M. J., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to do ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing; best of city reference. Call, for two days, at 309 East 33d St. Mrs. Burke.

WASHING, &c.—By young woman to go out by the day washing and ironing; excellent collar and cuff ironer; reference. 319 East 83d St., third floor, two days.

WASHING.—A woman wants washing; by the week or dozen. M. S., 226 West 28th St., top floor.

WASHING.—By a competent laundress, family washing to do at home; best city reference. Mrs. Douglas, 550 9th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ADDRESSING ENVELOPES.—By a girl to address envelopes; is good plain writer; reference. H. K., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter; more engagements by the day; in first-class families; wages, $2 per day; highest reference. E., 254 8th Av.

ATTENDANT.—As attendant on invalid lady; by experienced, middle-aged Swede; best references. Lotten, 354 Times, Up Town.

CHARGE OF HOUSE.—By respectable woman to take charge of private house or small private flat; willing to do family cooking or washing and ironing. Advertiser, 450 West 36th St.

FAMILY WASHING.—25 cents to $1 per dozen. Mrs. M. D. Adkins, 110 West 26th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a young Protestant woman as competent infant's nurse; over three years' reference; trustworthy and reliable; best city reference. 241 West 46th St., in laundry.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a German Protestant to take entire charge of an infant; long years' experience; first-class reference. 404 East 15th St.; call Monday.

KITCHENMAID, &c.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid in a private family; has good city references from last employer. 19 East 52d St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as kitchenmaid. M. A., Box 196 Times; can call after Tuesday.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young woman as kitchenmaid. 232 West 67th St.

LADY DESIRES POSITION FOR YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and assist with children or waiting; five years' city reference. Present employer's, 39 East 68th St.; no cards.

LADY'S COMPANION.—Experienced traveler or governess for children over 5 years; English, French, music, &c. A. W., 65 East 81st St.

MATRON.—Wanted, a matron housekeeper for small hospital; must have first-class references. Apply at 689 Madison Av., on Monday, between 10 and 12.

PARLORMAID.—In private family; can furnish five years' best city reference. 142 West 17th St., Sunday and Monday.

SEAL SACQUES REDYED, REPAIRED, OR made into fashionable capes. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St., seventeen years with George Smith, London, and Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

SECOND CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID. —In a first-class family; best city reference. E. M., 106 East 52d St.

WANTED—A good home for a girl about 14 with a party who would educate her. Mrs. Henningsen, 76 Essex St., Jersey City.

WANTED—By first-class cook, basement floor for catering purposes. W., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

WET NURSE.—By a young married woman as wet nurse. 898 8th Av., between 53d and 54th Sts.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By two young intelligent Swedes as butler and valet and second man or footman; butler understands care of silver, wine, china; excellent waiter; can shave; take care of gentleman's wardrobe; footman willing and obliging; ready to make himself useful; both highly recommended; together or separate. Address D. P., 162 East 23d St.

BUTLER.—By competent young man; valets neatly if required; has excellent references; will be highly recommended by present employer; leaving on account of family not keeping house. Butler, care of Mrs. Aspinwall, Aspinwall House, Barrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

BUTLER AND FIRST-CLASS COOK.—By a first-class French couple in private family; thoroughly understands all their duties in every respect; willing and obliging; two years' first-class personal recommendation. B. C. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman would like to find situation for his coachman, (English,) whom he can recommend as a good driver; honest, sober, and industrious, and thoroughly understands his business. William, 11 East 64th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent Frenchman; 34; understands his business in all its branches; as first-class butler in private family where second man or parlormaid is kept; first-class city references. A. B., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; Protestant; age, 30; understands his duties; where parlormaid or pantrymaid is kept; willing, obliging, and sober; good references; recommended by last employer. B. P., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR BUTLER AND VALET.—By a German competent single man in a private family where either second man or parlormaid is kept; best of city references. Butler, 24 Washington Square North.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By young man; 21; thoroughly experienced in care of plate; would make himself useful in small family; salary moderate. Philip Delarcy, 87 Ravine Av., Glenwood, Yonkers, N. Y.

BUTLER, VALET, OR SINGLE-HANDED.—By a young man; English; thoroughly understands his duties, and can be highly recommended by last employer. Henry, Box 393 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-qualified Frenchman; speaks English fluently; highly recommended by last employer, who can be seen. E. F. S., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent young man in private family; thoroughly understands his duties; will make himself useful; best city references. William, Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent French butler in private family; thoroughly understands his duties as butler; good city reference. E. D., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man where second man or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly reliable; best city reference. W. M., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET, OR SINGLE-HANDED.—Thoroughly competent and trustworthy with his duties; speaks four languages; highly recommended. William, 397 5th Av.

BUTLER, OR BUTLER AND VALET.—By thoroughly-experienced young man; satisfactory references. O. G., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class man; thoroughly understands his business; best reference; last employer can be seen. 1,054 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in a private family; has good city references. T. J. B., care Mrs. McLoughlin, 234 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age 35; first-class city reference. C. E., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age, 29; four years' personal reference. T. B., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Fully competent; best of city references. R. M., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By a young German; city or country. Butler, 106 West 24th St.

OUR "SHORT AD" CORNER.

A Song of Fall Time.

The days are comin' shorter, an' the nights are comin' long,
An' the whippoorwill's a-whippin' of the valleys with his song,
An' the mules have took a day off an' are feedin' round the stump,
An' you hear the hounds away off, an' the rabbit's on the jump.
Let 'em run!
Git your gun,
An' you'll wing 'em—every one!
It's Fall time in Georgia,
An' the boys are havin' fun!

O, the meller, yeller Autumn—or the Fall, or what you please!
When the gold is in your pocket an' is growin' on the trees!
An' you hear the partridge whistle, an' you hear the rifle ring,
An' the doves, they come a-tumblin' as you take 'em on the wing!
Let 'em run!
Git your gun,
An' you'll fetch 'em—every one!
It's Fall time in Georgia,
An' the boys are havin' fun!
—Atlanta Constitution.

—Some of the New-York jobbers are this Fall adopting the plan of keeping their traveling men at home and relying upon advertising alone to control their trade. The reason for this is plain. The expenses of the road are heavy, and just now all the persuasion in the world will not induce a retail man to buy what he does not need at the moment. This restricts sales to a point that does not allow of a sufficient margin to make expenses in drumming up business.—Hardware.

—Little girl—Mamma, we is goin' to have a church fair, to get money for the heathen.

Mamma—That's a lovely idea, but what can you get to sell?

Little Girl—Oh, we is goin' to have the people bring their own things, an' sell them to theirselves, an' give us the money.—Good News.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER, VALET, OR SINGLE HANDED.—By young man; English; understands his business thoroughly and has excellent references. Henry, Box 268 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced Frenchman; 28 years old; thoroughly competent; good valet; best of personal city references from first-class families. C. S., 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—In private family; age 28; understands his duties thoroughly; five years references from leading families; last employer can be seen. J. B. V., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, just landed, in first-class private family; first-class; nine years' reference from last place; willing and obliging; no objection to low wages. S. W. V., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; can furnish good English and city references from prominent families; present employer can be seen. G. H. W., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR BUTLER AND VALET.—Where second man or parlormaid is kept; French; thoroughly competent; personal city references. Antoine, 158 West 21st St.

BUTLER.—By a German, age 24, as single man to private family; has good references; speaks good English and French. K. B., care Pepper, 220 East 106th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-qualified Frenchman; speaks English fluently; highest personal testimonial from last employer. E. F. S., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a man who thoroughly understands his business; has served some of the best families in this city. J. D., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent man as first-class butler in private family; three years' good city reference from last place. A. L., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In a private family; thoroughly understands his duties in all branches; city reference satisfactory. G. R., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman who desires a steady place and understands his work thoroughly; just disengaged; best of personal city references. C. H., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age, 34; thorouchly competent, reliable, and of good habits; four years' excellent personal city reference. T. A. B., 650 3d Av.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a young colored man, light complexion, as butler in private family or valet to a gentleman; 12 years' city reference. H. R., 806 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By competent young colored man, in private family; thoroughly understands his business; good city references; last employer seen. Giles, 145 West 30th St.

BUTLER AND VALET—MAID.—By English couple; good seamstress; best of city references; thoroughly competent in all its branches; country preferred. B. W., 821 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age 27; first-class city references; excellent valet; thoroughly competent in every respect; country preferred. A. B., 821 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By competent and reliable young man in private family, who thoroughly understands his duties; personal city reference. J. M., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—French; 28 years old; willing and obliging; take full charge of private dinner; best and first-class personal city references. P. C., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; by a thoroughly-experienced, strictly sober Englishman; good valet; age 38; height, 6 feet; best city references and personally recommended. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a young Swiss; speaks French, German, and English; also willing to travel; best of references from Paris and city families. K. Gassler, 231 West 30th St.

BUTLER OR VALET.—French; married; 34 years; sober, capable; can go to his own home if desired; speaks little English; good city references. P. E., 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—Thorough; by an Englishman, with second man or more, in good family; two years' personal reference; three years previous; age, 34; height, 5 feet 11. M. F., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman who thoroughly understands his duties in every particular; with second man or parlormaid; two years' personal reference; age, 32; height, 5 feet 10. F. M., 446 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By an experienced colored man as butler in charge, or will care for gentleman's apartments; can give the very best reference. A. S., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; prefers bachelors apartment for one or two gentlemen; can prepare breakfast; good reference. H. D., 960 6th Av.

BUTLER, &c.—By a young man as butler or second man in private family; first-class city reference. W., 146 East 43d St.; no cards.

BUTLER.—By a Swede; first-class city reference and personal recommendation. Johnson, care Carlson, 408 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By young colored man in private family; no objection to country; best city reference. McClain, Box 377 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; in private family; five years' first-class reference from last place. Nielsen, 224 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly experienced; in a private family; excellent waiter; best of city references. Butler, 159 East 47th St.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a young Englishman; first-class references. Can be seen at 25 Washington Square between 9 and 11 A. M.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By a French couple; are both first-class servants; city or country; good reference. J. C., 411 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By Belgian; speaks English; willing and obliging; understands his duties; city references. A. N., 122 West 26th St.

BUTLER, &c.—By a competent Swede as butler or valet; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class city references. Swede, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in a private family; city or country; references. A. P., 248 West 12th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man where parlormaid is kept, or single handed; reference. D. N., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By young man; thoroughly competent; references satisfactory. E., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman disposing of his horses wants situation for his coachman; single; temperate; careful city or country driver; thoroughly experienced; understands garden, milking, and furnace; generally useful; wages moderate. Sherwood, 57 Park Place, store.

COACHMAN.—Useful man; single; strictly temperate, steady, reliable man, who thoroughly understands his business and care of fine horses, carriages, and harness, which he keeps in first-class order; good driver; city or country; attends furnace; highly recommended. C. M., Box 195 Times.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman; thirteen years' reference; understands his business; a stylish driver. Apply at 17 East 32d St., Monday morning, present employer's.

COACHMAN.—Married; gentleman giving up horses wishes a place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. T. Kirby, 1,875 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his business; has best of city references. James, 5 East 58th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Coachman Fredrick, 26 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—A lady breaking up house wishes a place for her coachman, who is competent, sober, and reliable. 106 East 29th St., Sunday and Monday.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; age 32; city or country; best city reference; sixteen years' reference. Scotchman, 120 East 51st St.

For Other Situations Wanted See Page 7.

Dry Goods.

Arnold, Constable & Co

MEN'S WOOLENS.

English, Scotch,
and Irish Suitings,
Hand-Loom Irish Tweeds.
OVERCOATINGS:
Beavers, Kerseys, Meltons,
Box Cloths, Cheviots, Vicunas,
Friezes, Covert Coatings.
ENGLISH TROUSERINGS.
Ladies' Cloths, Coatings.

Broadway & 19th st.

WHITE LIST.

The Governing Board of the Consumers' League recommends to its 1,300 members and to all others interested in the welfare of working women and girls the following retail houses, because, so far as the board can learn, these houses deal justly by their employes and approach nearest to the principles and standard of the league:

Aitken, Son & Co., Broadway and 18th St.
B. Altman & Co., 6th Av. and 19th St.
Arnold, Constable & Co., Broadway and 19th St.
Best & Co., 60 West 23d St.
Children's Dressmaking Establishment, 10 East 16th St.
*Mme. N. G. Felicie, 361 5th Av.
Harlem Exchange for Women's Work, 40 West 125th St.
L. P. Hollander & Co., 290 5th Av.
Hughes & Hilton, Broadway and 10th St.
Japanese Trading Company, 18 East 18th St.
George F. Langenbacher, 820 Broadway.
Le Boutillier Brothers, 50 West 23d St.
Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.
James McCreery & Co., Broadway and 11th St.
Madison Avenue Depository and Exchange for Women's Work, 628 Madison Av.
E. A. Morrison & Son, Broadway and 19th St.
New-York Exchange for Women's Work, 329 Fifth Av.
Society of Decorative Art, 28 East 21st St.
Scharles Brothers, 24 West 23d St.
P. A. O. Schwartz, 42 East 14th St.
Stern Brothers, West 23d St.
Mme. L. Thurn, 426 5th Av.
A. A. Vantine & Co., 879 Broadway.

*We are pleased to note that Mme. Felicie of 361 5th Av. has established a system of profit sharing with her employes.

The Consumers' League is still prosecuting its inquiries and hopes to add the names of other shops to the above list next month.

GLOVES.

HARRIS GLOVE EMPORIUM

WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, OCT. 16,
with an entire new stock.
Gloves of every description,
Latest novelties, styles and colors,
for ladies, gents, boys, and children.
865 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th Sts.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Continued from Page 6.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Has long and satisfactory testimonials from his last and former employers in city; six years' from last. G. D., 15 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—By Hollander, single, as coachman to take care of fine horses; gardener, and can milk; references; last employer can be seen. J., Box 205 Times.

COACHMAN.—English; age, 25; good references as to ability, honesty, and sobriety; city or country, any distance. J., Brunswick Stables, East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; age, 24; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; willing, obliging; best city reference. J. L., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to find a place for his coachman; can recommend him as being strictly temperate, honest, and good driver; single; age, 28. J. W., 113 East 15th St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man, who thoroughly understands the care of good horses and carriages; is a good driver; sober and honest; or as second man. D. W., 415 West 42d St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; country preferred; best city and country references. P. K., 158 East 42d St.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—By young strong Frenchman, speaking German; well educated; very well recommended. Armand, 203 East 48th St.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GENERALLY Useful Man.—By a young man; single; four years' first-class reference from last place. 215 West 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Swede; city or country; to take care of horses; farm or private place; speaks English; good reference. A. Nelsen, 725 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish three years' first-class city reference. 69 East 89th St., Naigara Stable.

COOHMAN.—Married; will be found honest, willing, and obliging; two years' best city references; last employer can be seen. J. L., 121 Grace Court, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; Swede; capable of taking care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; first-class references from present employer. Coachman, 1,322 Lexington Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires a situation for his coachman; can highly recommend him as a first-class man; sober, honest, and willing. P. O., 15 East 93d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; disengaged on account of family traveling; stylish driver; thoroughly competent; best city reference. J., 1,355 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—English; competent man; can ride and drive well; married; age 36; two years' city reference; city or country. Janitor, 360 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference. Coachman, 302 West 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; Scotch; married; first-class references; city or country. John Paul, 332 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent in every way; English; age 32; married; no family; personal reference. F. Lee, 5 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wants to procure a position for his coachman. McGuire, 472 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man thoroughly competent; best city reference. F. M. L., 102 East 40th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By young man, Protestant, as coachman; city or country; best city reference. J. L., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By married man; first-class reference from last and former employer, who can be seen. J. F., 50 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman disposing of his horses desires position for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. 40 West 38th St., two days.

COACHMAN.—Employer wants situation for his coachman; very desirable, capable man. G. R. S., 59 Cedar St.

COACHMAN.—Twenty-nine years; private family; best references from last place. L. C., 168 Waverley Place.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—English; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class reference; city or country. T. W., 114 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman turning out his horses wishes to find a place for his coachman; can highly recommend him. J. W., 57 Irving Place.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—City or country; seven years' reference; employer can be seen; has livery clothes. D., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a competent single man; five years' references from one place. M. F., 351 West 45th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By single Protestant young man; Swede; understands the care of fine horses and carriages thoroughly; is civil, willing, and obliging; has excellent written or personal city or country references for honesty, sobriety, and capability; leaving on account of present employer giving up horses. Ch. Ahlstrom, care of Wh. Parkinson, 104 East 27th St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND GENERAL Useful Man.—By young Englishman, just arrived, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; experienced driver; can milk; five years' reference from last employer; height, 5 feet 6 inches. Coachman, 14 Vine St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By single, strictly-temperate, steady, reliable man, who thoroughly understands his business; care of fine horses, carriages, and harness, which he keeps in first-class order; good driver; city or country; has best of references. J. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; single; is a thorough horseman; understands the care of harness and carriages; is a good driver; has first-class references from former and last employers; is strictly temperate; no objection to the country. J. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a single man with very best references, or security to any amount if required; not big pay, but a home the only object; thoroughly understands the care of horses or anything around a gentleman's place. M. F., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up his stable desires a situation for his coachman, who is satisfactory in all respects, and whom he would otherwise unquestionably retain; married; experienced; best references. Coachman, care Robert W. De Forest, 143 Liberty St.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—English; 32; medium size; good appearance; stylish driver; sober; neat and obliging; disengaged on account of gentleman traveling; first-class references; moderate wages; city or country. Yorkshireman, Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—Single; understands the proper care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; careful city driver; highly recommended by leading city families; personal reference; city or country. B. G., 147 East 40th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A family disposing of their horses would like to obtain a situation for their coachman, whom they can thoroughly recommend in every respect; only those desiring a first-class man need notice. Room 179 Everett House, Union Square.

COACHMAN.—English; aged 30; medium height; weight, 150 pounds; smart appearance; leaving through family giving up horses; good references from former and last employers. J. E., care F. Lee, harness store, 5 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—By a reliable, competent man; careful, stylish driver; either New-York or Brooklyn; good rider; excellent written and personal references from last and former employers. A. M., 412 Waverly Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; single man; careful driver; honest, sober, and reliable; can attend furnace and be generally useful; first-class reference; city or country. A. Hope, Box 276 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By married man; no family; is strictly sober; understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; good driver; city or country; good references. W. Jones, 239 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman in a private family; highly recommended by present employer, with whom he has been for the past eleven years; married. O'Keeffe, two days, 130 West 31st St.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—By Protestant; single; 27; steady; stylish driver; good rider; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; best city references; city or country. Coachman, 509 10th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; English; married; thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses and carriages; experienced city driver; willing and obliging; 5 feet 10; of good appearance; excellent city reference; three years in last place. Veitch, 1,052 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By experienced man; married; no children; 13 years' city reference; thoroughly understands the care and handling of green horses; last and former employers can be seen. L. C., Meason Stable Company, 77th St. and Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—By a single man as coachman with a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; thoroughly sober; first-class city references; present employer can be seen at private residence. James, 10 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—English; by first-class, single, middle-aged, medium-sized man that knows his business thoroughly; highest city references; town or country. W., care Mrs. Magee, 166 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—By competent young man as coachman or second man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class reference from former and last employers. Yorke, 333 East 83d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; lately disengaged; thoroughly capable in every respect; experienced, careful city driver; undoubted reference from late and former employers, who can be seen. M. F., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man, (Swede;) thoroughly understands care of horses and fine carriages; eight years' first-class city reference; employer can be seen; city or country. F. M., 15 East 29th St.

COACHMAN.—In a private family; by a first-class coachman; highly recommended by his present employer, with whom he has been for the past eleven years; married. Keefe, 130 West 31st St., two days.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, single, as coachman or groom; can be highly recommended from last two employers; understands his business in all its branches. Jas. Nolan, 141 West 55th St., three days.

COACHMAN.—By middle-aged man; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; highly recommended as to ability, sobriety, and honesty by first-class city families; can be seen. Call or address 409 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—(English;) thoroughly understands his business; age 28; single; eighteen months with last emplayer, four years with previous one. E. P., 35 East 47th St., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Married; together; first-class reference; city or country; can be personally recommended by last or former employer, who can be seen. John Kane, 343 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; ten years' best city reference; three years with last employer, who can be seen. M. D., 218 West 68th St., private stable.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—30; single; understands care and management of horses thoroughly; best references; willing and obliging. Henry, Box 205 Times.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires a place for his coachman; thoroughly understands horses; excellent character; single. R. J. Cross, South Orange, N. J.

COACHMAN.—Married; no children; medium size; neat appearance; thoroughly understands his business; sober, honest, and reliable; good city references. D. K., 751 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; first-class coachman; understands care of horses, carriages, &c., thoroughly; highly recommended; city or country. 155 East 26th St., first floor.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best city reference; no objection to good country place. V. L., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to procure a situation for his experienced coachman, who has served him very faithfully for nine years. P. M., 21 Madison Square North, present employer's.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman; can recommend him highly; good and careful driver; honest and sober. J. B., 76 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Austrian; age, 30; as coachman in private family; can give first-class city references from last employer. F. C., 816 East 21st St.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 31; first-class references. T. C., 157 East 32d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER—COOK.—By man and wife; on gentleman's place in country; man first-class gardener and farm hand; thoroughly understands care of horses and cows; wife good cook and laundress. 627 8th Av.

GARDENER.—By Swede; married; understands vegetables, flowers, greenhouses, or all requirements on gentleman's place; take charge of it; can do carpentering; A1 references. G. B., 407 West 44th St.

GARDENER, &c.—By a young man as gardener and coachman; first-class reference. T. C., Box 202 Times.

Grooms.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—By young man; understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; will be found honest, willing, and obliging in every respect; can furnish good reference; last employer can be seen. A. R., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found sober, honest, willing, and obliging; has first-class city references. J. W., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—Understands his work; age, 29; height, 5 feet 8 inches; neat, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate; five years' references. D. M., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—By a Protestant young man; thoroughly experienced with fine horses, harness, and carriages; best city references. A. L., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By a young man as carriage groom; city or country; thoroughly understands his work; good reference; can see last employer. J. M., 505 Park Av.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—English; age, 24; can drive single or pair; good references. G., Brunswick Stables, East 27th St.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—By a young man; thoroughly experienced; best of reference. G. G., 134 East 40th St.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—By a Swede; 23; first-class reference and personal recommendation. Johnson, care Rydberg, 322 10th Av.

GROOM.—By a young man of good habits; first-class reference from employer. L. D., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN AND FOOTMAN.—By a young man; 25; who thoroughly understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; over four years' reference from last employer. Edward, Box 362 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN AND VALET, OR SINGLE.—By a young French-Swiss, who can furnish first-class city personal references; willing to travel. L. C., 43 West 21st St.

SECOND MAN AND VALET, OR SINGLE.—By a young French Swiss, who can furnish first-class city personal references; willing to travel. L. C., 43 West 21st St.

SECOND MAN.—By Frenchman; 24; speaks little English; just arrived from London; city or country; willing to go on the carriage; first-class reference. T. S., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—French; competent; leaving on account of family breaking up house; first-class references. Present employer can be seen at 3 East 69th St.

SECOND MAN.—By American; in private family; first-class references. L. King, Box 275 Times, Up Town.

SECOND OR THIRD MAN INDOOR.—By young Englishman; wages, $20 to $25; city references. V. H., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man in private family; understands attending furnaces, cleaning windows, silver, and brasses; neat and willing; best city references. Steady, Box 405 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By competent man as useful man in private family; can take second man's place; understands furnace and cleaning brass and silverware; good reference. M., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL HOUSE MAN.—Swede; 28; handy with tools; can do any kind of painting and polish old furniture; is neat and clean in work and accustomed to general housework. Handy Man, Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By single German in private family; understands all kinds of indoor work, furnaces, brasses, windows; good references; can also wait on the table; willing and obliging. J. K., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN, GROOM, OR COACHMAN.—English; age 31; neat, clean, sober, and obliging; references state ability; city or country; moderate wages. B., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—With private family; care for furnace, windows, silver, and brass; good city reference. Address Advertiser, 230 Columbus Av., cigar store.

USEFUL OR SECOND MAN.—By young man of good appearance and first-class city reference, who understands all the various indoor duties. J. K., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Irishman, lately landed; willing to make himself generally useful. J. T., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET OR BUTLER.—By young German, age 29, as valet or butler; good references. H. Tarek, 1,020 Avenue A.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a respectable colored man as waiter in a private family; is neat and tidy; can do all first-class work; good reference from last employers. S. M., 181 West 30th St., care of Emeline Jones.

WAITER.—By young man as waiter in private family, or as bell boy; good reference. C. Berry, 262 West 18th St.

WAITER AND VALET.—In private house or club; personal reference. G. A. R., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

WAITER.—By a young man as waiter in private family; speaks French, German, and English; good references. T. F., 1,227 Broadway.

WAITER OR SECOND MAN.—Swedish, in a private family; city or country. Leonard, 157 East 27th St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE NEEDING A STRICTLY honest, bright, gentlemanly lad of 17 years, address Highest References, Box 172 Times.

ATTENDANT, AMANUENSIS, OR NURSE.—By an experienced young man having physicians' and private patients' reference. V. M., 100 East 29th St.

ATTENDANT.—As attendant on family traveling; never seasick; four years in last position. Experienced Swede, Box 355 Times, Up Town.

CARRIAGE GROOM.—Twenty-four years of age; has also worked as second man in house of private family; as either; first-class reference. George I. Sweeney, 1,683 3d Av.

CHEF.—By cook; hotel, family, and restaurant; best references from France, Germany, England, and America. Harrer, 215 West 88th St.

CHEF.—By first-class French chef in private family; good references. Baeri, 136 West 29th St.

COMPANION AND ATTENDANT.—By a young American; 23 years of age; of refined and neat appearance; as companion and attendant to gentleman in ill health; will travel. Gordon, Box 202 Times.

COOK.—Dane; 18; lately landed; in private family; as assistant cook or kitchenman; wages low. Y. J., care Osterberg, 345 West 43d St.

COOK.—By a Frenchman as experienced cook in private family; excellent references. 201 West 27th St.

ENGLISHMAN, 29, 5 feet 10½ inches, good character, used to horses; ride or drive. W. J. Wescott, care of Mrs. Farley, 157 East 26th St.

FIREMAN.—By young man (Swede) as fireman or assistant engineer. Fireman, 243 East 32d St.

FOOTMAN.—By respectable Swede; 32 years old; sober; cannot speak English. Carlberg, care of Carlstrand, 210 East 41st St.

FURNACEMAN.—To take care of heater in a few houses between 47th and 55th Sts, Madison and 6th Avs.; good references. Furnaceman, 928 6th Av., milk store.

FURNACE MAN.—By a respectable man to take care of furnaces and make himself useful about private house. J. Gaffigan, 202 East 43d St.

FURNACE MAN.—A gentleman desires one or two more places for his furnace man, in the neighborhood of 50th St. Post Office Box 59.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT ON INVALID GENTLEMAN.—By an experienced, well-educated man, having best references; city or country. J. Borows, 396 4th Av.

UPHOLSTERER WANTS WORK FOR PRIVATE parties; furniture upholstered; mattresses made over; work done on premises; city or country. J. Thuring, 242 West 35th St.

WATCHMAN.—By a young man; married; as night watchman or janitor; city reference; will give bond, if required. H. Crook, 333 West 43d St.

YOUNG FRENCHMAN, JUST ARRIVED, TO do anything in private family. Mrs. Paul Antonacci, 156 West 24th St.

The Trades.

AN ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERER WOULD WORK at your residence; fine furniture reupholstered and recovered; shade and curtain work, furniture polishing, spring and hair mattresses. Address, for ten days, Cronin, 1,380 3d Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

A LADY WISHES TO SECURE A FAITHFUL young woman as chambermaid. 59 West 38th St.

COOK.—Young woman; must understand all fancy cooking and baking; three in family; city; $35. Call, after 10 o'clock, at 115 East 14th St., up stairs.

NURSE.—Thoroughly-experienced infant's nurse; must be English Protestant or French-Swiss Protestant; highest references required. Call, Monday, between 9 and 1, 52 West 52d St.

WANTED—A young woman, with good reference, to go short distance in the country to do cooking, washing, ironing, and waiting. Apply Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 136 East 80th St.

WANTED—A young Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress for two little girls. Call, Monday, between 10 and 12, at 470 Lexington Av., near 46th St.

WANTED—An experienced laundress and chambermaid, together, in a small family. 21 West 58th St., Monday.

WANTED—Young competent Protestant cook to assist with washing; city references. Apply, two days, 11 West 48th St.

WANTED—Woman as waitress and chambermaid; city references. Call Monday, 10 to 12, at 38 West 45th St.

WANTED—Cook and plain laundress. Call, Monday, from 10 to 1, at 131 West 76th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

FURNACE.—Wanted, a man by month or week to attend to furnace. 117 Madison Av.

PAPER HANGERS WANTED—First-class men only; bring tools. 46 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

WANTED—First-class traveling salesman for Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan by a large importing house of laces and embroideries; good position for the right man; only men of experience and able to command large trade need apply. Salesman, Box 125 Times.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, about 30, with capacity for management; opportunity for advancement for experienced, first-class man; none others need apply; best references required. Hollis Hollis, General Post Office.

Lectures.

ARYAN THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 144 Madison Av.—The public lecture of SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 8:15, will be by ALEXANDER FULLERTON upon THE CONSOLATIONS OF THEOSOPHY.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

LINDO BROS.
Have a choice selection of Diamonds, fine Watches, rich Jewelry, and unique novelties.
Broadway, corner 29th St.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—NEAR THE WINDSOR.—Bright, cheerful, unusually large third-story, front room; superior ventilation; bath same floor; parlor dining room; references. 72 West 46th St.

1.—HOTEL PETELER, LEXINGTON AV. AND 124th St.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board; terms reasonable.

1.—ELEGANT ROOMS, FINE CUISINE; SUperior appointments for one or two couples. 16 East 76th St.

1.—38TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large handsome second floor; excellent table; reference exchanged.

1.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with excellent board; every convenience; also small room; references. 124 West 34th St.

1.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FLOOR, OR separately; also rooms for gentlemen, with board; references. 34 West 51st St.

6 EAST 47TH ST.—Third-story front room newly furnished; also hall room.

17TH ST., 116 EAST, ADJOINING UNION Square.—Handsome connecting parlors; other rooms; parlor, dining room; references.

22D ST., 26 WEST.—Parlor floor, handsomely-furnished, for small family; private table; references.

31ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Suite of five rooms for bachelors; also third-story front room, with dressing room; references. R., 1,242 Broadway.

33D ST., 12 EAST.—Near Waldorf; elegant family hotel suites; private baths; French and American cuisine unexcelled.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms, single or en suite; excellent board; references exchanged.

34TH ST., 22 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished second floor to let, with private table; also rooms on fourth floor, with superior board.

36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE WESTminster Hotel.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen.

37TH ST., WEST, NO. 49.—Two handsomely-furnished rooms in first-class house; parlor floor dining room; references.

39TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautifully-furnished suites and single rooms; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

41 WEST 49TH.—Handsomely-furnished large and small rooms, en suite or singly; excellent table; references.

45TH ST., 9 WEST.—Finely-furnished second floor; private bath; also other room; with or without board; excellent table; references exchanged.

46TH ST., 27 EAST.—Pleasant, sunny front rooms, together or separately; ample closets; excellent board; reasonable.

50TH ST., 61 WEST.—Second floor, two large rooms, together or separately, with board; references.

51ST ST., 50 WEST.—Arrangements can now be made for the season; excellent table; references.

57TH ST., 140 WEST.—Two large rooms, (fourth floor;) also two sunny hall rooms; board; references.

75TH ST., 119 WEST.—Elegantly-furnished square room and hall room, with superior board; references.

76TH ST., 65 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, single or en suite; excellent table; board optional; references exchanged.

130TH ST., 161 WEST, BLOCK FROM STAtion.—Cheerful front sunny rooms in private French family; references.

434 MADISON AV.—Very desirable third-floor front room; large closets; also hall room; references.

BOARDERS WANTED.—One or two rooms, with board; all conveniences; fine location; three minutes from station; references. 12 South Munn Av., East Orange, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE TO rent to an appreciative party second floor, with unexceptionable board; bath; ample closet rooms; chance seldom offered; location near cathedral. Address REFINED, Box 366 Times, Up Town.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISHING TO board where they can have pleasant rooms, excellent table, with refined surroundings, may learn of the opportunity by addressing G., Box 297 Times, Up Town. References given and required.

LARGE, PLEASANT SECOND-STORY FRONT room to let, with board in private family, 55th St., near Madison Av. Address DELTA, Box 365 Times, Up Town.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished or unfurnished rooms, with unexcelled board; appointments in every respect refined and first-class; references of six to ten years from present guests. Address W. L., 1,227 Broadway.

MADISON AV. CORNER, 24 EAST 75TH ST.—Handsome rooms, en suite or singly; appointments strictly first-class.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with board in a private American family; no other boarders; large rooms, with hot and cold water; heater in same; terms to suit. 134 West 98th St.

Furnished Rooms.

5TH AV., 568.—One or two elegantly-furnished rooms; all conveniences.

7 EAST 27TH ST.—Physician's office; also large and small well-furnished rooms; southern exposure, reference.

22D ST., 12 EAST.—Elegantly-furnished apartments; parlors; also small rooms; private baths; breakfasts optional; references.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (OPPOSITE MADISON Square Park.)—Handsome connecting rooms with bathroom; references.

24TH ST., 27 WEST.—Second floor; large closets, heat, gas, private bath; all conveniences; moderate; references.

32 EAST 30TH ST.—A large square room to let, furnished, to one or two gentlemen; references.

33D ST., 36 WEST.—Office for physician; also two furnished rooms for gentlemen.

35TH ST., 237 EAST.—Furnished rooms to let; private house; also for light housekeeping.

43 WEST 18TH ST.—Handsome apartments; private bath; meals if desired; first-class parties; gentlemen preferred.

44TH ST., 115 WEST.—Two large rooms, with bathroom; no other lodgers.

46TH ST., 27 EAST.—Pleasant, sunny front rooms, together or separately; ample closets; breakfast if desired.

54TH ST., 67 WEST.—A nicely-furnished front room to let to gentlemen only; reference required.

62 WEST 46TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to rent; breakfast if desired.

63D ST., 127 EAST.—Private family would let large comfortably-furnished front room.

105 WEST 47TH ST.—Private family have nicely-furnished desirable rooms for gentlemen, without board; reasonable.

113 EAST 54TH ST.—A comfortably-furnished front room and dressing room for a gentleman.

228 WEST 52D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, with folding beds; references required.

373 LEXINGTON AV., CORNER 41ST ST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished.

1,124 PARK AV.—Large second-floor front room; one or two gentlemen.

A CHANCE FOR A PHYSICIAN—Back parlor of house, corner of 34th St., elegantly furnished, with attendance if desired. Apply 237 Lexington Av.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, together or separately, to gentlemen; near 5th Av.; references. BUCKINGHAM, Box 101, Times Office.

LARGE, BRIGHT ROOMS, NEATLY FURnished; well heated; location excellent; gentlemen only; references. 75 West 45th St.

MURRAY HILL.—Handsomely-furnished, newly-decorated alcove room; also square room; improvements. 363 Lexington Av. Owner.

Unfurnished Rooms.

BALMORAL,
LENOX AV., 113th and 114th Sts., entire block.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Coaches in attendance at 116th St. L Station.

Rooms Wanted.

A DELSARTE TEACHER LIVING OUT OF town wishes the use of a pleasant furnished room Friday and Saturday mornings during the Winter; references exchanged. Address E. H. C., 40 Bedford St., Stamford Conn.

BY A LADY AND MAID IN REFINED PRIvate family; cheerful room on first or second floor; central location, between Lexington and 6th Avs.; terms, $55 per month; best references required and given. Address M., 113 East 95th St.

Board Wanted.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, INFANT AND nurse, desire two rooms, with private table, where there are no other boarders; below 34th St. Address EXCLUSIVE, Box 120 Times.

Lost and Found.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR REturn of a DIAMOND-MOUNTED WATCH and CHATELAINE and a PEARL AND DIAMOND RING lost on Wednesday, Oct. 11.
TIFFANY & CO., Union Square.

Personal.

ALL-WOOL SUITS TO MEASURE, $12. SEND for samples. FAY TAILORING CO., 235 East 106th St.

For Sale.

STABLE, FINE ORDER; ALSO A SET RIDing tandem harness; blankets. 326 West 70th St.

Amusements.

HERRMANN'S.
8:30 EVERY EVENING.
RICHARD MANSFIELD.
Monday—PRINCE KARL.
Tuesday—BEAU BRUMMELL.
Wednesday—SCARLET LETTER.
Thursday—A PARISIAN ROMANCE.
Friday—BEAU BRUMMELL.
Saturday Matinée—PRINCE KARL. Evening—DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
WILL BE PRESENTED MONDAY, OCT. 23.
SALE OF SEATS WEDNESDAY, 18TH.

Seats applied for by letter or telegram have been reserved. Seats for the run of two weeks must be engaged early, owing to the great demand and the smallness of the house.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,
Messrs. ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU,
Lessees and Managers.
GRAND OPERA.
Season of 1893-94.
COMMENCING NOV. 27, 1893.
Season 13 weeks—39 nights, 13 matinées.
Prices.

Orchestra chairs	$5.00
Orchestra circle chairs, front row	5.00
Orchestra circle chairs, other rows	4.00
Dress circle	3.00
Balcony (1, 2, 3,) row	2.50
Balcony, other rows	2.00
Family circle (1, 2, 3,) row	1.50
Family circle, other rows	1.00

Open boxes, four seats, $25 and $20.
Grand tier boxes, six seats, $8,000 for season.
Subscriptions now open at the office, 7th Av. and 40th St.
H. M. McLAREN,
Subscription Department.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
Last six nights. Last two matinées.
LIBERTY HALL.
Last Wednesday and Saturday Matinées.
*** Tuesday, Oct. 24, opening of the regular season, CHARLES FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY.
First play,
THE YOUNGER SON.
Orders for seats for the opening performance and first week now received.

Hotels.

BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL,
OPPOSITE BOND ST.

Three minutes below Union Square. Location unsurpassed. Cable cars from the door to every theatre, fashionable store, and attraction in the city. The largest hotel in New-York and most comfortable in the world. American and European plans. Large and elegant rooms at moderate charges.

BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL, NEW-YORK,
UNITED STATES HOTEL, BOSTON.
TILLY HAYNES, Proprietor.

HOTEL GRENOBLE
56TH, 57TH STS., AND 7TH AV.
The select fire-proof family hotel of New-York City.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
ALSO, APARTMENTS ADJOINING,
Three to seven rooms, furnished or unfurnished.
With or without hotel service.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
16th St. and Irving Place,
NEW-YORK.
(One block east of Union Square.)
A quiet hotel of established reputation with a cuisine of noted excellence. Moderate terms to permanent guests.
AMERICAN PLAN.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL
BROADWAY AND 42D ST., NEW-YORK.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
NEW MANAGEMENT, NEW FURNITURE, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, SANITARY PLUMBING, AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
ROOMS FROM $1 PER DAY AND UPWARD.
Free transfer of baggage by our own conveyance to and from GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT AND WEST SHORE RR.
N. B. BARRY, PROPRIETOR,
late proprietor of Hotel Glenham, 5th Av., N. Y.

Hotel Cambridge,
5TH AV. AND 33D ST., NEW-YORK.
A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Appointments, service, and cuisine unsurpassed. Convenient to the elevated railroads, theatres stores, and all places of amusement.
HENRY WALTER, Proprietor,
late of the "Albemarle," New-York City.

HOTEL VENDOME
American and European Plan.
This house is fireproof and absolutely safe.
Parlors en suite, with porcelain baths.
SINGLE ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BATH.
DINING ROOMS ON TOP FLOOR.
BROADWAY AND 41ST ST., NEW-YORK.

WHY RENT A HOUSE when you can have every home comfort and no cares! ! ! BEFORE YOU DO, SEE THE FAMOUS SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL, GRAND BOULEVARD AND WEST 71ST ST. THIS NEW HOTEL HAS large rooms, a superb location, and reasonable rates. Two choice unfurnished suites to let by year. Three choice furnished suites for the year or season. American plan only. Early application necessary.
E. N. WILSON.

THE SHERWOOD,
5TH AV. AND 44TH ST., NEW-YORK.
ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS, BY THE DAY OR WEEK. AMERICAN PLAN.
GEORGE MURRAY.

THE ABERDEEN,
21ST ST. AND BROADWAY.
Thoroughly renovated and under NEW MANAGEMENT. For transient and permanent guests. Special rates to families. Restaurant on top floor. Appointments strictly first-class.
GEO. F. ATHERTON.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AV., NEW-YORK.
A select family hotel with a "WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION," noted for its excellent table, large rooms, and HOMELIKE COMFORTS. VERY LIBERAL TERMS TO FAMILIES AND PERMANENT GUESTS.
C. L. BRIGGS.

HOTEL BRISTOL,
5TH AV. AND 42D ST., NEW-YORK.
A FAMILY HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST ORDER FOR PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT GUESTS.
E. M. EARLE & CO., Proprietors.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,
Madison Av. and 42d St.,
NEW-YORK.
One block from Grand Central Depot.
A family hotel of the best class, with special rates to permanent guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward. American and European plan.
GEORGE MURRAY.

THE JEFFERSON,
FORMERLY HOTEL DAM,
102, 104, 106 EAST 15TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.
Furnished and unfurnished apartments.
Rooms single and en suite, transiently or by the year. Hotel thoroughly renovated; new plumbing throughout.
JOHN CHATFIELD.

HOTEL ALBERT,
11th St., between Broadway and 5th Av., New-York.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF. A select home for families and transient guests. Rooms singly and en suite. Cuisine, service, and appointments unsurpassed.
H. C. FERGUSON.

THE DUNMORE,
230 West Forty-Second Street.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Furnished Suites, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath. Restaurant and Café.
WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE, Prop.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL.
J. H. FIFE, Manager.
European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.
Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

HOTEL NEW NETHERLAND.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
5th Av., 59th St. and Central Park.
The Model Hotel of the World.
Prices reduced for the Winter to suit the times.
Orchestral music, morning and evening.

Hotel Renaissance,
43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Several apartments for rent.

HOTEL NORMANDIE,
BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.
European plan. Absolutely fire-proof. Desirable suites at reasonable prices for the Winter.

Amusements.

COME
AND
SEE
THE
CORNCRACKER.
IF YOU ARE NOT
WELL SATISFIED
COME TO THE
BOX OFFICE
AND WE'LL GIVE YOU
YOUR MONEY BACK,
Rosenquest & Arthur.
"That's fair, ain't it?"
A GRAND PRODUCTION
OF A BEAUTIFUL PLAY
at the
14TH ST. THEATRE,
14th St., near 6th Av.
Every night. MATINEES WED. and SAT.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.
ONLY 25 CENTS TO-DAY.
Concerts by DANKO GABOR'S GYPSY BAND.
MONDAY, OCT. 16.
Matinées at 2:30. Evenings at 8.

2D WEEK of the FALL & WINTER SEASON under the direction of ROBERT GRAU.

DELMORE,
John W. Ransone,
NEVADA,
Winfred Young,
LOLO YBERRI,
(Dancing Wonder.)
Chevalier Del Prade,
and Danko Gabor's
ROYAL GYPSY BAND.

Take A Peep AT DELMORE AT 4 and 10 P. M.

GENERAL ADMISSION 50c.

BIJOU THEATRE.
B'WAY, BET. 30TH & 31ST STS.
J. WESLEY ROSENQUEST..........Manager
TO-MORROW NIGHT.
MATINEES WED. AND SAT.
LOTTIE COLLINS
AND
MARGUERITE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE 400 VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.
THE NEW BOSTON HOWARD ATHENÆUM
EUROPE'S GREATEST ARTISTS.

AMERICAN THEATRE
42d St., 41st St., and 8th Av., (near Broadway.)
Manager..........Mr. T. H. FRENCH
Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday at 2.
22D WEEK
OF THE
PRODIGAL DAUGHTER,
AN UP-TO-DATE SPORTING DRAMA,
WITH
10 THOROUGHBRED HORSES IN THE STEEPLECHASE. 10
TUESDAY, OCT. 17,
150TH PERFORMANCE!
MAGNIFICENT SOUVENIRS will be given.

BILLIARDS.
GRAND INTERNATIONAL PYRAMID POOL CONTEST.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL.
Madison Av. and 26th St.
For a stake of $2,000, which has been deposited with the official stakeholders, the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company.
JOHN ROBERTS of London, England,
VS.
ALFREDO DE ORO of Havana, Cuba.
Six nights' play, Oct. 16 to 21, inclusive. Game commences every evening at 8 o'clock. Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1.50; private boxes, (six seats,) $9; seats in private boxes, $2. Reserved seats may be purchased up to 6 P. M. at office of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 860 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK,
FOUNDED 1842.
FIFTY-SECOND SEASON, 1893-1894.
ANTON SEIDL..........CONDUCTOR
Six Friday Afternoon Rehearsals and Six Saturday Evening Concerts, on November 17, 18; December 15, 16; January 12, 13; February 9, 10; March 9, 10; April 6, 7, will be given at
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.
Notice.—Subscribers of last season may renew their subscriptions at the Box Office of Music Hall, (main entrance to the right,) from Monday, October 23, till Saturday, October 28, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.—On and after Monday, October 30, unclaimed seats and boxes will be sold to new subscribers.
For Circulars with full particulars apply at principal music stores, or by mail to
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary, 429 Park Ave.

NIBLO'S. 8:15. MATINEES WED. and SAT.
Last Three Weeks.
No difference whether you understand German or not, you will surely enjoy the genial acting of the famous Liliputians in their grand spectacular play.
A TRIP TO MARS.
In preparation, OLAF, by Roderich Fels.

CHICKERING HALL. TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 3:15, DE PACHMANN OCTOBER 17, OCTOBER 24, OCTOBER 31.
De PACHMANN.
Subscription seats to three concerts, $3; single, $1.50; at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and at Hall.

PALMER'S. Mr. A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager.
100TH TIME, with souvenirs, to-morrow night.
Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday.
RICE'S 1492. RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY In Barnet & Pflueger's fascinating extravaganza. New costumes by Macy & Co. New music and absurdities. Always crowded to the doors. 150th time, Dec. 4, and many times thereafter.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th St.
Under the sole management of Mr. Augustin Daly.
SOL SMITH RUSSELL.
Every Evening at 8:15,
The Eminent Comedian,
SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
in Mr. E. E. Kidder's
Successful Comedy-Drama,
PEACEFUL VALLEY.
Matinées WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.
*** Seats may be secured a fortnight in advance.

LYCEUM THEATRE..........4th Av. and 23d St.
DANIEL FROHMAN..........Manager
7TH WEEK.
SPECIAL MATINEE EVERY THURSDAY.
E. H. SOTHERN in SHERIDAN;
E. H. SOTHERN or,
E. H. SOTHERN THE MAID OF BATH.
At 8:15. Matinées THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

BROWN'S
HISTORY NEW-YORK THEATRES,
1732 TO 1893 INCLUSIVE.
By subscription only. Send for circular.
Col. T. ALLSTON BROWN, 1,227 Broadway.

GARDEN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. T. H. FRENCH
HINRICHS GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
Mon., Tues., Thurs., Sat.,
CAVALLERIA AND PAGLIACCI.
WED. AND SAT. MAT.—RIGOLETTO.
FRIDAY—THE JEWESS.

STAR THEATRE. MR. AND MRS. KENDAL,
in Pinero's drama,
THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY.
THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY.
Evenings, 8 sharp. Matinées Saturday at 2.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE DRAMATIC ARTS, (Lyceum School of Acting,)
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, President.
NEXT ACADEMIC YEAR BEGINS OCT. 26.
PERCY WEST, Bus. Mgr., 19 West 44th St., New-York City.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL. B'way & 29th St.
—GRAND DOUBLE BILL.—
HOPKINS'S & LOTTIE GILSON,
TRANS-OCEANICS & SISTERS REEVE, &c.
GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE, 15th St. & Irving Place. Evenings at 8:15. Saturday Matinée.
DIE STROHWITTWE. DER SECHSTE SINN.

Dancing.

MR. WM. B. DE GARMO, AFTER SEVERAL years' extensive travel, will return to New-York Nov. 1 and resume instruction in dancing. Address WM. B. DE GARMO, care of Brentano, 31 Union Square.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES, MUSIC HALL, 57th St., 7th Av., and HARLEM, 80 and 82 West 126th St.; class and private tuition; see circular.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
No. 681 5th Av.,
Reopens Saturday, Oct. 21, class and private lessons. (New) Tuxedo Lancers.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S MENDELSsohn's Assembly Rooms, 108 West 55th St. Class and private lessons daily in dancing.

Musical.

GUITARS.—C. F. Martin & Co.'s celebrated Guitars; also, Boehm, Meyer, and Albrecht Flutes, Tiefenbrunner Zithers, and Fairbanks & Cole's fine Banjos. Depot at C. A. ZOEBISCH & SONS', No. 19 Murray St.

WANTED—Choristers possessing good bass and tenor voices for chorus work in a volunteer choir. Apply to S. W. BALL, Choirmaster Church of the Beloved Disciple, (Episcopal,) 63 East 89th St., Thursday evenings, at 8 P. M.

HENRY MAYER, PROFESSOR OF THE piano. Address 215 West 69th St. or Chickering Hall.

Amusements.

MUSIC HALL. 57th St. and 7th Av.

Symphony Society of N. Y.
Sixteenth Season of 1893-1894.
WALTER DAMROSCH..Conductor
Soloists:
AMALIA MATERNA,
LILLIAN NORDICA,
VALDIMIR DE PACHMANN,
HENRI MARTEAU,
ADOLPH BRODSKY,
PLUNKET GREENE

Six Friday Aft. Concerts and Six Saturday Evg. Concerts
Nov. 10, 11.
Dec. 8, 9.
Jan. 5, 6.
Jan. 26, 27.
Feb. 16, 17.
March 16, 17.

Subscribers of last season may renew their subscription at Music Hall from Monday, Oct. 16, until Saturday, Oct. 21, incl., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. On and after Tuesday, Oct. 24, unclaimed seats and boxes will be sold to new subscribers. For full particulars, address Morris Reno, Music Hall.

Oratorio Society of N. Y.
Twenty-first Season, 1893-1894.
WALTER DAMROSCH..Conductor

Four Friday Aft. Concerts and Four Satur'ay Evg. Concerts
Dec. 1, 2.
Dec. 29, 30.
Feb. 23, 24.
March 30, 31.

Subscribers of last season may renew their subscriptions at ticket office of Music Hall from Monday, Oct. 23, until Saturday, Oct. 28, incl., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. On and after Tuesday, Oct. 31, unclaimed seats and boxes will be sold to new subscribers. For full particulars, address Morris Reno, Music Hall.

BOSTON
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Mr. EMIL PAUR..........Conductor
Soloists:
Mme. EMMA EAMES,
Mme. LILLIAN NORDICA,
Mr. FRANZ KNEISEL,
and others.

FIVE CONCERTS on W'dn'y Evg., Nov. 8. THURSDAY Evenings, Dec. 14, Jan. 11, Feb. 8, March 29.

Subscription tickets for the series of five concerts now on sale at SCHUBERTH'S, 23 Union Square.

CARNEGIE HALL.
THE LIVING CHRIST,
As the FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE,
An American Ideal.
PAINTED BY
JOHN THEO. DORE BENTLEY.
ADMISSION, 50c. SUNDAY, 25c.
On View Daily from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

5TH AV. THEATRE.
HENRY C. MINER, Proprietor.
EVENINGS, 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS OF
MR. NAT C.
GOODWIN
IN AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S CHARMING
DRAMA OF CHARACTER,
"IN MIZZOURA."

B. F. KEITH'S
NEW UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
"The Drawing Room Vaudeville."
HOME OF THE ORIGINAL
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
Opera and Refined Variety
AT POPULAR PRICES.
(15 TO 50 CENTS.)
Doors open at noon. After that the PERFORMANCE NEVER CEASES. COME ANY HOUR, YOU SEE THE ENTIRE ENTERTAINMENT.
THIS WEEK,
CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE OPERA, ROMANTIC, GRACEFUL, AND
A LONG, LIVELY, AND POLITE VAUDEVILLE SHOW.
A CHARMING IDEA AND A NOVELTY!

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Handsomest and safest theatre in the world.
Manager..........Mr. T. H. FRENCH
Evenings at 8. Sat. Mat. at 2.
3D WEEK.
CROWDED ALL THE TIME.
FRANCIS WILSON'S
MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION OF
ERMINIE.
"THE MOST PERFECT, ARTISTIC, AND ELABORATE REPRESENTATION EVER GIVEN TO COMIC OPERA IN ANY COUNTRY." AND THAT'S WHAT THE DICKIE BIRDS SAY.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE.
M. W. HANLEY..........Manager
PHENOMENAL SUCCESS. HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY. MR. EDWARD HARRIGAN'S NEW PLAY,
THE
WOOLLEN
STOCKING.
Five New Songs by Dave Braham.
WEDNESDAY......MATINEE......SATURDAY.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.
Hoyt & Thomas, Sole Managers.
Evenings, 8:30. Sat. Mats., 2:15.
5TH BIG WEEK
OF
HOYT'S
A TEMPERANCE TOWN.
Geo. Richards and Hoyt's Comedians.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MONDAY, OCT. 23,
Jacob Litt's grand new comedy-drama,
IN OLD KENTUCKY.
A realistic and picturesque play of Kentucky life.
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. 34th St., West of Broadway.
TO-NIGHT.
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
To-morrow and during the week,
THE GRAND BALLET VERSAILLES.
SPECIALTY ARTISTS:
HARRIETT VERNON, EDMEE LESCOT,
EVANS AND LUXMORE, MAUDE ST. JOHN.
First appearance in America of
MISS ADA REEVES,
DELINA SISTERS, ZAMORA FAMILY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Evenings at 8.
Wed. and Sat. Mat. at 2.
A. Y. PEARSON'S BIG REALISTIC PRODUCTION, THE
MIDNIGHT ALARM.
NEXT WEEK—J. K. EMMET, FRITZ IN PROSPERITY.

TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St. Matinées Tuesday and Friday.
THE 3 SISTERS JONGHMANS.
ARLINGTON SISTERS, CONWAY and CLARK,
PHYLLIS ALLEN, BONNIE THORNTON,
BILLY CARTER, LITTLE SABLE,
MUSICAL DALE, WARD AND LYNCH.

STANDARD THEATRE. J. M. HILL, Mgr.
"Charley's Aunt" is a go and a great go, and came like a gale after a sultry day to New-York, suffering as we have been from a plethora of legs and limp operettas.—Recorder.
CHARLEY'S AUNT.
BY BRANDON THOMAS.
Evenings at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.

VOCAL SIGHT READING CLASS,
FRANK DAMROSCH, Instructor,
will commence Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 24, at 2:30 o'clock, at the NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 128 and 130 East 58th St.
Terms, $5 per quarter.

CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, TEXAS, CHINA, Japan, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, Central America.—Special rates for freight or passage; choice of routes; private cars to rent; special tourist parties; free maps and pamphlets. E. HAWLEY, A. G. T. M., Sou. Pac. Co., 343 B'way, and 1 Battery Place, N. Y.

Open from 1 P. M. until Midnight.
THE CRYSTAL MAZE.
Broadway and 38th St. Admission 25 cents.

HARDMAN HALL. Wed., 18, afternoon at 3. Mr. LAWTON'S second lecture; subject—"Natural, Lateral, Clavicular, and Diaphragmatic Breathing." Invitation tickets at music stores and hall.

DORE'S SUBLIME PAINTINGS, AT THE Doré Gallery, 7th Av., near 53d St. Sunday 2 to 6 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Broadway cable cars pass the door.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA THEATRE
EDWIN KNOWLES & CO..........Proprietors
(Edwin Knowles, Daniel Frohman, Al. Hayman.)
Commencing to-morrow, (Monday,) Oct. 16. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S
LYCEUM THEATRE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
First time here of Victorien Sardou's latest comedy,
AMERICANS ABROAD,
which ran most of last season at the Lyceum Theatre, New-York.
ORIGINAL CAST, ORIGINAL SCENERY.

B. Altman & Co.

IN ORDER TO EFFECT A READY CLEARANCE OF THEIR LATEST SHIPMENTS OF

IMPORTED CLOAKS,

HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

From	$350.	to	$225.
"	310.	"	195.
"	235.	"	158.
"	210.	"	145.
"	175.	"	110.
"	155.	"	95.
"	145.	"	85.
"	110.	"	77.
"	90.	"	69.
"	78.	"	55.

CHU FONG AND HIS BRIDE

THEY MEET THEIR AMERICAN FRIENDS AT A RECEPTION.

The Affair Half Oriental, Half New-York City Style, and Wholly Charming—There Was Dancing, Feasting, and Speechmaking—The Bride, Lum San Toy, Whose Name Is Not Changed by Her Marriage, Made a Pretty Picture in Her Quaint Robing.

Six little women from China, looking as if they might have stepped out of the daintiest of Oriental paintings, emerged last night from the retirement to which their native traditions and rules of life consign them, and met their American sisters, to the number of 100 or more, with their escorts, at the Lexington Assembly Rooms, Terrace Garden.

The occasion was the wedding reception tendered to their American friends by Chu Fong and Lum San Toy, in honor of whose marriage, a fortnight ago, a carnival of gayety has abounded in the Chinese colony without intermission since the happy event.

Chu Fong clings to his Mandarin rank and the customs of his country, wearing his braid long and his robes flowing, but his commercial relations, which have made him the richest man in the colony, have knit his affections close to many New-Yorkers. Last night's affair was intended to show how warmly he had become attached to his white friends, for it broke in upon the cherished seclusion of his race and brushed aside the curtain behind which the best in Chinese life has been shrouded. It was the first time a social function of this nature had been attempted here.

A blaze of light illumined the main hall, in which the company assembled. It brought into relief a canopy of highly figured, heavy silk, surmounting a stand at the western end of the hall. Two roomy chairs, sumptuously cushioned, occupied the floor immediately in front of the canopy. These were the seats of honor, intended for the bride and bridegroom when friends paid their respects.

Eight o'clock sharp was the hour set for the reception to begin. Promptly at that time there strolled into the main hall Chu Fong and his attendants, all garbed in the dress of mandarins, with silk tunics of varied color, and red buttons in their caps. The tunic Chu Fong wore was of cardinal silk, richly bound and set off with quilted figures. As the men paired off and strolled to the north side of the hall, a native band of three pieces—an instrument with a single string, played with a bow and dexterous stopping; a reed, that might have been a clarinet, but emitted no such sound, and a pair of cymbals—poured forth a greeting evidently delicious to Chinese ears, but novel in the extreme to the guests.

This overture lasted one hour. It permitted an occasional accompaniment of exploding firecrackers without apparently disturbing its harmonies. Before the music and the firecrackers ceased, nearly all the guests had arrived.

The hour was approaching 10 o'clock when A. P. Furman, master of ceremonies in the hall, signaled to an American orchestra in another corner to play a march. Then Chu Fong summoned his bride from an anteroom and they walked the length of the hall to the amply-cushioned arm chairs in front of the silken canopy.

The bride's gown was of shell-pink silk, deepening to salmon in the flowing sleeve. The filmiest of black lace wound itself in bands about the skirt. A cape from the shoulders was bound and studded in front with the most exquisite filagree of gems and jet and embroidered at the back with strands of gold. A jeweled headdress held a great mass of black hair at the neck. Surmounting the ornate setting a comely, youthful face, glowing with color, and the brightest of almond eyes looked modestly about upon the friendly company.

The American habit of locking arms is not favored by the Chinese, and Chu Fong and the bride gave each other a fairly wide berth in crossing the hall. Of course everybody looked for the bride's tiny feet and saw them, nor did the observation fail even in that polite company that tiny feet entail a gait not unlike that which gentlemen affect who wish their friends to understand that they have been yachting in a billowy sea and cannot get rid of their sea legs.

When Chu Fong and his bride were seated, the guests joined in a march and saluted the wedded pair with sweeping bows as they passed them, getting in return a doll-like nod from the bride and a broad wave of the head from Chu Fong. The American couples separated and formed a circle around the outer edge of the hall, the men on one side and the women on the other.

Then the Chinese merchant Mandarins left their benches, and from the waiting room where the bride had been came the bride's sister, tinted and arrayed like the bride, and four women, all in gorgeous attire, the wives of Merchants Yen Yen, Yen Lin, and Lee Chuck, and of Lee Quay, the manager of Chu Fong's Chinese theatre.

A child carrying one much younger, the latter in full Mandarin dress and very plump and sturdy, came out with the women. Then there was a Chinese procession which led to the formation of an inner circle of about forty persons. Manager Furman wove the two circles into one, and brought partners together again before he let the music stop.

After a little dancing Chu Fong and his bride led the way from the main hall through another and around a flower-studded balcony into a large dining hall, in which six long tables, with covers for 225 persons, were arranged for guests, with a table at the head of the hall for the wedding party and guests who were to speak.

The tables were finely decorated and the menu cards bore the monogram of the families whose union this event celebrated. A substantial banquet closed, in American fashion, with bumpers to the good health of Mr. and Mrs. Chu Fong, and much speechmaking, with Charles A. Hess as toastmaster.

Among the Chinese friends in the company were representatives of all the leading Chinese business houses, including Chu Shea, Joseph H. Ching, Ye Sing, Nem Ye, Moc Doc, Lee King, Lem Yeng, and Fun Sheng.

The American guests included B. C. Chetwood, Street-Cleaning Commissioner Andrews, E. V. Skinner, Mrs. Skinner, United States Commissioner John A. Shields, Senator McClelland, C. E. Lambert, W. C. Lochuty, W. L. Green, Assistant United States District Attorney E. D. Baker, Col. E. C. James, James P. Matthews, John O. Mott, Commissioner Thomas Alexander, and Henry Hartman.

BOSTON SAID TO NEED REPAIRS.

More Than a Year Since She Has Been Placed in a Dry Dock.

The United States cruiser Boston is now at the Mare Island Navy Yard. It is expected that she will be placed out of commission in a few days. Lieut. Commander Samuel W. Very, the executive officer of the Boston, is reported by a San Francisco newspaper as venturing the opinion that the condition of the underwater hull of the Boston when she was hauled out on dry dock would be interesting to all naval men. The interest will arise, Lieut. Commander Very points out in the interview, from the Boston having been longer out of dock than any other steel man-of-war afloat. The naval regulations provide that the new ships shall be placed in dock and be thoroughly cleaned and repainted once every six months. It was impossible to dock the Boston, Mr. Very is quoted as saying, and she remained in the water for over a year.

At the time that the new ships of the United States were mobilized in attendance at the Columbian naval review, the Boston was the only new war ship left in the Pacific. Public reasons made it necessary to detain her at Honolulu. She grew so foul in those Southern waters that her plates, it is reported, had to be scraped to enable her to steam to Hilo for the regular periodic gun practice. The scraping took off the paint and subjected the plates to the action of "pitting," the eating of small holes in the steel by saline acids and marine life. The Boston was again scraped before sailing for San Francisco.

As the result of interviews with the officers of the Boston, it is stated in the San Francisco newspaper that it is not known how far this process of pitting has gone, but experts believe a portion of the hull will have to be removed and many new plates put on. The Boston's engines are reported to be in bad shape.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

Established 1853.

FINE FURS

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

HIGHEST AWARD, CENTENNIAL, 1876.

Forty-first Season.

WE HAVE A CHOICE STOCK OF SUPERB FURS MADE INTO THE LATEST AND MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS IN

FUR GARMENTS,

which we are offering at

THE LOWEST PRICES.

Our exclusive designs in

REEFER COATS, LOOSE FRONT COATS, EMPIRE COATS, LOUIS XVI. CAPES, COLUMBUS CAPES, UMBRELLA CAPES, SACQUES AND NEWMARKETS.

MUFFS AND FUR NECK SCARFS, AND FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN SEAL, MINK, RUSSIAN SABLE, ASTRAKHAN, PERSIAN LAMB, MARTEN, AND ALL THE FINER FURS.

EVERY VARIETY OF FUR TRIMMING.

F. Booss & Bro.

449 BROADWAY, 26 MERCER ST.

Grand St. "L" Station. Telephone 388 Spring.

Catalogues Mailed on Application.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY.

NOVELTY SILKS,

$1.48, 1.95, 2.78 yd.,

formerly $3.50 to 6.50.

Also 650 yards Star Pattern Silks, 95c. yd.

heretofore $1.75.

B. Altman & Co.

Monday.

POPULAR DRESS GOODS

At special price.

4,000 yards Fine Granite Suiting, Navy and Black,

58c. yd., heretofore sold by us at $1.00 and 1.25.

HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) NOMINEES.

Edward R. Stanton Named for Sheriff by the Democratic Convention.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 14.—The Hudson County Democratic Convention met at Democratic Headquarters, 340 Grove Street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Although the cut-and-dried nomination of Edward R. Stanton for Sheriff was carried through, according to programme, the affair was not a love feast.

The convention was called to order by E. F. C. Young, Chairman of the County Committee. August M. Grassman of Hoboken was made Chairman, and John J. Heavey Secretary. After the usual preliminaries, nominations were declared in order. The candidates presented were Edward R. Stanton, James Hennessey, and Thomas S. Nolan.

Corporation Counsel James F. Minturn of Hoboken made a speech in favor of Mr. Stanton, and was listened to with respect and attention. When John Mulvaney began to eulogize Mr. Hennessey, he was greeted with a Babel of interruption and calls for a vote. Ex-Assemblyman Philip H. Tumilty went to Mr. Mulvaney's rescue, and stirred up the wrath of the convention.

"Mr. Minturn," said he, "has told you that the people all cry for Stanton. I tell you that, when the vote is counted, you will know differently. Who are these men who are trying to dictate to us? Men who hold office to-day, and have held it for years. Why, the Czar is not such a dictator. Are you going to nominate a Sheriff simply because one man says so? I say no. Let us assert ourselves as freemen, and nominate the man of our choice."

Mr. Minturn rose to reply, but the convention would not listen to him and demanded a vote. The roll was called, with the following result: Stanton, 125; Hennessey, 22; Nolan, 15. Mr. Tumilty then announced that Hennessey's friends would stand by Stanton.

George H. Brackner was nominated for Coroner.

Mr. Stanton made a brief speech, pledging himself to do his duty as a citizen, if elected, and to draw good Grand Juries. He said, however, that there his duty ended. He did not wish to be held responsible for Grand Juries that refused or neglected to perform their sworn duty.

The resolutions adopted by the convention indorse the Administration of President Cleveland and Gov. Werts, and call for the repeal of the Sherman Silver bill.

A committee consisting of the Rev. Mr. M. L. Gates and Messrs. Drake and Hunt, from the Moral Reform Society of the Churches, waited on the convention, but were refused admission. They were told that their resolutions would be read, but they declined to present them under such circumstances.

The Moral Reform Society announced to-day that the mass meeting called to discuss the political situation and the nominees for Sheriff, Oct. 24, would be held at Dr. Scudder's church, the Congregational Tabernacle.

Prohibitionist Nominations in New-Jersey.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Oct. 14.—The Prohibitionists of Ocean County held their County Convention at Barnegat yesterday. The following nominations were made: State Senator—Charles K. Wood of Island Heights; Assembly—W. A. Simpson; County Collector—Alexander Cowperthwaite of Tuckerton; Sheriff—L. K. Clough of Lakewood; Coroners—John N. Turner of Lakewood, Ephraim W. Potter of Berkeley, and Abram Fort of Union.

Accused of Swindling in Switzerland.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Col. Jewett, an American, who is charged with committing frauds in Switzerland, was arrested at a hotel in Augsburg to-day and taken to Munich pending extradition proceedings.

UNION PACIFIC.

E. Ellery Anderson and George J. Gould Approve of the Receivership.

E. Ellery Anderson, a Government Director, and one of the receivers of the Union Pacific Railroad, said yesterday that he regarded the receivership as the best step that could have been taken to protect all interests in the property. He believed that the necessary reorganization would be conducted on lines that would preserve the unity and integrity of the entire system. As the representative of the Government's large interest in the property, Mr. Anderson considers it his duty to watch closely the management of the road, all traffic contracts, and other obligations, earnings, expenses, &c.

As a United States Commissioner, appointed in 1887 to investigate the relations between the Pacific roads and the Government, Mr. Anderson is on record as favoring an extension of the Union Pacific indebtedness to the Government for a long period of years, with interest at 2 per cent. per annum.

George J. Gould said that the placing of the Union Pacific in the hands of receivers was inevitable under the circumstances. The interests of the stockholders were best protected by such actions, as the property would be kept together, and a general scramble by individual interests would be prevented.

With regard to the prospects of the Missouri Pacific Road, Mr. Gould said that he was aware of the existence of rumors of a possible receivership for that property. He desired to say that there was no truth in such rumors. The Missouri Pacific Road, he declared, would certainly not go into the hands of receivers. No such step had been contemplated, "no such step is contemplated now, and no such step will be contemplated."

Vice President Tuttle's Successor.

A meeting of the Directors of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad was held in the company's office, Grand Central Station, in this city, yesterday, and Judge John M. Hall of Willimantic, Conn., was elected a Director and Vice President in place of Lucius Tuttle, resigned.

President Charles P. Clark said of Judge Hall's appointment: "Our Directors see that the methods of managing the property must conform to its growth. Our experience is the same as that of other railroad systems. Instead of having a technical railroad man as Vice President, they have elected Judge Hall to that office. To those who know him, it is unnecessary to say that he is a genial gentleman, an admirable lawyer, and a level-headed man. In my judgment, he will make a first-rate Vice President. With so many leases, disbursements, subsidiary corporations and contracts, there is an immense amount of purely corporate work to be attended to. When Mr. Tuttle, who was a railroad man, came to the property three years ago, he was the only Vice President. Since then we have added Mr. Mellen and Mr. Kendrick, both of whom are thoroughly equipped with all the experience and wisdom of their profession. We have plenty of railroad talent, and there is no reason why we should add to it. The corporate work has been done as an incident to the railroad work, but it has assumed a much larger relative proportion, and there is enough now to engage the attention of a first-class man, such as we consider Judge Hall to be."

Suit to Remove Erie Receivers.

An action has been brought in the United States Circuit Court in Cincinnati for the removal of Receivers McCullough and King of the Erie Railroad, and to take the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad out of the possession of the Erie Railroad. This application was filed by the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, through its attorneys, McFarland & Parker of New-York and L. A. Russell and Stephenson Burke of Cleveland, Ohio. Receivers King and McCullough were appointed for the Erie Railroad by the United States Judges a short time ago. After their appointment they took charge of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, which was under lease to the Erie Railroad, and have since been operating it.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Norfolk and Western, the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery, and the Columbus Southern Railroads have withdrawn from the Southern Railway and Steamship Asociation.

—Stockholders of the Nyack and Northern Railroad will hold their annual meeting at 187 West Street, this city, on the 2d of next month.

—Arrangements have been made by which the Canadian Pacific dispatch is now being operated out of New-York, for Canada, the "Soo" line, and Northwest Territory, over the Metropolitan Steamship Company and the Boston and Maine Railroad.

—Figures published in The Financial Chronicle of gross earnings of railroads in this country show that in August the loss compared with the corresponding month of last year was $6,344,348, or 13 per cent. In September the loss was $4,971,500, or 9.77 per cent.

—Northern Pacific receivers have issued about $2,000,000 receivers' certificates and have canceled some of the company's pressing indebtedness with the proceeds.

—John Adams, General Superintendent of the Fitchburg Railroad since 1878, has resigned that position, to take effect Oct. 31. Assistant General Superintendent W. D. Ewing will be promoted.

Cardinal Gibbons as Modest as Ever.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 14.—In an interview to-day Cardinal Gibbons said: "I should not have had the coming jubilee celebration were it possible for me to have avoided it, as such public demonstrations are not to my taste. A little quiet observance of the occasion would, perhaps, have been all. But the pressure brought to bear was very great, and then, when I learned that the Holy Father wished to recognize it, I could resist no longer. I was firm, however, in my determination not to receive a gift of money from my devoted clergy. I knew that some, in the goodness of their hearts, would contribute who could not afford it, and thus the jubilee might afterward not be altogether so pleasant a memory as I should like it to be."

Crowley Succeeds Creed.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—Rodney R. Crowley of Randolph, Cattaraugus County, has been appointed Deputy State Superintendent of Banks, in place of William F. Creed, who resigned Sept. 1.

Driver and Horses Drowned.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Henry Von Thien, a farm hand, attempted to ford the Cauterskill Creek this morning with his employer's team, and getting into deep water both himself and the horses were drowned.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Ladies' Paris Costumes.

A particularly attractive feature in our Suit Department this week will be the great bargains we offer in Ladies' Imported Costumes. Models from all the well-known Paris artists will be sold at less than the franc cost. The collection is very large, and the richest ever shown in New-York for Carriage, Evening, Dinner, and Street wear.

Ladies' Imported Capes.

We continue the sale of rich Imported Capes at nearly one-half their actual value. They are the latest samples of the best Paris makers, and no duplicates of them have or will come to New-York.

SPECIALS.

Ladies' American-made Black Cheviot Cloth Capes, trimmed with ribbon, at

7.48; worth 12.75.

Ladies' American-made Black Cheviot Cloth Capes, trimmed with bias folds of black satin and black Sicilian silk, also with Hercules braid, at

9.75; worth 15.00.

Ladies' Imported Jackets.

On Monday we will make the greatest offering of Ladies' London, Paris, and Berlin-made Jackets ever seen in any one establishment. They range from medium price up to the most costly made by any house in the world, and at the figures we have marked them to sell, are magnificent values.

SPECIALS.

Ladies' American-made Jackets, in Black and Navy Esquimaux Cheviot cloth, double breasted, full umbrella back, at

5.98; worth 10.75.

Ladies' American-made Jackets, in Black and Navy Cheviot cloth, full umbrella skirt, umbrella collar, trimmed with fur and braid, at

10.98; worth 19.75.

Misses' Suits and Cloaks.

We will offer Monday special bargains throughout our Misses' Suit and Cloak Department, in Suits, Jackets, Coats, and Newmarkets, for dress, school, and street wear. Our assortments were never so great as at present, and the styles never so attractive as they are this season. The greatest care has been given to the selection of materials and trimmings, while the workmanship is of the highest order.

We make no charge for altering Ladies' or Misses' Suits or Cloaks.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

MAGNOLIA BEACH SWEPT AWAY.

A Woman and Her Servant Said to be the Only Survivors.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 14.—The destruction wrought by the storm of August has been repeated on the South Carolina coast. This time it is confined to a much more limited district. Two persons are reported to have been killed at Georgetown.

A steamer from Waverly Mills brings news of great loss of life at Magnolia Beach. The only names reported are:

FLAGG, Sr., Dr. A. B.
FLAGG, Mrs. A. B.
FLAGG, Jr., Dr. A. B., wife and four children.
LABRUCE, Miss ALICE.
LABRUCE, Miss BELLE.
WEST, Miss BESSIE.
A little girl and four servants.

But Magnolia Beach has been swept of every house, and many lives have been lost. Entire families are drowned. Mrs. L. C. Hazel and a servant are said to be the only survivors.

Pawley's Island suffered terribly. No lives were lost, but many houses were wrecked. The people sought refuge in trees.

The report from Georgetown, a place of 2,000 people, is that the tide came higher by eight inches than was ever known before, and rowboats were used in the streets.

All the warehouses along the water front were flooded, and several stores had a foot of water on the floor. Great damage was done to merchandise, and quantities of shingles, lumber, and crossties were floated away. Telegraph wires have been blown down. No damage was done to shipping in the harbor.

Naturalist Abbott at Lob Nor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 14.—Advices from Turkestan announce the arrival of the American naturalist Abbott at Lob Nor from Cashmere, with splendid ornithological and other collections.

Maillard

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

GRAND OPENING.

I beg to inform my patrons and the public in general that my new establishment under the Fifth Avenue Hotel will open Wednesday, October 18. A visit is respectfully solicited. The appointments will be found unexcelled for the sale of the choicest Confectionery, Chocolates, Fancy Boxes, and Objects of Art.

The ladies' lunch parlor for elegance and richness in furnishings and decorations stands in every sense without rival throughout the world.

HENRY MAILLARD.

Daniell & Sons,

Upholstery Dept.

Great Sale

Manufacturer's Stock of Silk Curtains.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY. THESE GOODS WERE MADE FOR THIS SEASON'S TRADE AND COMPRISE ALL THE LATEST COMBINATIONS IN

Style and Colorings.

Cross Stripes and All Over Effects.

FRINGE TOP AND BOTTOM.

WE QUOTE TEN PRICES WHICH IS JUST 1/3 THEIR VALUE.

$2.39 PAIR.	$5.25 PAIR.
$2.98 PAIR.	$7.75 PAIR.
$3.48 PAIR.	$8.50 PAIR.
$3.75 PAIR.	$9.98 PAIR.
$4.98 PAIR.	$10.50 PAIR.

IN THIS DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY CLASS OF WINDOW AND PORTIERE DECORATION AND AT PRICES IN LINE WITH ABOVE QUOTATIONS. ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR SHADING AND CURTAINING PRIVATE HOUSES, HOTELS, INSTITUTIONS, &c.

Millinery.

THE REDUCTION IN THIS DEPARTMENT WILL NO DOUBT BE APPRECIATED, COMING AS IT DOES SO EARLY IN THE SEASON. THE MARK-DOWN IS

GENUINE.

THE GOODS CONSIST OF STYLISH AND ELEGANT

Small Bonnets, Turbans, and Round Hats,

IMPORTED AND MADE TO ORDER.

SAILOR HATS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

BOYS' HATS

TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, AND BIRDS,
HAT TRIMMING NOVELTIES, &c

Unapproachable Display in SILKS & Dress Goods.

EMBRACING

Every Novelty for Fall and Winter.

No Profit on Anything.

BUT GREAT LOSS IN THE

Aggregate.

OUR CENTRE TABLES ON MONDAY MORNING WILL EMBRACE OVER 20,000 YARDS, BEING AN INDISCRIMINATE VARIETY OF SILKS, ALL CHOICE GOODS, FROM

29c. to 98c. Yard,

SHOWING AN ABSOLUTE LOSS OF OVER

Fifty Per Cent.

TRIMMING SALE.

GREATEST REDUCTIONS EVER CONCEIVED.

ALL NEW GOODS.

500 DESIGNS JET AND BLACK SILK PASSEMENTERIES, VARYING IN VALUE FROM 50c. TO $1.50 YARD, REDUCED TO

25c. yard.

350 DESIGNS JET AND BLACK SILK PASSEMENTERIES, VARYING IN PRICE FROM $1.00 TO $2.50 YARD, REDUCED TO

48c. yard.

275 DESIGNS JET AND BLACK SILK PASSEMENTERIES, VARYING IN PRICE FROM $1.50 TO $3.00 YARD, REDUCED TO

75c. yard.

COLORED GIMPS AND PASSEMENTERIES, VARYING IN VALUE FROM 25c. TO $5.00 YARD, REDUCED TO 10c., 15c., 25c., 48c., 75c., AND 94c. YARD, ALL DESIRABLE GOODS, TO MATCH EVERY SHADE OF DRESS FABRICS.

FULL LINE OF THE NEW SPANGLED EDGES AND INSERTIONS, ALSO NEW SILK AND MOHAIR BRAIDS IN ALL WIDTHS, 100 DIFFERENT PATTERNS.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE NEW AND POPULAR FUR EDGES AND TRIMMINGS—ASTRAKHAN, CONEY, BEAVER, MINK, MARTEN, SABLE, &c.

ALSO ASTRAKHAN AND MOSS TRIMMINGS TO MATCH ALL SHADES.

FINE LINE OF FUR NECK SCARFS AND MUFFS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY, (THE BLOCK,) 8TH & 9TH STS., N. Y.

LEARNED LITTLE THAT IS NEW.

Herr Von Oettingen Thinks that American Horse Breeders Are Careless.

"I have learned very little during my three months' trip in the United States," said Herr Bruchard von Oettingen, the stud master of the Imperial Stud of Germany, sent here by the Government to investigate the methods of breeding, raising, and training horses in America. Herr von Oettingen has visited every stock farm of prominence in America, North, South, East, and West.

"I could learn a great deal more in a week in England than a year in this country," he continued. "I do not mean by this to in any way reflect upon the thoroughness of your breeders, but must say that they are careless. They do not seem to look upon horse breeding as a business, one to be studied, and out of which study they may learn what means to use in properly mating animals. I have seen a great many of the farms, where foals have been permitted to nurse for eight months; while this in itself may be very good for the foal, it is very bad for the coming foal. Then your methods of breeding are entirely different. You mate anything with speed. Your breeders seem to have very little idea of a proper ration for the growth of the animal. They feed too much corn, which makes a soft, spongy bone, instead of having a finer bone with bran and oats.

"Some of your breeding farms are on a scale of magnificence that could not be afforded by the royal houses of Europe. For instance, in Palo Alto there are over 350 men to take care of the horses. That is a small army, and the expense must be something terrific. The kindergarten system of educating the trotter is a good one as far as it goes, but it only fits them for a good speed sustained for a mile. That, in my opinion, is where your breeders are making a serious mistake. Everything is made subservient to the one-mile record. The horse is fitted, trained, and worked with the idea to knock off a few seconds on a smooth track with a bicycle sulky. Of what use is such an animal? If he could not go fast, he would not bring $50.

"Understand that I am not disparaging the trotter in any way, for American skill has certainly done more in a fight with time for a short distance than any horse in the world. I am looking solely on the utility of such a horse. He is not useful, because his bones are bad, his joints are often too small, and when large enough have inherent disease. He is not fitted to overcome difficulties, and is only useful in the sense of winning races.

"A trotter, in the European sense, must be able to go over any kind of roads, up hill or down hill, before any sort of wagon, drawing 300 to 400 pounds, at a twelve or fourteen a mile an hour gait. We do not in any sense endeavor to smooth the way of difficulties for the sake of a record. We want a horse that can get out and do his work without any nursing.

"Then another thing, we hear very little of team records for trotters in this country. I do not mean, of course, a sensational performance made by the favorite driving pairs of some few gentlemen, but I am talking about taking the country as a whole. With us there are four-in-hand trotting races for gentlemen drivers, and it takes a good man, I tell you, to keep four horses on the trot up to their work every minute of the four miles, the distance usually gone over.

"I am absolutely amazed at the cheapness with which horses can be bred and raised in this country. There is no doubt about it that within ten years most of the coach horses of Europe must come from America if your people will only take proper steps to supply this demand. One of the first necessaries of a good coaching horse is that he should have a good neck and an intelligent head.

"Your thoroughbred horses are the equal of those of England, but your jockeys are miserable. I have never seen one in this country that I would let ride one of our half-bred horses at the stud. They know absolutely nothing about it. England is excellent in this respect.

"Through the kindness of Mr. Robert Bonner, I saw Sunol the other day at his farm at Tarrytown. She is a wonderful horse for speed. Her conformation, like that of the grayhound, is ideal, and if blood and conformation go for anything, she should certainly be the 'queen' in this country. I have seen no horse her equal in that respect.

"In leaving America for my home in Germany, I am compelled to say that my one regret is that I cannot stay longer. While I have learned little in new methods and have been disappointed in finding that your breeders care little for pedigree, the study of the different types of horses is to me most interesting, and to go carefully over the same ground that I have hurried over within three months would take me three years, and every minute be an interesting one."

HOW ABOUT THE PRUDENCE of allowing a Cough to run on, rasping the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, when that approved and speedy remedy, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, can be obtained from any Apothecary.—*Advertisement.*

DR. BURTSELL SAILS FOR ROME

He Will Visit the Pope and Remain in Europe Until Jan. 1.

The Rev. Dr. Richard Lalor Burtsell, former pastor of the Church of the Epiphany and defender of Dr. McGlynn, sailed for Europe on the North German Lloyd steamer Werra, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Burtsell goes to Rome to visit the Pope. His visit will be comparatively brief, as he expects to return to America before Jan. 1.

Dr. Burtsell's leavetaking was a ceremonious event. Three hundred friends and former parishioners bade him farewell. They hired the steamboat John E. Moore, and accompanied the Werra down the bay, as far as the Narrows, where, with much shouting, flag waving, and firing of salutes, they bade him a final goodbye.

Dr. Burtsell has been staying with his brother at 413 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for several days. Archbishop Corrigan gave him six months' leave of absence to visit Rome. Yesterday morning he was met by a delegation of friends, who conducted him to the foot of West Twentieth Street, where the John E. Moore was lying. She proceeded over to where the Werra lay at her dock in Hoboken. The steamboat was draped all over with flags, and nearly everybody on board carried a flag in his hand.

On the way across the river, Dr. Burtsell was presented with several floral pieces. One, from his parishioners, was a large star of roses, typical of the epiphany. There was also a beautiful piece of floral work presented by the doctor's brother clergymen, and it was inscribed: "Our hearts are with you." The presentation was made by the Rev. Father Killeen of Bayonne, N. J. He spoke of the love and trust which his brother clergymen and his parishioners had for Dr. Burtsell. The latter replied in a neat speech of thanks.

Dr. Burtsell made no official disclosure as to his business with the Pope. To a reporter for The New-York Times he said yesterday:

"I am going to Rome to present myself to the Pope. Until I do that and have had a conference with him, I can form no plans. My going to Rome is entirely voluntary. I have not been solicited to go by anybody. I was there when a boy and now I am anxious to see the Eternal City again. I cannot say more than this."

Dr. Burtsell carries a programme of the performance given in Latin by the students of St. Francis Xavier's College Thursday night. It is also understood that Dr. Burtsell carries a communication from Mgr. Satolli to the Pope relating to the condition of the Church in the United States.

Among those who saw him off were Father Killeen of Bayonne, Dr. Edward Burke, Dr. McSweeney, J. M. Burtsell, Thomas Magrath, Michael Joyce, Joe Creeden, Major Edward Duffy, Sylvester Malone, Patrick Crowe, Joseph Clarke, John J. Fitzsimmons, T. P. Walsh, and B. J. Berry.

Seven Surgical Operations

GOOD HEALTH RESTORED BY

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

"In March, 1890, I injured my right leg with an axe. The wound did not heal and the bone became diseased. I was laid up a year, and in April, 1891, I was taken to the hospital at Rochester and remained there another year. During that time I underwent seven surgical operations, the last taking away the limb at the hip. For six weeks after the wound healed slowly, while the pains in my groin were almost unbearable. Then the wound ceased to heal, the surgeons gave me up as a hopeless case, and I was discharged from the institution. I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

After taking the first bottle the pains left my groin and have not returned. While taking the second bottle the wound at the hip entirely healed. The third bottle made me feel well as ever."—CHAS. A STALKER, West Walworth, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS assist digestion and cure headache. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

PAGES 9-16. SUNDAY, The New-York Times. OCT. 15, 1893. PAGES 9-16.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street.

Power of Cash.

If great assortments and popular prices for good merchandise alone were needed, we should be busy......But something more is requisite just now......REPUTATION and ability to buy for cash any quantities however great......It is known everywhere by those who have desirable merchandise to sell that we are ALWAYS READY WITH THE CASH. ......It is known everywhere by those who have goods to buy that OUR REPRESENTATIONS ARE ALWAYS TRUTHFUL......It is the COMBINATION of all of the above that makes us so very, very busy.

Five thousand pairs

Lace Curtains,

Far, Far Under Value,

are result of one cash transaction during week just passed!......Hundreds of styles, white and écru, single and double border, covered or open centres, showy and neat designs, at following concessions:

Forty-nine cents,	for Curtains worth $0.85
Sixty-nine cents,	for Curtains worth 1.00
Ninety-eight cents,	for Curtains worth 1.75
Dollar fifty,	for Curtains worth 2.50
Two Dollars,	for Curtains worth 3.50
Three Dollars,	for Curtains worth 5.50

3 and 3½ yards long—50 and 54 inches wide.

Notwithstanding scarcity of Extra Long Lace Curtains, and the higher prices we could easily obtain, we will offer

Finest Scotch Lace Curtains—4 yards long by 60 inches wide—Brussels, Herisan, Tambour, and Guipure d'Art effects,

At 1.98............2.49............2.98............3.98

for which regular retail prices have been Three Fifty to Seven Dollars.

Tambour and Irish Point Curtains.

Best net——handsome designs——large variety.

3.98....5.98....7.98....9.98....12.98

values surpassing any yet offered!

ANOTHER CASH PURCHASE—

and here are

Figured Chenille Portieres at $3.98

an unheard-of price for the quality!

Assortment comprises following combinations:

Tan and light blue,	*Havana and cream,*
Sapphire and cream,	*Tabac and steel,*
Crimson and sage,	*Gold and cream,*
Gold and olive,	*Tan and crimson.*

We do not give their actual value, preferring qualities to speak for themselves—such goods at such a price were never known.

Other Attractive Offerings Are:

Chenille Portieres,	high art effects,	$6.98
Extra wide—Best colors,		7.98
Empire and Louis XIV. styles, rich colorings,		9.98
Heaviest Saxony Chenille—exclusive styles,		11.98

AT TWENTY-FOUR NINETY-EIGHT.

Finest French Velour Portieres—worth $40 and $50, Figured and Bordered—all reversible.

Great Sale of Blankets.

In our great basements you can buy one, ten, or twenty pairs at less than jobbers' price per case.

10-4 Scarlet Blankets, strictly all wool..........	$2.98
11-4 Scarlet Blankets, strictly all wool..........	3.98
11-4 Scarlet Californias, strictly all wool.......	4.98
12-4 Scarlet Californias, strictly all wool.......	5.98
10-4 White Wool Blankets, damask borders....	2.49
10-4 White Californias, Blue, Pink, and Gold borders..................	4.46
11-4 Heavy White Californias, Jacquard borders..................	2.98
11-4 extra fine Californias, broad stripe borders in fancy colors..................	4.49
11-4 extra fine Californias,..................	5.29
Extra Heavy all-wool Californias, scroll borders	7.49
12-4 White "Westerns," extra heavy and all wool	3.98
12-4 White "Californias," combination borders..................	5.98
13-4 White Californias, strictly all wool..........	7.98
11-4 Sanitary Wool Blankets, damask borders.	4.98

GRAY BLANKETS.

All sizes—all qualities, 49 cts. to $10.00

WRAPPER BLANKETS.

plain, figured, and bordered..........best Californias

$3.29..............................value, $5.00 to $6.00

Blanketing—white and gray—54 inches wide.....25c

Comfortables—white cotton filled,	79 cts. to $4.00
Down filled	$2.98 to $10.00

Splendid Values——Immense Variety.

Horse Clothing and Lap Robes.

Standard goods—best qualities—prices third and half less than special dealers ask.

SHAPED HORSE BLANKETS.

Strong and warm,	98c.	Surcingle—att'd,	$1.98
Two straps.	$1.19	1,500 Doub. Warp,	2.19
Wool Fawn,	1.69	1,500 Never tear,	2.98
California all-wool fancy plaid,			$4.45

SQUARE HORSE BLANKETS.

Fancy Stripe—heavy wool,	76x80,	$1.49
Fancy Stripe—heavy wool,	80x84,	1.98
Eight-pound Team,		2.29
Fancy Stripe—extra heavy,	84x90,	2.98
Fancy Stripe—extra heavy,	90x96,	3.98
Genuine Blue Stone,		3.29
Finest California Carriage,		7.98
Fawn Suits, $8.49; Fawn Quarter Blankets,		1.39

Fancy Derbys......59 cents.

Plush Lap Robes,	$1.98 to $20.00
Fur Lap Robes,	2.98 to 25.00

Turkish Rugs.

Final Closing Sale

At Less Than Half Original Cost.

Far, Far Below

any prices ever quoted.

Artists and all lovers of Eastern Rugs are invited to examine, with assurance that many prices will be

One-Quarter of Their Value.

60x48	to	96x48,	$5.98
72x60	to	108x42,	7.98
84x54	to	144x36,	9.98
96x50	to	96x84,	9.98
108x48	to	156x42,	11.98
132x34	to	160x38,	14.98
144x48	to	204x36,	16.98

Above dimensions exact! A final closing sale!

Sash Muslins and Nets

French embroidered, Tambour, Irish Point, Egyptian and Brussels—open work, detached figures, and Vine designs, with single and double borders and ruffle,

10¾ cents to 98......worth 18 cents to $2.

Silks—Plain and Fancy.

Better values in new goods cannot be found!

BLACK SILKS.

Satin Stripe Pongees,	39c
Satin Rhadames,	59c
Heavy Corded Bengalines—soft finish,	69c
All Silk Satin Duchesse,	79c
Satin Brocades,	79c
Extra Quality Peau De Soie,	89c
Extra Quality Dress Silks,	98c.
Heavy Skirting Silks—28 inches,	$1.00

FANCY SILKS.

Satin Stripe Pongees—light and dark,	39c
24-inch Chinas—Black ground—Col'd figures,	49c
Brocade Satin Duchesse,	69c
Black-and-White Stripe Surahs,	69c
Black Armures, White Satin Stripes,	98c
Taffetas and Satins—varied figures,	98c
Figured Bengalines—Bl'k and Col'd grounds,	1.25

PLAIN COLORED SILKS.

New Bengalines—heavy cord,	69c
Finest Washable Silks—32-inch,	67c
Plain and Changeable Surahs,	69c
Silk Satins—22 inches wide,	74c
Taffeta Silks—all shades,	79c
Crystal Bengalines—high lustre,	98c
Heavy Satin Duchesse—all colors,	1.25

Millinery.

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

No finer anywhere.

$4.00......$6.00......$8.00......$10.00......$15.00

Equal to any exclusive milliners sell

At Double.

Seeing is believing——————————*Come and see.*

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY

Infants' Fine Cloaks

at very low prices—sample line of two manufacturers, bought during past week.

Long Cloaks—		**heavy lined.**
Bengaline Silk,	deep silk emb'y,	$7.98
Fancy Merino,	hand-stitched—fur trim,	6.98
China Silk,	Angora fur,	4.98
Crepe Cloth,	emb'y and ribbon,	4.98
Bedford Cord,	trim'd waist,	3.98
Cashmere,	deep cape,	2.99
Short Coats—		**heavy lined.**
Brocade Silk—deep Krimmer collar,		$10.98
Bengaline Silk—fur trim'd double cape,		8.98
Bengaline Silk—braid and fur trim,		6.98
Chinchilla—fur trim,		5.99
Bedford Cord—Angora Cape,		4.98
Brocade Cashmere—silk braid trim,		3.98
Eiderdown—silk cord and ornament,		2.98

All the new shapes in

Little Children's

Hats, Caps, and Bonnets

to match Cloaks, 29 cts. to $8.00

Also large assortments of Little Boys' Caps and Tam o' Shanters—in Silk and Cashmere—white and col'd—no other house shows the variety.

BANKRUPT SALE.

Boys' Clothing.

Styles the Best.——Qualities the finest.

Such values in new goods were never known.

Herewith is list of offerings with assurance that the stock is all new made for this season's sales.

A Thousand

Boys' All-Wool Suits.

Cheviots and Cassimeres—plains, mixtures, and neat checks—Double breasted—ages 4 to 15.

Two Dollars,	worth Four.
Three Dollars,	worth Six.
Four Dollars,	worth Seven.
Five Dollars,	worth Eight.

Boys' Corduroy Suits

of the famous "Partridge" make.

Brown and Gray..............................ages 4 to 15

THREE ninety-eight; worth $7.00.

300 Extra Fine Worsted Suits

Navy Blue only..............................ages 4 to 14

THREE ninety-eight; value $7.00.

Boys' Navy Tricot Suits

All Wool————Double Breast————ages 4 to 15

$4.98..................and..................$5.98

Unexcelled value!

Long-Pant Suits—14 to 19 Yrs.

Strictly all wool————————Plain and mixed Cloths

$5.98..............$6.98..............$7.98

Cost more to manufacture!

Boys' Navy Chinchilla Reefers

fast blue.

Plaid lining————velvet collar————6 to 15 yrs

THREE ninety-eight.........value $5.50.

Kilt Overcoats—2½ to 6 yrs—worth 4.00,	$1.98
Kilt Overcoats—2½ to 6 yrs—worth 5.00,	2.98
Kilt Overcoats—2½ to 6 yrs—worth 6.00,	3.98
All-wool Reefers—3 to 7 yrs—worth 7.00,	2.98
Cape Overcoats—9 to 14 yrs,	4.98
Blue Beaver Cape Overcoats—9 to 14 yrs,	6.98

Three hundred

Shetland and Rough Cloth Ulsters,

ages 5 to 14,

THREE NINETY-EIGHT, worth $7.00.

HATS AND CAPS.

Largest stock in New-York.

All the best shapes in reliable qualities only.

Cassimere Polos,	19c	Turkish Fez,	39c
Bicycles,	19c	Scotch Tams,	49c
Yachts,	19c	Military,	49c
Cadets,	19c	Satin-Lined Yachts,	49c

Inspection will disclose not only the lowest prices ever named for fine qualities, but also the greatest assortments to be found in any retail store......Department is the largest in the city.

This season's opportunities have been many......How many, only those who are behind the scenes can know......Occasions for great purchases of desirable goods for cash occur each day......Often, FAR OFTENER THAN OTHERWISE, we are precluded from making special advertisements of the facts......The goods, in five cases out of six, are put in stock, and prices and descriptions simply stated...... A LINE in many of our announcements means more than SOME FOLKS' COLUMNS......THE LINE has the advantage of being always TRUTHFUL......There are many lines in this advertisement that will repay perusal......There is NOT ONE that does not shortly give the LITERAL FACT.

39-41 West 23d Street

(Opposite Stern Bros.)

Closing Out

C. A. BROCKWAY & CO.'S

Bankrupt Stock

OF FINE

FURNITURE

from 30 to 60 per cent. below regular prices.

Every Article MUST Be Sold.

- Sideboards,
- China Cabinets,
- Dining Tables,
- Dining Chairs in sets (Tapestry, Leather and Cane),
- Side Tables,
- Parlor Suites,
- Chamber Suites,
- Library Suites in tapestry and leather,
- Library Tables,
- Bookcases,
- Chiffonieres,
- Dressing Tables,
- Cheval Glasses,
- Gilt and Onyx Cabinets,
- Music Cabinets,
- Fancy Tables,
- Verni - Martin Cabinets,
- Crystal Cabinets,
- Piano Chairs and Stools,
- Wall Mirrors in Silvered Glass and Gilt,
- Card Tables,
- Wardrobes,
- Wall Panels (hand painted),
- Hanging Cabinets,
- Ladies' and Gentlemen's Writing Desks,
- Pedestals in Onyx and Wood,
- Lounges,
- Easy Chairs,
- Fancy Chairs,
- Hall Chairs in wood and leather.
- Hall Stands and Glasses,
- Venetian Hall Chairs,
- Folding Beds,
- Brass and Iron Bedsteads.

All from 30 to 60 Per Cent. Below Brockway & Co.'s Prices.

And over 3,000 other pieces at similar reductions.

A rare opportunity to secure the best Furniture at the price of the cheapest.

The sale will be continued at the store of

Brockway & Co.,

39-41 W. 23d Street,

(opposite Stern Bros.,)

until every article has been closed out.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH

EHRICH BROS.

OFFER TO-MORROW

LACES

FINE QUALITY CHANTILLY LACE, IN CREAM AND BLACK, AND BOURDON LACES IN BLACK, 6 TO 14 INCHES WIDE; VALUE FROM 75c. TO $2.00 PER YARD, OUR PRICE,

48c.

RENAISSANCE LACES, EDGES AND INSERTIONS; VALUE FROM 50c. TO 75c. YARD, OUR PRICE	.28
5,000 RENAISSANCE DOILIES; VALUE 50c. EACH, OUR PRICE	.23

And in

Dress Trimmings.

200 OF OUR FINE GARNITURES, FIGAROS, AND BOLEROS, IN JET, COLORED BEAD, AND PEARL; VALUES $5 to $15.00 EACH, AT

$1.00 each.

Which is the greatest bargain in Dress Trimmings ever offered in this city.

Sixth Av. and 23d St.

Hilton, Hughes & Co.

Successors to A. T. Stewart & Co.

A change in our **FURNITURE MANAGEMENT** means a **CHANGE IN PRICES.**

We propose to move our entire stock and in many instances we have clipped the prices 50 % and more. You will find BARGAINS in every piece of FURNITURE. Every housekeeper in this city and vicinity, with no matter how little money to expend, is interested in what we will offer to-morrow and the following days. Such an opportunity may not occur again for years.

This first announcement relates to nearly

100 SUITS of PARLOR FURNITURE,

in various coverings, at the following prices:

Suit	3	pieces at	$100;	reduced from	$153.50
“	4	“	100;	“ “	176.00
“	3	“	120;	“ “	183.50
“	3	“	50;	“ “	110.00
“	3	“	75;	“ “	118.50
“	3	“	50;	“ “	107.50
“	3	“	60;	“ “	77.00
“	2	“	75;	“ “	129.00
“	3	“	60;	“ “	91.00
“	3	“	40;	“ “	54.00
“	3	“	50;	“ “	110.00
“	3	“	100;	“ “	150.00
“	4	“	100;	“ “	137.00
“	3	“	100;	“ “	169.00
“	3	“	100;	“ “	205.00
“	4	“	200;	“ “	284.50
“	3	“	100;	“ “	182.00
“	3	“	100;	“ “	250.00

The only restriction placed on this sale will be

"Goods Not Subject to Exchange."

Broadway, 4th Av., 9th to 10th Sts.

MEXICAN NEWS NOTES.

Lower California Not to be Sold to an Anglo-American Syndicate.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 14.—The sanitary condition of the City of Vera Cruz has been greatly improved, and the city is beginning to fill up with visitors. The port is growing shallower, the new harbor works having, according to local opinion, prevented the scouring out of the roadstead by the winds which formerly swept down from the north. The new dredge does not come up to expectations.

Tampico, on the contrary, has become an easy port to enter, and the jetties give excellent results. The officers of the Central Railway are greatly pleased with the condition of the harbor works, and President Robinson has just finished a tour of inspection.

There is no truth in the report of the sale of the territory of Lower California to an Anglo-American syndicate.

Col. Neris's revolution in Guerrero has vanished into thin air, two-thirds of his forces having deserted him, but he is out with a bombastic proclamation calling on Gov. Ortise Demantellano to resign, and alleging that the Governor has failed to call a legal election, but he fails to inform the State why he, Neris, should take the matter up. The Governor is inclined to consider Neris a practical joker, but the Federal Government does not view him in that light, and it will go hard with him if he is caught. The cavalry is pursuing the remnants of Neris's band into the hills.

National Tastes in Guns.

From Hardware.

In guns, the old-style flint locks, with stocks carved and painted in colors and with the barrels painted in peculiar hieroglyphics, are sold to the Arabs and African tribes in quantities. The South American takes a dainty barrel of the smallest gauge, with the stocks also elaborately carved and ornamented. The European buys a gun exquisitely finished and inlaid in tracings of gold. The barrel is often of fluid steel, which is considered better than the best Damascus. The American cares nothing for ornament, but demands something that will stand wear and tear.

LOST HIS WIFE AND HIS PULPIT.

The Eastport Minister Who Figured in a Mysterious Marriage Resigns.

EASTPORT, L. I., Oct. 14.—The Rev. Daniel E. Day, pastor of the Methodist Church in this village, has resigned and left for parts unknown. The pastor's departure is the result of the congregation's expressed wish that he retire from the Church.

The events which led to the resignation were related in The New-York Times some time ago. The Rev. Mr. Day was beloved by the members of the Church, and when, early in June, he announced that he was to be married in a short time, his friends were pleased. The ceremony took place on June 20, at Pound Ridge, N. Y., the bride being Miss Hattie E. Fancher, daughter of Mrs. George N. Fancher of that place.

It was announced that the pastor would return with his bride June 22. Extensive preparations were made to give them a hearty welcome home. A large tent was erected, music engaged, and, and a collation prepared by the women of the Church. There was a crowd of friends at the railroad station to meet the happy couple. When the train rolled in, the pastor appeared alone. Instead of a happy bridegroom, the crowd met a man so changed in appearance as to be hardly recognizable.

Many questions were asked, but Mr. Day replied that the marriage had not taken place. The latter assertion he afterward denied, but there were several persons present who claimed the pastor did make the statement that the ceremony had not been performed. The Rev. Mr. Day at first refused to make any statement, but the following Sunday he said from the pulpit that he had been the victim of false and damaging stories that had caused his intended bride to refuse to become his wife. This satisfied the congregation, and sympathy was expressed on all sides for the pastor.

The village was later startled by an interview with Miss Fancher published in the newspapers. The young woman stoutly asserted that the ceremony had been performed in her father's house on the date set for it by the Rev. H. S. Hull of Canarsie. She contended that she would never live with her husband, and should endeavor to secure a separation from him. She spoke of him in bitter terms.

The morning after the ceremony she told her mother she would not live with her husband. She would give no explanation to others. Miss Fancher's side of the case raised a commotion in Pastor Day's Church. He professed to be entirely ignorant of his wife's refusal to live with him.

The congregation determined to learn the secret of the trouble, and the two oldest members of the Church were appointed a committee to visit Pound Ridge. The committee made the journey and returned, but no public statement has been made of the result of their trip. The feeling against the pastor gradually turned, and he was given to understand a short time ago that his resignation would be acceptable.

The Rev. Mr. Day is a fine, athletic-appearing young man. He has been here a year. It has often been said that the marriage took place several months earlier than intended, he urging Miss Fancher to become his wife, owing to the annoying attentions forced upon him by a young woman member of his flock. He was engaged to Miss Fancher when he came here, but it was not known until the announcement of his approaching marriage was made.

SHOT AT THE FOREMAN.

Mrs. Mauderer's Husband Had Been Discharged and She Was Starving.

John Mauderer and John Baum worked together in the Hutchins Polishing Works at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. They were very friendly till Baum was made foreman of the shop. Then the two did not get on well, and when work was dull Mauderer was among the first of the workmen to be discharged.

Mauderer had a wife and four children to care for, and in spite of his best efforts he could do almost nothing for their support. He and his wife Margaret blamed their misfortune on Baum. It was not long before the little family were on the verge of starvation. They told no one of their condition, but Mrs. Mauderer grew desperate. Thursday night she saw Baum pass her house at 1,358 Vanderbilt Avenue, and she fired a pistol shot at him.

Baum ran for a policeman. He said a bullet had gone through his hat, and another had whizzed close by his head. The policeman refused to arrest the woman, and next day Baum swore out a warrant before Justice Simms, and Mrs. Mauderer was taken to the Morrisania Police Court. Mrs. Mauderer told the Judge that on Thursday morning she had begged Baum to give her husband work, and that night she shot at him. She was locked up in default of $1,000, and she and her baby were given a square meal in the station house, the first they had had for nearly a month.

Lost Four Children Within a Week.

Four of the children of Franz Berlenbach and his wife of Flushing Avenue and Gardner Street, Brooklyn, have died in a week from diphtheria. The baby is ill with the disease, and will probably die. Berlenbach moved into his present home Oct. 7. That day, Annie, his seven-year-old daughter, died. Sunday, George, two years old, died, two hours after Annie's funeral. George was buried Tuesday, and the next day Mary, six years old, died. Her funeral was arranged for Thursday, but it was delayed, as four-year-old Willie died that morning. Both were laid in the same grave Friday. Dr. Zahn said he thought the disease was caused by the little ones playing in the dirt that was recently thrown up to lay the tracks for the trolley cars on Flushing Avenue.

JAY GOULD MEMORIAL CHURCH.

It Will Be Ready for Occupancy a Few Months Hence.

ROXBURY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The work of building the Jay Gould Memorial Church in this place, which was begun in July, is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that the edifice will be ready for occupancy by Feb. 1, 1894.

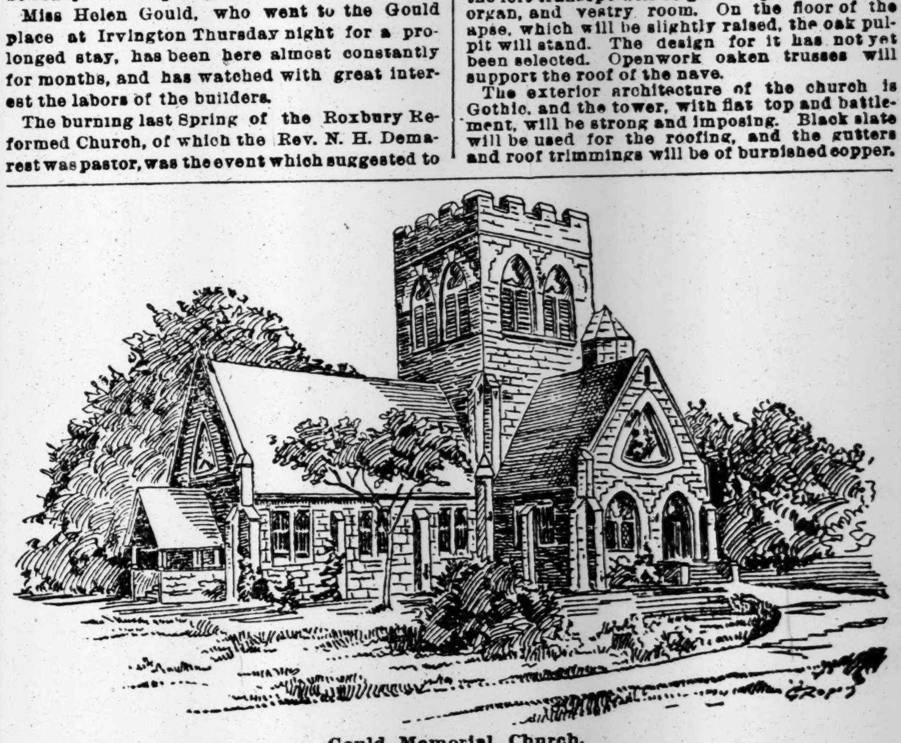
Miss Helen Gould, who went to the Gould place at Irvington Thursday night for a prolonged stay, has been here almost constantly for months, and has watched with great interest the labors of the builders.

The burning last Spring of the Roxbury Reformed Church, of which the Rev. N. H. Demarest was pastor, was the event which suggested to Miss Gould the thought of replacing it with a memorial to her father. She intrusted the matter to H. J. Hardenburgh, a New-York architect, who designed the structure. The cornerstone was laid Sept. 2, in the presence of the Gould family, the Rev. N. H. Demarest, the Rev. L. S. Brown, pastor of the Roxbury Methodist Episcopal Church; Russell Sage, J. J. Mallett, and others. The extensive lot upon which the church stands is to be enlarged by the purchase of adjoining property.

The church is 103 feet long by 83 feet wide. It is to be constructed of St. Lawrence marble, rough faced. The plan, as shown in the accompanying picture, is cruciform, consisting of a nave 30 feet wide and 90 feet deep, two transepts 25 feet wide, and a semi-octagonal apse. Over the intersection of the nave and transepts rises a tower 80 feet high. It rests on four arches of limestone, springing from strong pillars of carved and clustered limestone. These arches and columns are the only stonework visible inside the church above the floor. The aisles will be paved with tiles and the chancel with mosaic. Everything else will be of oak.

At the entrance and at each of the transepts will be a screen of richly-carved oak, for the most part consisting of delicate interlacing tracery. The interstices will be filled with glass. The pews, which will be oak, will seat 300 persons. They will extend through the middle of the church, broad aisles separating them from the walls. The right-hand transept, cut off from the nave by a screen, will be used as a Sunday school room. The greater part of the left transept will be given up to the choir, organ, and vestry room. On the floor of the apse, which will be slightly raised, the oak pulpit will stand. The design for it has not yet been selected. Openwork oaken trusses will support the roof of the nave.

The exterior architecture of the church is Gothic, and the tower, with flat top and battlement, will be strong and imposing. Black slate will be used for the roofing, and the gutters and roof trimmings will be of burnished copper.



Gould Memorial Church.

A handsome rose window will be a memorial to Mrs. Gould, and three large stained-glass windows will picture the story of the Resurrection.

The basement of the church will be finished in oak and will be used as a meeting room. In one part will be the steam apparatus for heating the edifice.

It was estimated that the cost of the memorial would be $100,000, but this figure will probably be exceeded. Although the money will be contributed by all of the Gould children, Miss Gould is the chief promoter of the enterprise and looks after it with the greatest care.

Mrs. Paran Stevens Sues Again.

Mrs. Paran Stevens has begun another action for the removal of the co-trustees of her husband's estate, Charles G. Stevens and John L. Melcher. This time she has brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas. Mrs. Stevens's litigation against her co-trustees of the Paran Stevens's estate has been almost continuous for twenty years.

PARIS PLAYS AND PLAYERS

PIECES SEEN AT THE COMIQUE AND VAUDEVILLE.

Where Comfort and Good Song are Found—Transformation Plays on Which Talent Is Wasted—A Palais Royal Revival—Sardou's Work Put Off Until December—Bernhardt Again at Work—The "Maitre de Chapelle" of Paer—The Drawn-Out Story of "Madame Rose."

PARIS, Sept. 25.—I confess to a strong liking for the opera comique—for the very old opera comique. It is cleaner and sweeter than the vaudeville, especially with song and modern dance thrown in, and it is less solemn than the grand opera. Everything seems fit, nice, and easy. The singers act admirably as a rule, and the actors sing with care. Their dialogue is well spoken, and all the points are made with a Louis XV. grace. No realism there, for even the peasants seem to assume a character, not to live it, and for this very reason the genuine opera comique is dying out. Singers with voices do not care to study long enough to be able to dash off a roulade one minute and speak an amusing dialogue with suitable action the next. Easier triumphs are possible. Composers have no melody, and then—this is the real secret—fashion moves on.

Thus I enjoyed the "Maitre de Chapelle" of Paer. The famous duet, a parody of the Italian andante and allegro, is always irresistibly funny, and at the Opera Comique it is well done. The public enjoy all this sort of thing, and in dollar and franc fashion the large theatre is crowded to listen to the "Dame Blanche" and to the "Pres aux Clercs." It is dreadful, but true.

With his usual consummate skill, M. Carvalho prefaced his fin de siecle one-act novelties with classic lore: after Paer came MM. Hesse and Banes. The "Diner de Pierrot" of the first was given in its prose form several years ago at the Odeon. It was found witty and clever, so much so that it found its way to the Francais, where Truffier and Mlle. Bertiny find success frequently. M. Hesse put the words to song, with extreme discretion it must be said, so much so that one wonders why the tune comes in.

The subject of the one-act comedy is as follows: Pierrot—always our same old friend—has been married several years and has developed a remarkably bad, even temper. He only becomes tender and amiable when he has enjoyed a good dinner, and his wife—Colombine—prepares delicate menus and gives good wine. Bonum vinum lactificat cor hominum, the song says, and when Pierrot has eaten he is jolly and kind. There is "too muchee talkee," as the Chinaman says, and in such cases it is done better at the Francais. Mme. Mole is painstaking, and M. Pirier is a good actor. In the orchestra, M. Hesse shows great delicacy and refinement. He is not everybody, in any event, and can easily become more ambitious, I think.

The "Madame Rose" of M. Banes is quite another story. The story is very much drawn out, quite commonplace, and not interesting. Since giving this work to M. Carvalho, the composer has come to brilliant success in the operette of "Toto," which had a long run last Winter at the Menus Plaisirs. The peasant story runs upon the jealousy of Mathurin, who adores his pretty wife, Mme. Rose. His godchild, Jean, loves her, too, and a mild flirtation ensues, until Rose finds out that her cousin, Rosette, is breaking her silly heart, and she kindly arranges a marriage between the two. Easy as is the story, so is the music difficult. It is pretentious or nothing. It is all overdone, and there is too much of it. M. Banes can do better, and he probably knows this himself. The score is carefully treated by Mme. Mole and Messrs. Badiali and Barnolt.

I should much rather say nothing about the "Madame Satan," the new vaudeville of the Varietes, by MM. Blum and Toche. I have no patience with these transformation plays, where such artists as Granier and Baron waste their talent without the slightest conviction. Why endeavor to explain a plot seen already hundreds of times and where there is no beginning and a tedious close? It is splendidly staged, and the actors rattle off the nonsense with a personal dash which deserves praise, but no encouragement.

Of course, Satan is a bad boy and his wife tries to follow him, but the flirtation never becomes ardent, because the gods will not allow such sacrilege. Mme. Satan runs about from the glove counter of the Louvre to boudoir and salon. She sings the famous duet from "Mireille" with Baron, and this is really funny. Granier has wisely given up bad high notes, and she knows how to manage a very good mezzo voice with intelligent skill and sympathy. She makes a point of every word and has the rare gift of emotion when the author allows. It is a pity to see such an artist say and sing such stupid jokes. She is handsome and superbly costumed. When Baron sings, the Boulevards stop to listen, and right they are. There never was but one Baron, and there can never be another. Albert Brasseur is comical, and Mlle. Hender very beautiful, very naughty, and very nice. She represents very delightfully that wicked, fascinating Paris which everybody goes home to criticise—having seen and enjoyed it all.

At the Palais Royal "Nounou" has been revived. The play is by Messrs. de Najac and Hennegain, the authors of "Bebe," and "Nounou" was given at the Gymnase long years ago, with St. Germain in the same role he plays now. This actor is a host in himself; one of the very best that the French stage ever knew. Thanks to his efforts, the comedy is amusing, but it is not worth "Bebe." The story runs upon the quarrels of the two grandmothers—maternal and paternal—as to the care of the precious baby. The grandfathers are both interested in the good-looking nurse, and the husband of the latter—the gardener, St. Germain—finally extricates the entire family from a general rumpus. It is not fun of a high order, to be sure, but the first and fourth acts are amusing, and the drunken scene of St. Germain worth the cheerful sacrifice of an evening.

At the Vaudeville Theatre Sardou's "Mlle. Sans-Gene" will not be ready before December, and the management produce meanwhile, to make patience endurable, the "Providence," of M. Paul Alexis—the author of "Monsieur Betsy," which so horrified Paris at the Varietes, and also of "Charles Demailly," given at the Gymnase. The cast of the drama indicates good interpretation, at all events.

Mme. Sara Bernhardt has appointed Sunday, Oct. 1, for the reading, at her house, of Jules Lemaitre's "Les Rois." The great artist only arrives on Saturday from Lisbon, coming from Rio. In her usual energetic manner, she loses no time in getting to work.

At the Francais the "Reine Juana" is to be revived next week, and about the 15th M. de Curel's "Amour Brode" will be produced here.

L. K.

ON THE OLD COACH PIONEER.

First Autumn Drive of the Coaching Club to Mr. Higgins's Glen Farm.

A large crowd of men and boys gathered in front of the Hotel Brunswick yesterday morning and stared silently at the old coach Pioneer and six that stood close to the curb. Holding the bridles of the first team was a flunky, looking very uncomfortable in his tight trousers and short frock coat.

Soon Fairman Rogers, in a light suit, with a long frock coat and bell hat, appeared in the lobby and mounted to the box. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., Oliver Hazard, Frank Underhill, De Lancey Kane, Reginald Rives, William Tiffany, Prescott Lawrence, and Eugene Higgins shortly afterward appeared and took their seats on the coach. Fairman Rogers snapped his whip and the flunky swung up to his seat behind.

The occasion was the first Autumn drive of the Coaching Club. The objective point was Glen Farm, Eugene Higgins's place, near Morristown, N. J.

The annual Fall drive of the Coaching Club is always arranged so that one of the members of the club can be the host over Sunday.

The route was from the Brunswick to the Fourteenth Street ferry to Hoboken. By way of Guttenberg the party went to Hackensack, where luncheon was served. The route was then by way of Paterson, Little Falls, Lincoln Park, and Boonton to Morristown. The distance covered was fifty-three miles. There were three relays during the trip, and Mr. Havemeyer, Mr. Underhill, and Mr. Higgins took turns at the reins.

The party will be the guests of Mr. Higgins until Monday morning, when the Pioneer will return over the same route, reaching the Brunswick about 6 P. M.

$15 to World's Fair and return, Oct. 18 and 19, by New-York Central. Special trains.—Adv.

PROF. BICKMORE'S LECTURE

AUTUMN COURSE TO TEACHERS AUSPICIOUSLY OPENED.

Gov. Flower Was Present and so Great Was the Crowd that Several Hundred Were Unable to Get into the Lecture Room—"World's Fairs from London, 1851, to Paris, 1889," Was the Subject—The Governor's Pleasant Words to the Teachers.

The first of the Autumn course of lectures to teachers of the schools of New-York City and State, under the auspices of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was given by Prof. Albert S. Bickmore at the American Museum of Natural History, in Central Park, yesterday.

Gov. Flower, who has taken deep interest in this work, was present in response to a special invitation from President Jesup of the museum.

The attendance of teachers was so large that after every seat was filled and all available standing room was taken several hundred could not gain access to the hall.

The growth of interest in these lectures has been such that a system of repetition has been decided on to allow all who wish to hear them. The largest number of teachers from New-York that had asked for tickets to any previous course was 2,881. This year 4,280 applications for course tickets have been received.

As the present hall cannot accommodate this number, the lectures of the course will be repeated. The series will be divided into two courses. The one which was scheduled as the second lecture will be given next Saturday morning and repeated one week later, and this method will be followed until the first five have been given. The one given yesterday will be repeated at the end of ten weeks, and new tickets for that lecture will be sent to those who could not gain access to the hall yesterday.

When Gov. Flower entered the hall with Prof. Bickmore yesterday the teachers gave him a round of applause. He took a seat on the platform, and was introduced by Prof. Bickmore, who expressed the regrets of President Jesup that he was unavoidably out of the city.

Gov. Flower said he did not hesitate to say a few words to the teachers, for he had once been a teacher himself, and understood something of the responsibilities and the labors of the teacher.

"You are the finished product of the common-school system," said Gov. Flower, "having come through the common, the high, and the normal schools."

The lectures, which were designed still further to complete the education of the teachers, were warmly indorsed by the Chief Executive, who said they were intended to broaden the conceptions of the teachers and to inspire them with ideas of patriotism to an extent to which the ordinary school system did not go. "The State is bound to keep them up," he said, "as a police regulation against the theory that some other existing form of government is better than our own. The children of all nations who come to this country and enter our public schools become American children. They are taught by the flag which floats over the schoolhouse.

"This State, spending $19,000,000 on its common-school system, affords greater facilities for education of all its children than any other."

As the lecture was the opening one of a course which will treat largely of the World's Fair, Gov. Flower spoke briefly of the creditable showing made by New-York State at Jackson Park, saying that every resident of the State might well feel a thrill of pride at the representation it had in the great exposition.

At the close of his remarks Gov. Flower was applauded. He took a seat in the auditorium and remained until the close of the lecture, after which he made an inspection of the museum.

These lectures are to be given a still wider field this year than heretofore, as arrangements have been completed by Prof. Henry M. Leiziger to have them repeated as a part of the free lectures to be given in connection with the public schools.

"World's Fairs from London, 1851, to Paris, 1889," was the subject of Prof. Bickmore's first lecture. In the regular course of study which the teachers are pursuing they have reached the "Useful Minerals and Foods." Fortunately, at the same time occurs the World's Columbian Exposition, where these objects are gathered to a greater extent and variety than were ever gathered before at any other place in the world's history.

Prof. Bickmore has availed himself of this opportunity to bring before his audience views of exhibits containing these products and to explain the important lessons which the bringing of these exhibits together teaches.

Accordingly the lectures of this course will be devoted to topics connected with the World's Fair, where Prof. Bickmore has been for nine weeks the past Summer securing material for them, studying carefully all the chief exhibits, the buildings, and the novel and significant features, and preparing pictures for the illustrations with which he will embellish his lectures. In all, Prof. Bickmore estimates he has traveled about 500 miles in Jackson Park, and he has gathered and had collected for him documents enough to fill a space equal to that occupied by 100 volumes, each an inch thick, on his library shelves.

The Department of Mines and Mining and the Department of Agriculture will occupy a prominent position in this course, and some attention will be given to the machinery for utilizing these natural products. One special lecture will be given on the educational features of the fair, which will describe the large exhibit from New-York City and State and the grand Catholic school exhibit from all parts of the country.

The lecture yesterday was devoted to the World's Fair of 1851, held in the Crystal Palace, London, the first international exposition; the great fair created by Napoleon III., in Paris, in 1867; the Vienna Exposition of 1873, the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, the Paris Exposition of 1878, held under the auspices of the republic, and finally the Paris Exposition of 1889.

The lecture was illustrated with a large number of exquisitely-colored views. Six of them—the first exhibited—were of the Crystal Palace, including the building, the memorial to the man who, more than any other, created this fair, Prince Albert, and a view of the New-York Crystal Palace, erected here in 1853. Then came the Paris Fair of 1867.

"Whatever may be said to the disparagement of Napoleon III., it stands to his credit that he devoted himself to the development of the industrial energies of his people," said the lecturer. "This paramount desire finally culminated in the great exposition held in 1867."

The crystal palaces in London and New-York had been provided with galleries. In this one there was made a new departure, in that all the exhibits were on the ground level. A second new feature was that the spaces of the grounds unoccupied by the fair buildings proper were filled by structures erected by many nations to illustrate their character and mode of life. Accompanying these statements, views were shown of the Mexican temple, the temple of Edfoo, and the Bardo, a palace of the Bey of Tunis, which formed a part of the foreign exhibit in that first Paris exposition.

Passing to the Vienna Exposition of 1873, two views were shown of the great central dome, which still exists in the park, known as the Prater, between Vienna and the Danube River. This dome was peculiar in that it was not spherical, but conical, and, by this construction, self-supporting. A brief description of this was followed by some views from the Centennial Exposition. Four views of the Main Building, two of Memorial Hall, and three of that great Moorish palace, the Horticultural Hall, were shown, and Machinery Hall, the New-York State Building, the English Government Building, and the log cabin of "ye olden time" were described and illustrated. The quaint New-England kitchen, the odd dresses of 100 years ago, the smoking baked beans, and the strings of herbs for all ills which flesh is heir to, which were among the charms of the Centennial Log Cabin, were given considerable atention.

The Paris Exposition of 1878 was next spoken of. It was the idea of the Parisians to outdo the exposition of 1867, held during the days of the Empire, and also to erect buildings which should be permanent additions to the French capital. Hence arose the Palace of the Trocadero. This is the name of a small hill near Cadiz, in Spain, captured by Napoleon I. A hill near Paris was named the Trocadero in honor of this exploit of the Emperor, and this hill gave its name to the mammoth building erected on it.

The Trocadero was shown by moonlight, a distant view as seen through the arch at the base of the Eiffel Tower. It was said to be one of the most picturesque buildings of the world. A nearer view showed the charming cascade which falls over a series of terraces toward the Seine. The central portion of this structure is a great music hall, seating 6,000 people, and two views of this were shown.

All of the French fairs excel in the display of statuary, Prof. Bickmore said, the quantity and quality going far ahead of that at other expositions. Statues of Spartacus and of Cleopatra were shown to illustrate this. A beautiful view of the Avenue of the Trocadero was shown, and then a view of the Field of Mars, where the troops maneuver. The Streets of Nations and the United States Building were also shown. The latter was simple in its architecture, but a creditable building.

The last and most successful of all the fairs ever held in Europe, the Paris Exposition, was then reached.

"When this fair was at its best, it was the general verdict that the highest limit had been reached," said the professor. "In the magnificence and elegance of its finish, nothing could ever equal it. But since then has come the exposition at Chicago, which is a revelation to those who thus spoke of the Paris Exposition. It has the finish of the Paris fair, the elegance of construction, and with it all the elements of dignity and grandeur which have been hitherto known."

Then followed a large number of views of the leading features of the Paris Exposition. The unique structure of this fair—the Eiffel Tower—was described, and views of this tower from many points were shown. Its architectural structure and the new idea, worked out by Eiffel, of binding together in effect four towers, in strength and grace, to resist any force of the winds, were dwelt upon. Beautiful photographs of the fountain beneath the tower, the War Office Building, the Palace of the Colonies, the "Ship of Progress," and the central dome and statue of France were thrown upon the canvas. Then followed some interior exhibits.

As a courtesy to Gov. Flower, who had taken such an active part in giving New-York State a prominent position at the Chicago fair, Prof. Bickmore closed his lecture with a series of views of some of the buildings in Jackson Park. The New-York State Building was the first, and the two last were of the Administration Building by day and by night.

These were described briefly, and some comparison made between them and the principal buildings at other international expositions. The pictures presented on the canvas are marvelously lifelike, and, as they appeared, each was greeted with a burst of applause from the teachers.

A BIG FINANCIAL SWINDLE.

How Business Men Were Robbed by the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 14.—The affairs of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company remain in a hopeless tangle, and it will be many a long day before the people of Vermont, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Northern New-York will realize upon the millions of "guaranteed" paper which they hold against the greatest financial swindle of recent years. Nobody seems to know what the "assets" of the concern are. The Minneapolis Trust Company is receiver, and is making as great haste as possible to discover what and where the assets are, but progress is discouragingly slow. At every turn paper listed as good is found to be absolutely fraudulent and worthless. Nearly $2,000,000 worth has already been found, and time alone can tell how much more of the fraudulent stuff is afloat. It may reach $500,000, and it may go to $2,000,000 more.

Business men are inquiring why this state of things could so long exist in a community of sane, shrewd men, hedged about by good laws. The Directors of the company are some of the foremost of Minneapolis business men, but Louis F. Menage was for years committing a gigantic robbery almost before their eyes. State Bank Examiner Kenyon made periodical examinations of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company's books, but regularly failed to detect the great swindle, and as regularly reported to the Governor that it was being soundly conducted.

Early in the year the Directors held a meeting and declared a dividend, although the company was then insolvent. They assert now that they believed the institution solvent on the statement of President Menage and other officers without making any move whatever to find out for themselves the truth or falsity of the statement. When last week their attention was sharply called to their dereliction, they begged the whole question and said they were unable to form a judgment at the time of the fraudulent dividend because the note-record book was not shown them.

State Bank Examiner Kenyon was also taken to task for not being able to discover a single evidence of fraud when millions were being diverted from their proper channels. He, too, made the excuse that the note-record book was kept from his view. Asked why he did not insist on having the book, which was the keystone of Menage's infamy, or refuse to make a report to Gov. Nelson, Mr. Kenyon did not have a satisfactory answer ready. Nobody suspects Examiner Kenyon of collusion, but he is being roundly berated for carelessness in a place involving millions of money.

The County of Hennepin has offered a reward of $5,000 for the capture of Menage, and several detective bureaus are trying to get track of him in this country, but he is evidently far out of reach of them.

William S. Streeter, Vice President of the company, is at large, having secured sureties in the sum of $30,000. There are three indictments against him, two for grand larceny in the first degree, in both of which he is indicted conjointly with Louis F. Menage. The third indictment is for unlawfully declaring a dividend last January. Streeter and Menage are charged in the bills for grand larceny with having appropriated for their own use last December $20,322.77, and in January $723,289.79, from the funds of the company. The latter amount is suspected to be that credited to them in the North Galveston (Texas) deal. Streeter claims that he knows nothing about this money further than that it was an enterprise fund.

LOST HIS LIFE FOR A WOMAN

A City of Rome Stoker Drowned During the Storm Friday Night.

William Smith, thirty-five years old, head stoker on the steamship City of Rome of the Anchor Line, was drowned late Friday night at the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street while endeavoring to save the life of a woman who had fallen overboard. Smith had been for sixteen years in the employ of the line. He came from a small town near Londonderry, Ireland. The woman he was endeavoring to rescue was Rebecca McNair, a native of the same town where Smith lived. The young woman emigrated to this country some time ago under the care of Smith. She concluded to return to Ireland on the City of Rome, which sailed yesterday morning. Smith and Miss McNair went Friday to bid farewell to mutual friends.

It was nearly 11 o'clock on Friday night when the couple got off a cross-town car at Twenty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue. It was very dark, blowing a gale, and raining heavily. They walked to the head of the wharf at Twenty-fourth Street, where the City of Rome was lying, and then Smith left the woman while he crossed the avenue to make some purchases. There was a very high tide, the water being nearly on a level with the bulkhead. The young woman, half blinded by the storm, walked overboard. She screamed as she stepped into deep water.

There was a gang of longshoremen working on the wharf, and the cry of the woman attracted their attention. As they ran to her assistance they heard another splash, as though some person had jumped off the wharf. Charles Hilfield, a Swede, threw a plank into the water and then jumped in after the woman. He held her head above the water until they were dragged on to the wharf. The woman was taken on board the City of Rome and attended by Dr. Boyd, the ship's surgeon. She soon recovered from her ducking. Her rescuer was none the worse for his involuntary bath.

As Smith did not go on board the steamship, search was made for him, and two hours later his dead body was found in the slip. It was evident Smith had heard the woman's scream for help and had jumped overboard to save her. He was athletic and a strong swimmer, and, it is supposed, when he jumped he struck a submerged post and was rendered insensible. The body was taken to an undertaker's shop in Greenwich Street, and the officers of the Anchor Line will take charge of the funeral. Smith was married and leaves a wife and several children in Ireland.

They Want to Get Back to England.

The members of the stranded English Military Tournament have as yet found no one to send them back to England. Superintendent Blake of the Board of Charities and Correction said yesterday that the Messrs. Mackenzie, the backers of the show, were bound to send the men back to England, as they were brought over to this country under a contract which guaranteed their return. The Mackenzies have cabled from London that they are willing to provide passage for the women, children, and sick men, but that the able-bodied men must shift for themselves.

Etruria Lowers Her Record.

The Cunarder Etruria yesterday broke her best record by making the voyage from Queenstown to this port in 6 days and 22 seconds. Her previous best performance was 6 days and 40 seconds. Her newly-established record is not much of a record as records go nowadays, but it is interesting from the fact that the Etruria is a single-screw vessel. The record for that type of steamship is held by the Umbria of the same line, which recently accomplished the voyage in 5 days 22 hours and 7 minutes.

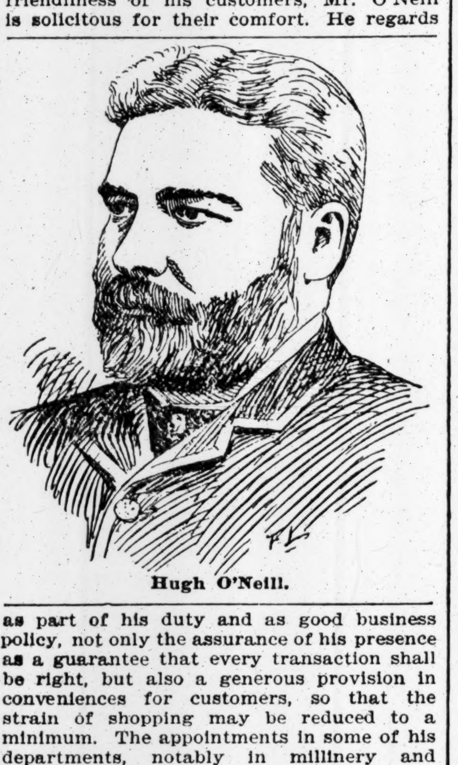
BUSINESS MEN OF NEW-YORK.

HUGH O'NEILL.

Of the men who conduct the great cash dry goods stores of this city Hugh O'Neill has fairly won rank among the first. How close such a man stands to the home life of the metropolis appears when the mail orders of his business come from all parts of the world, where New-Yorkers go, and his local trade keeps increasing so rapidly that, with a store covering acres of space, the need of adequate capacity for departments already mammoth is always pressing.

It is not difficult to account for the success Mr. O'Neill enjoys. He stands as the embodiment of his business. There is no impersonal or mysterious agency veiled from public view in the management of his affairs. He studies the interests and caters to the good-will of every shopper who enters his store. Those who go there soon come to understand this. No one behind any of his counters is more accessible than he, no one is more desirous of meeting exactly the shoppers' wishes, or more patient or more considerate, or more painstaking. There is no face in his various departments more familiar to shoppers than his. He is everywhere apparently at all times. The great machinery of trade which he directs moves on under his own eye. What he does not know about his vast store is hardly worth knowing. Not the smallest essential detail escapes his attention.

Besides cultivating the confidence and friendliness of his customers, Mr. O'Neill is solicitous for their comfort. He regards as part of his duty and as good business policy, not only the assurance of his presence as a guarantee that every transaction shall be right, but also a generous provision in conveniences for customers, so that the strain of shopping may be reduced to a minimum. The appointments in some of his departments, notably in millinery and cloaks, are simply luxurious. If she so chooses, a woman may shop in a drawing room at O'Neill's, or she may rest herself undisturbed, if in that way inclined. Attentions such as these relieve shopping entirely of the element of physical wear, and Mr. O'Neill's native sense has taught him their value as business good-will.


Hugh O'Neill.

As a buyer, he is among the best. Long experience with the public, close acquaintance with values in his line, and strong commercial intuitions constitute his equipment in keeping his goods attractive in quantity, quality, and prices. He has the faculty of quick decision and quick action. Probably none of his characteristics is more pronounced than his habit of dispatching business rapidly. Some of the large transactions he has carried through have seemed so hazardous that business men who did not know him well have called him a plunger, mistaking his celerity for rashness. No estimate of him could be further from the mark. It is never held by men when they understand him and get some idea of his powers of concentration. The truth is, that he never undertakes anything unless satisfied that he knows all about it. Then he acts decisively. Results have usually borne out his judgment.

The verdict of shoppers returning from abroad that they can find nothing in London, Paris, or the other large cities of Europe to compare in variety of goods displayed, in attractiveness, and prices, in facilities for delivery, or in conveniences for buyers, with the great cash stores of this city, applies in every respect to O'Neill. That accounts for the continuing trade he maintains with Americans abroad. His customers learn that orders will be filled by mail and at any distance as carefully as if attended to in person, and the increasing volume of this kind of custom shows that whatever notions may have been entertained at home about getting more for the money abroad than here are quickly dispelled when put to the test.

There is not a naval station in any part of the world at which United States ships are lying to which O'Neill's goods do not go. In certain lines of dry goods, foreign houses, of course, have the advantage, but in many others they are far behind, and the average is much in favor of New-York. One of the most common experiences at O'Neill's is to have visits from New-Yorkers, home again, who assure him that among their chief delights in coming back to New-York is the satisfaction of knowing that they can shop at his store more satisfactorily than at any foreign house they could find.

The growth of Mr. O'Neill's business has been the development of the man. Coming here, a poor boy, thirty-six years ago, making New-York his home, and starting out with no capital except a determination to make his way, he has steadily applied the gifts of good sense and persistent energy to that end. The result shows for itself.

Mr. O'Neill was born near Belfast. His father was a farmer. Upon the death of the father, two elder brothers came to America when Mr. O'Neill was very young, and the mother came with the other children to this country in 1857. The newly-arrived family prospered, and Hugh O'Neill attended the public schools of this city for two or three years. At the age of sixteen he obtained a position with a down-town cloak house, and in the following year he was engaged as a clerk with the firm of Charles Rogers & Co., dealers in notions, laces, trimmings, buttons, and such goods, in Canal Street, between Mercer and Greene Streets. When he entered the employ of this firm he worked very hard, determining to learn all he could about the business, and it was not long before he became a salesman. Then the firm intrusted him with buying goods, and he was engaged as buyer for the large and varied stocks that the firm carried until the close of the war.

He had applied himself so industriously to this work that his health gave way, and with a view of repairing it he went South. Landing finally at Memphis, he secured a position with a firm in that city dealing in notions and millinery. The condition of affairs in Memphis was so much confused by events following the close of the war that Mr. O'Neill had no desire to remain, and, having much improved in health, he decided to return to New-York. In 1867 he went into business, with his brother Henry as partner, in Broadway, near Twentieth Street, dealing in notions and millinery. From the start this business was successful, Mr. O'Neill had a watchful eye at that time for the future of his undertaking, and came to the conclusion that opportunities were better on Sixth Avenue than on Broadway. The result was that in the Spring of 1870 he leased the premises known as 327 and 329 Sixth Avenue, in the middle of the block between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, and transferred his business to that place.

Success attended him in the new store, and the business increased to such an extent that, in 1873, he secured a house in Twentieth Street, and attached it to the original store. In 1876 he secured a corner of Twentieth Street, and was thus equipped with a store occupying four building lots, three in Sixth Avenue and one in Twentieth Street. With this enlargement, he added hosiery and fringes to his stock of millinery and notions, and shortly afterward began to deal in dress goods. The house grew in popularity. Mr. O'Neill gave special attention to the development of the millinery department. He had excellent taste and judgment in selections in this line, and the purchases that he made, while at times exciting the criticism of buyers in the same line of business, proved to be timely. He became well known in all the auction rooms in the city, and wherever else sacrifice sales of millinery goods were offered. The reputation which he had among buyers, and the success that had attended his business, combined to give him the advantage whenever he appeared at a sale. It was not long before he was able to get the best bargain that could be had, and when only large buyers for the most prominent houses could stand against him.

In 1879 he acquired sole ownership of the business by the retirement of his brother. In the meantime he had added to his store Nos. 323 and 325 Sixth Avenue, the store then extending from the corner of Twentieth Street to the centre of the block. In 1880 he increased his holdings of real estate in that block still further, until he owned nine lots fronting the avenue, and five lots in Twentieth Street. Leases held by other tenants expired by 1886, and Mr. O'Neill, acquiring the property, began to build the iron-front building which he now occupies, covering the entire frontage of Sixth Avenue between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets. In 1887 he completed the purchases of his present holdings, and was able to give out contracts to push ahead the present structure.

Work was begun upon this building May 1, when the contractor began to tear down old buildings that were then standing, and was completed Oct. 6. While construction was in progress the business went on as usual, although it was necessary to shift it from Twentieth Street to Sixth Avenue to accommodate the builders. With this important change departments were added in housefurnishings, bric-a-brac, upholstery, and furniture, and extensions were made of other departments, thirty in all, to double their former capacity. The enlargements and improvements which had been made to the store were still insufficient, and in 1889 Mr. O'Neill bought five additional lots in Twentieth Street, adding the room they afforded to a store already one of the largest in the city. This purchase had become necessary on account of the cramped condition of departments which had been enlarged only two years before.

The business habits of Mr. O'Neill are regular and methodical. He is always on hand at the store about as soon as the earliest shoppers arrive, and he may be found there when nearly every one else has gone home. In the morning hours he disposes quickly of his office work and visits the various departments. In the afternoon he usually goes down town, so that he may keep in daily touch with whatever may be new or attractive in lines of trade that interest him, and in this way gets the exercise which a man of his full habit requires.

While at the store he keeps his mind intent upon business, but the humblest person in his employ feels always free to go to him, and it is understood that shoppers may find him at any time ready to listen to them and to correct any possible mistake that may have been made in sales. Every department in the store receives a visit from him at least once a day. He does not consider himself above whatever work he may delegate to those in his employ, and he is ready to help here and there, whenever there may be occasion for it. Persons fresh in his employ do not take long to learn that nothing can happen in the store of which he will not know. The result is that as fast as anything does happen, it is reported to him, and made right on the spot.

As he moves about among the various departments, with a cheery word here and there to the employes, every one understands that matters are moving satisfactorily when he has nothing to say about the way work is done. Averse himself to compliments or congratulations, or to praise for good things that he may accomplish in the way of business, he sees no reason why he should go about lavishing compliments upon faithful employes. On the other hand, there is every reason, in his opinion, why dereliction in duty should be promptly corrected. In the business season he employs 2,500 persons in his store. There is yet to be heard a single complaint of injustice done by him to any one who ever worked for him.

Mr. O'Neill is a strong believer in the efficacy of printer's ink, but he has no use for humbug in any form. So far as possible he leaves adjectives entirely out of his business vocabulary. It is immaterial to him how much space he may occupy in a newspaper in setting forth the things to which he wishes to direct public attention. The manager of his advertising department is not at all stinted in regard to his expenditures. What Mr. O'Neill does insist upon is that when he steps into print to inform the public of what he has to offer, it shall be done with the least possible waste of words, and with pointed statements of facts. He has absolutely no patience with the form of advertising that expresses itself in descriptive and leaves a reader an instant in doubt as to the fact to be stated.

Apart from his business, Mr. O'Neill endears himself very closely to those with whom he associates. He is one of the most affable, agreeable, and free-hearted of men, strong in his impulses and warm in his friendships. No favor for a friend is too great for him to grant. When his impulses are excited the other way, he has the reputation of being a good hater. There is nothing half way about his nature, and in his personal relations he is either very closely attached to people or wishes nothing whatever to do with them.

Fishing is his recreation. He has a cottage at Long Branch, where he resides during the Summer, coming to business every day, and where all the leisure that he can get is devoted to throwing a line over the stern of a surfboat a mile or two from shore. In the cold weather season he usually spends the month of February and part of March fishing for tarpon off the coast of Florida. He makes this trip accompanied by a friend who has gone with him for many years, and who is his particular chum for outings of this character. Mr. O'Neill believes in devoting himself as faithfully to a vacation as he does to labor. When off the coast of Long Branch, or in Florida, he does not allow business to disturb him in the least, and, indeed, during the other months of the year, when he resides at home, he shuts his mind against business every night when he leaves the store.

Except for these outings, he indulges in no recreation. He has a lovely family, to whom he devotes his attention, and whose society he prefers to any other. His evenings are spent with them, and it is a hard matter for any one to entice him away from home. He has no club affiliations whatever, but he is much interested in public affairs, keeping abreast of all matters of concern to the country and, although a Republican in politics, he is a strong believer in leaving partisanship out of municipal government, and in managing the city strictly upon a business basis. Above everything else he is thoroughly Americanized.

His principal association among commercial bodies is with the Chamber of Commerce. He takes much interest in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of which he is a patron, and in the Museum of Natural History. Some of the best examples of modern painting are to be found on the walls of his home. He is an excellent judge of this form of art. He is a member of the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Kennedy is pastor. He and his family are faithful attendants at services in that church, and without ostentation, which he dreads, he has contributed generously to church work and charities.

LADY SOMERSET AND REMENYI.

They Arrived Yesterday on the Paris—Other Well-Known Passengers.

Among the passengers of the American liner Paris, which yesterday arrived from Southampton, were Lady Henry Somerset, Mr. and Mrs. E. Remenyi and Miss Adrienne Remenyi. Lady Somerset went direct to Chicago, where she is to preside at the meeting of the World's Christian Temperance Union. Mr. Remenyi accompanies his daughter, who will shortly make her American debut as a soprano in Chicago. They also left by an early train for that city.

Other voyagers of the Paris were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Burnham and the Misses Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Colby and Miss Colby, Col. W. M. Coler and Mrs. Coler, J. H. Goodenow, Mrs. G. Kidd and Miss Kidd, Capt. A. E. Neate, C. S. St. John, the British Consul at New-Orleans, and Mrs. St. John.

Among those who arrived in the saloon of the Etruria were Sir Henry Gilbert and Lady Gilbert, Major R. G. Handcock and Mrs. Handcock, J. Duffus Harris, Dr. Cooper Morris and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest and Miss Van Nest, Walter Thompson, Senor J. P. de L. Torres, J. J. Townsend, and C. H. Maxwell Trayner, the British Vice Consul to New-York.

Funeral of Theodore D. Meigs.

The funeral services of the late Theodore D. Meigs were held yesterday at St. Luke's Church, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Dix officiated. Mr. Meigs came of famous stock. His ancestors emigrated from Dorsetshire, England, to Connecticut in 1637. His grandfather, Josiah Meigs, was Surveyor General under President Jefferson, and Commissioner General of the Land Office under Jackson and Van Buren. His father, Henry Meigs, was well known to New-Yorkers in his day as a man of great learning. Theodore D. Meigs was born in Whitehall Street, in this city, in 1814. He was educated for the ministry under the late Dr. Hawks, but instead of taking orders, entered business life at the Bank of Commerce, where for more than twenty years he was paying teller. He then established himself in a banking and brokerage business under the firm name of Meigs, Von Seybold & Co., and afterward turned his attention to insurance interests, which he followed actively up to the time of his last illness. He was a man of broad and unobtrusive charities, and always greatly interested in church work. He had two brothers, Henry and Charles, both of whom have been widely known in the banking business. His eldest sister married the late Walter M. Oddie, the artist, and the younger married the late Commodore Richard W. Meade.

A. A. Vantine & Co.

Japanese, Chinese, Turkish, Persian, and India Goods.

877, 879 BROADWAY. TRADE MARK.

SPECIAL SALE

ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS

COMPRISING

225 Antique Carabaghs

$13.50;

Value $20.00 and $25.00.

85 Turkish and Persian Carpets,

ALL SIZES AND COLORS,

$38.00 value 60.00

49.50 " 70.00

60.00 " 85.00

72.50 " 100.00

94.00 " 140.00

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Gossip In and Out of Town.—People in society took so much interest in the yacht races last week that they paid little or no attention to two incidents of the week. One was the confirmation by a personal friend of the Wheeler family of the separation of the Count and Countess of Pappenheim, and the other was the divorce of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Macalester of Philadelphia. Dr. J. William White, a close friend of the Wheelers, arrived on the Majestic and went, as soon as the Custom House formalities were over, to Philadelphia. No attempt has been made by Dr. White to keep secret the cause of the separation of the Count and Countess of Pappenheim. The gambling tendencies of the Count and his rapidly increasing debts were the only causes for the separation. The Wheeler family, though rich and generous, decided that if the Count could not support himself and family, no more money should go from the American purse to the Bavarian exchequer. The Count has not a dollar he can call his own. A fortune from which he derived a good income was lost through his selfishness and spendthrift habits. The constantly recurring demands upon his wife and the Wheeler estate became intolerable, and about a year ago Mrs. Wheeler refused to give him more money. The Count is said to owe $10,000 in Berlin, Paris, Rome, and London for gambling debts alone. He also owes a much larger sum for money loaned to him. It was hoped that when the Countess presented him with a son a year ago the Count would mend his rakish ways, but the hopes were vain. At the christening of the infant in Berlin the Count of Pappenheim appeared in a gorgeous uniform, which he had purchased of a Berlin tailor and charged to Mrs. Wheeler. Soon afterward the Countess left her husband, and went to the Isle of Wight, with her son, Mrs. Wheeler, and Mrs. Elliot, the Count's brother-in-law. The Count followed as far as Paris, where he met his brother-in-law, and was told that he might better go back to Bavaria, as the Countess was on her way to the United States. The Count went on to London, and while arranging for transportation to Bavaria, he was obliged to live with an acquaintance. It is said that the Wheeler family does not desire a divorce, and that a separation only has been arranged, to continue until the Count comes to terms. In two weeks Mrs. Wheeler, the Countess of Pappenheim, and her infant son will come from Paris, and settle for an indefinite period in the Wheeler house in Philadelphia. As the Wheelers have connections in this city, and are very well known in society, much interest is felt in this city in the affairs of the Countess.

The Macalester divorce has been followed by some queer family complications. Charles Macalester married Miss Alice Gardiner of this city, who is connected with some of the best-known families in Gotham society. For some time past Mrs. Macalester has lived in Paris and Mr. Macalester in Philadelphia and Baltimore. The divorce was granted a few days ago, and the news was cabled to Mrs. Macalester. As soon as Mrs. Macalester learned of her freedom she was married to Walter J. Wilkinson, a well-known clubman of Baltimore, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Wilkinson of 1,204 North Charles Street. A number of Union Club men are great friends of Mr. Wilkinson. The ceremony took place in the Hotel Continental. Mrs. Wilkinson received a cablegram from her son saying congratulations were in order. Mrs. Wilkinson immediately informed Mr. Macalester, who went at once to Baltimore from Philadelphia. The elect of Baltimore were not surprised to learn on Friday last that Mr. Macalester had married Miss Olive Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Wilkinson, and sister of Walter J. Wilkinson, who had just married Mrs. Macalester. The ceremony took place at 11 P. M. on Thursday, at the Wilkinson home.

* * *

Incidents of Last Week.—The seagoing capabilities of society people were well tested last week, and in many instances were found sadly wanting. Even the excitement over the international yacht races could not keep from the minds of many who have many times been across the ocean a dread of that long ground swell off Sandy Hook. Society went out to the races for a good time, and returned with red noses and browned cheeks, laughing at the discomforts of following two yachts thirty miles over the bosom of the ocean. The jolliest of all the social accessories to the yacht races were the dinner parties which followed each day's outing. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet gave several dinners aboard their yacht White Ladye. They were the sort of dinners which are rendered even more charming because of their isolation. Mrs. Paran Stevens, with her old-time zeal in social affairs, intended to give a dazzling dinner and dance in honor of Lord and Lady Dunraven; but she neglected to remember that there is danger in delay in a yacht race, and so set her affair for the evening of Wednesday. The fates displayed very little sympathy for Mrs. Stevens, for Wednesday was the day of the longest delay in the racing. When Lord Dunraven, his daughter, Lady Eileen Wyndham-Quin, Mr. Iselin, and others on the yachts should have been on Mrs. Stevens's ballroom floor in evening attire they were many miles out on the ocean slowly being towed into the harbor. Lord Dunraven did not get to the dance, and, it is needless to say, Mrs. Stevens was very unhappy. Lady Dunraven was there, and very late in the evening a few guests who had been out on the steamboats and steam yachts, and had found time to change their attire, straggled in. Elisha Dyer led a cotillion, but the dance lacked vim, because it lacked numbers. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, and Mrs. Richard Mortimer. The affair was, however, a bright ending of a very dull yachting day.

The fashionable suburbs have suffered because of the yacht races. The hotels and clubs in town have been full. Newport, Lenox, and Tuxedo have been dull. No one has undertaken the trouble of giving even a reception. Westchester made one exception. The dance on Friday evening at the Country Club was a jolly entertainment. The crowd was small and select, as only those who live near the clubhouse or have hospitable friends within a reasonable distance were present. The Iselins were there, and lionized. Now society will turn its face in the direction of Hempstead in quest of diversion. The pony races and steeplechases there will be jolly affairs. The presence of Commodore and Mrs. E. D. Morgan will add zest to the occasion, while the Stanley Mortimers, Smith-Haddens, and Birds will tend to popularize the races for the Hempstead Farms Pony Racing Association. Without some such sport as golf, pony racing, or steeplechasing, Hempstead is not a very inviting spot. The country is flat and unromantic, but the residents are those members of polite society who dispense hospitality on a basis of lavish generosity. There is only one thing that stands in the way of perfect hunting about Hempstead, and that thing is the Long Island farmer. The Long Island farmer is a nightmare in the eyes of the Meadowbrook Club, for he realizes that a steeplechase is not the best thing for a truck garden. The club is bothered by a lawsuit now and then, when a hazardous hunter leaves the beaten path and tramps over cultivated fields.

The death of Mrs. Lispenard Stewart robbed society of one of its leaders. As the representative of one of the oldest families in the city, and as the head of an estate from which is derived a fabulously large income every year, Mrs. Stewart was always foremost in social and charitable affairs. Lispenard Stewart and T. J. Oakley Rhinelander figure now with Robert Hargous, A. Lanfear Norrie, and George Vanderbilt as the wealthiest bachelors in the country. It is reckoned that, through Mrs. Stewart's will, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Rhinelander will have their income tripled. Like the Astor and Van Beuren estates, the Rhinelander estate is one which will constantly increase in value. It is not generally known that from the Van Beuren estate is derived an annual income of nearly a million dollars. The ancestors of the family owned a large farm which covered several hundred acres in the region of Broadway and Fourteenth Street. Most of the large stores on Fourteenth Street pay enormous ground rents to the Van Beuren estate. Pedestrians along Fourteenth Street may have noticed a vacant plot of ground on the upper side of the street, half way between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, faced by a high iron fence. A cow may frequently be seen roaming about the yard. Two horses exercise themselves in front of the low wooden stable, and a drove of chickens scratch about in the grass and gravel. The present heads of the Van Beuren family, now both far advanced in years, live in the immense houses at either end of the open lot. They are the Van Beuren sisters, who inherited all this valuable property. In 21 West Fourteenth Street lives the widow of John W. Davis, with her children, Miss Louise V. B. Davis, John W. A. Davis, and Michael Van Beuren Davis. In 29 West Fourteenth Street lives the widow of James B. Reynolds, with her only daughter, Miss Sara M. Reynolds. The Van Beuren side of the family is small in numbers.

Two important engagements were announced last week. One was that of Miss Julia Carlisle Banks, daughter of David R. Banks of West Fortieth Street, to Clement Guion, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Gibson Guion of this city. Mr. Guion is a nephew of Charles Coudert. Both of the young people are descended from colonial families. The other engagement was that of Miss Tillie Allien to Clarkson Potter. Clarkson Potter is a brother of Bishop Potter and of Howard Potter. He is a member of the firm of Brown Brothers, bankers. Miss Allien is in London. The wedding will take place there in a month, and the breakfast will be served at the home of Howard Potter, 18 Grosvenor Gardens. William Hamilton Russell, who is engaged to Miss Florence Sands, daughter of Mrs. James Woodville Sands, of 76 East Fifty-sixth Street, is the son of Mrs. Archibald Russell of 21 West Tenth Street. Mr. Russel is descended from the Livingstons, Van Cortlandts, Beekmans, and Van Rensselaers. His sisters are Mrs. Arthur Peabody and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris. His brother, Archibald Russell, is very well known in society. Mr. Russell is a member of the Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Country, Calumet, Knickerbocker, and other large clubs, in and out of town. Miss Sands belongs to the old family of Sands of Brooklyn Heights. The wedding will probably take place in November, although the date has not yet been set.

Several people went on to Boston to witness the marraige of Mr. Beal to Miss Grew. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., sister of the bride, was present at the wedding, with Mrs. James T. Sands, the bridegroom's aunt. Miss Mabel Cooper Stoddard, who was married last week to Charles Bigelow Ford in the Mount Morris Baptist Church, is the daughter of William O. Stoddard, who was private secretary to President Abraham Lincoln. Miss Henrietta Irving of Staten Island, who was married on Tuesday to Dr. Henry C. Bolton, is a direct descendant of Washington Irving. Dr. Bolton is connected with the old Westchester family of Boltons, who were personal friends of Washington Irving.

* * *

Personals.—Mrs. James G. Blaine and her daughters arrived from England last week on the Paris. Mrs. Blaine sailed for England June 3. Mrs. Blaine dresses in deep black. She looks much improved in health. On Thursday of this week Miss Flora Davis, daughter of John Davis, will be married to Lord Terence Blackwood. The wedding will take place in the American Chapel at Paris, of which the Rev. Dr. Thurber is rector. Chaplain Noyes of the British Embassy Church will assist at the ceremony. Miss Anne Cameron, daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron, and Miss Edith Kip, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Lawrence Kip, will attend the bride. Miss Lulu Morris of Baltimore is now the guest of Mrs. Richard Irwin in her Thirty-sixth Street home. Miss May Irwin of San Diego County, Cal., has also been the guest of Mrs. Irwin, her aunt. Mrs. William Astor has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson at Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reeve, Jr., have started for the World's Fair with a party of Englishmen, among whom are H. Granville North and Edgecombe Chute Liddell. E. N. Tailer returned from Chicago to witness the yacht races. Col. and Mrs. William Jay are back from Europe. Mrs. George W. Kidd and Miss Kidd have gone abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Walton Furniss of Philadelphia have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fairman Rogers at Newport. There will be a large dance at the Rockaway Hunt on Friday night. There is absolutely no truth in the rumor that John Jacob Astor wants to purchase Vinland, the Newport home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard. Mrs. Edward King, Miss King, C. Ogden Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCogg have gone abroad. Ogden Goelet has decided not to purchase the White Lady. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Herbert have been the guests of Mrs. Herbert's mother, Mrs. Gammell, at Providence. Stuyvesant Fish has had built a palatial private car in which he intends taking his family and some friends to Chicago. Later Mr. Fish will go South in his car.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Rylance Improved in Health.—The Rev. Dr. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's Church, has just returned from Lakewood, where he has been spending the Summer in quest of much-needed rest. He is greatly improved in health, and will occupy the pulpit in the venerable church at Second Avenue and Tenth Street to-day.

* * *

An Engagement Announced.—The engagement has just been announced of Miss Belle Peabody Ward of Chicago to Dr. Byrd Scudder of Cincinnati. Miss Ward is the niece of Mrs. George H. Peabody of this city, and is very well known here, having spent several Winters in the city, and having been prominent in amateur theatricals, which were given for charity. The wedding will take place in January.

A Wedding Day Set.—Miss Sue King, daughter of Gen. Horatio C. King, will be married to Skeffington S. Norton on Nov. 1. The wedding will be large. Miss King's name is on every fashionable calling list in Brooklyn, and there is no better known clubman in Brooklyn than Mr. Norton. He is a broker in Wall Street. His home is at the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn.

* * *

A Brighter Social Outlook.—The probability that Mrs. Astor and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will come out of their mourning seclusion this Winter brightens a social aspect that had grown very dismal, as the Summer season closed. The constant succession of deaths in prominent families has widened the impression that there will be comparatively few who will be able to follow the usual succession of festivities. The advent of Italian opera is hailed with delight. Persons who cannot very well go to a dance can go to the opera and sit in the shadow of the boxes. The first large reception of the season will be given by Mrs. John T. Hall of 5 West Thirty-sixth Street on Dec. 2. One of Mrs. Hall's charming daughters, who has only been seen in the younger dancing classes, will come out at this reception. Invitations have been general and the affair will be a bright one.

Ward McAllister has been as indefatigable as ever in arranging for the dances of the Patriarchs. On the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 13, the first ball will take place. Whitelaw Reid and J. Hooker Hamersley have been appointed as Patriarchs to fill the vacancies left by Charles H. Berryman and Smith Clift. William C. Whitney, Hamilton Fish, Jr., and William Rhinelander Stewart will not be able to take an active part in the Patriarchs' entertainments. William Rhinelander has also been appointed a Patriarch, but owing to the death of his sister, Mrs. Lispenard Stewart, he cannot serve. In spite of all these vacancies, a good number of gay Patriarchs are left untrammeled. At present the Patriarchs are J. J. Astor, W. W. Astor, J. N. Alsop Griswold, Pierre Lorrillard, George L. Rives, William C. Whitney, J. Townsend Burden, Edward Cooper, Robert Goelet, Edmund L. Baylies, William Gihon, Ogden Goelet, George Griswold Haven, W. Bayard Cutting, Johnston Livingston, James A. Burden, Philip Schuyler, C. P. D. Iselin, S. V. R. Cruger, Egerton L. Winthrop, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Charles Lanier, Ward McAllister, J. Pierpont Morgan, William Oothout, Charles D. Dickey, William Cruger Pell, James P. Kernochan, James Roosevelt, A. Newbold Morris, Adrian Iselin, Robert G. Remsen, Byam K. Stevens, W. Watts Sherman, James M. Waterbury, John Steward, Jr., George S. Bowdoin, Eugene Schieffelin, Bradley Martin, E. N. Tailer, William Rhinelander Stewart, Matthew Wilks, Edward Livingston, Alexander S. Webb, Buchanan Winthrop, George Peabody Wetmore, and Elbridge T. Gerry.

Rumor has it that there will be a large general dance, like one of the New Year's balls, some time during the season, but generally the plan is looked upon as impracticable.

* * *

Miss Livingston's Marriage.—It has been at last definitely stated that Miss Carola Livingston is to marry the Count Villecours of France. At Bar Harbor the rumor got afloat that Miss Livingston was engaged to the titled Frenchman, but Johnston Livingston's daughter did not inform her friends that the rumor was a fact until she came back to town a few days ago. While the match is considered very good, the Count Villecours being quite wealthy, still it was the prevailing hope that the representative of one of the oldest and most honorable families in America would marry an American nobleman. The home of Johnston Livingston in the city is at 309 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Livingston has a fine place at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson. Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond is Miss Carola Livingston's sister. The name of Johnston Livingston stood as high in American society in 1776 as it does to-day. The marriage of Miss Carola Livingston to the Count Villecours will take place probably in December in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Archbishop Corrigan will perform the ceremony. The wedding will naturally be one of great brilliance.

* * *

Peace in the Vaudeville Club.—Preble Tucker says there is peace and happiness in the ranks of the Vaudeville Club members. The membership is smaller, but satisfaction with a few is much better than dissatisfaction with many. There are at present 670 members of the Vaudeville Club. The desirability of being a member of the club is greater than ever before, as the club will now have the interesting combination of a variety show and refined opera or concert with which to while away a Winter evening. The club season will open about Nov. 27. On every week-day evening thereafter there will be a vaudeville performance except on opera nights, when the members of the club will have the full privileges of the Metropolitan Opera House. On opera nights there will, however, be a concert in the Vaudeville Club room. There will be no Sunday night concerts at the Vaudeville Club, as the members will be admitted to the concerts in the Metropolitan Opera House upon their membership tickets. The Vaudeville programmes will be far better than the ones given last Winter, and some light comic operas will be included in the entertainments. The performances will begin at 9:30 o'clock. The interior of the clubroom has been changed. The boxes have been reduced in number to twelve and lowered to within a few feet of the floor. The walls have been redecorated and the stage has been enlarged. The Directors of the club for this season will be James L. Breese, Jules A. Montant, Reginald De Koven, Henry E. Abbey, Frederick Edey, James A. Harriman, Peter Cooper Hewitt, George B. French, James Otis, Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Preble Tucker, and Stanford White. There is every reason to believe that the Vaudeville Club has become a permanent organization and a fixture in the social life of each Winter season.

* * *

Two Interesting Engagements.—The week brought forth two engagements about which there are some interesting features. The engagement of Miss Kingsbord, sister of Daniel Parish Kingsbord of 37 Park Avenue, to Temple Bowdoin, son of George S. Bowdoin, was announced. Mrs. Daniel Parish Kingsbord was Miss Fannie H. Bowdoin, Temple Bowdoin's sister. The engagement of Hewitt Morgan, son of Mrs. David P. Morgan, 106 East Thirty-seventh Street, to Miss Martha Y. Leavitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Y. Leavitt, who have a fine place at Short Hills, N. J., was also announced. Miss Leavitt is a granddaughter of Henry S. Leavitt, and niece of Hayward G. Leavitt and of Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, who was Miss Leavitt. Mr. Morgan is a brother of Henry Morgan, W. Fellowes Morgan, and of Mrs. J. R. Carter. A feature of the marriage will be the fact that Miss Leavitt will become a sister-in-law of her own aunt.

* * *

Congratulations for Capt. McKay.—Capt. Horatio McKay of the Cunard steamship Lucania has been overwhelmed with congratulations over his engagement to Miss Elizabeth Swan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Swan of Oyster Bay. Capt. McKay was born in Aberdeen, Scotland. Through his marriage to Miss Swan Capt. McKay will become connected with several families of high social standing. Mrs. Swan was Miss Julia S. Post. Miss Swan is a brunette, tall and graceful, and a lady of many accomplishments. Capt. McKay is an example of finely-proportioned manhood. His commanding personality is enhanced by a handsome face. The engagement was the result of an acquaintance made three years ago on the Umbria, when Capt. McKay was in command of that Cunarder.

* * *

Psi Upsilons as Gourmets.—The Psi Upsilon Club had its first monthly dinner of the season at its clubhouse, in West Forty-second Street, on Friday evening. Dr. George H. Fox, the President, announced that, in addition to the regular monthly gatherings, there would be hereafter a weekly table d'hote on Friday evenings, and that the menu would be varied from time to time to include every distinctive dish known to the civilized world, from the old-fashioned New-England dinner to a feast of Peruvian bark. The President also stated that on Nov. 24 a special celebration would be held in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the fraternity, and that Founder's Day would become a permanent feature of the club.

* * *

Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton Back.—Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton arrived from England on Friday. Mrs. Astor's carriage met her at the wharf, and she was driven to her mother's house, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. Mrs. Drayton was not accompanied by her friend, Mrs. E. C. Moore. Mrs. Astor came on from Newport to be in town when her daughter arrived from England. Mrs. Drayton sailed on the Fuerst Bismarck on June 29, with Mrs. Moore. Mr. Drayton has spent the Summer at Bar Harbor with his sons. It is very generally understood that strong efforts are being made to bring about a reconciliation.

Leaurelle
Oil Balm

THE TOILET WONDER

For Complexion, Skin & Flesh

Possesses peculiar properties preventing tendency to Wrinkles, Ageing or withering of the skin, or drying up of the flesh. This inimitable toilet wonder and great beautifier will smooth and clear the most annoying skin or complexion. The wonder and pleasure of all who use it. Tones down the RED NOSE, face or hands; clears the lifeless, clay-like sallow complexion. Tends to the plumping out or development of shrunken, shriveled or undeveloped parts. Gives a youthful hue to the rough coarse grained skin; abolishes Pimples, Freckles, Blotches, Black-heads, Tan, Sun-burn. Absolutely harmless, pure, clean, colorless. The more you use it the better you like it. This elegant toilet requisite has delightful effect if the hands or face become rough or chapped, from household work or exposure; one application of Leaurelle Oil Balm will soften and smooth the skin at once. You need not wash it off nor cover the hands, since it dries in instantly; does not grease nor soil silks, satins, gloves or finest fabric. Elegant for Chafes, Irritated Skin, Scurf, Scaly Itching Skin; nice after shaving. 50c. and $1.00 at druggists or sent prepaid by express on receipt of price. Try Wells' Invisible Velvet Cream Face Powder, 25c. It is very fine. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

A. JAECKEL

FURS

11 EAST 19TH STREET

BET. 5TH AVE. & BROADWAY

WASHINGTON IN THE AUTUMN

CHARMING WEATHER UNTIL THE STORM OF FRIDAY.

An Elegant New Home for a Bright Journal of the Capital—The New Register of the Treasury in an Embarrassing Position—Politeness of the Washington Street Car Conductors—Mr. Wanamaker's Mistaken Judgment About Postal Cards and the Fancies of Women.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Until Friday's storm struck Washington, this city had been enjoying the most superb Fall weather. The Autumn months are always charming here, although they are apt to provoke some allusions to the decrease of chills and fever which indicate that it has not disappeared. "Malaria" prevails here just as it does in New-York, and this week more of it has been developed about the Capitol than has come from the sedges of the Potomac. The ill-advised application of stimulants, to restore jaded spirits, will account for some of the malarial attacks that have afflicted habitual visitors to the restaurant of the Senate.

No one glories more in the Fall weather of the city than Assistant Secretary Hamlin, who has appreciated it as only a man can who is penned up in the Treasury Department and obliged to consider customs problems when he would much prefer to be hunting for the picturesque out on the suburban roads and over in neighboring Virginia, where the country hedges are now glowing with the red vines of the creeper and the meadows are yellow with the nodding heads of goldenrod. When Mr. Hamlin has learned more about the way of doing work, that cannot be safely taken home to spoil sleep, he will drop into Mr. Fairchild's plan of horseback riding each afternoon over one of the many attractive roads, and perhaps along some of those bridle-paths with which Secretary Bayard made Mr. Fairchild familiar.

* * *

Just at a time when Pennsylvania Avenue was about destitute of architectural feature, which it will possess when the city office building is completed, a newspaper has provided itself with a new home on that avenue that will arrest the admiring eyes of all visitors to the city. The Washington Post, that has occupied rented premises, has grown so prosperous under the management of Mr. Frank Hatton and Mr. Beriah Wilkins that it has secured a long lease of land near the corner of Fourteenth Street, just around the corner from "Newspaper Row," and upon this land it has erected a six-story building of glistening Indiana limestone that pleases both by its architectural design and proportions, as it does in its illustration of the enterprise and business capacity of its proprietors. This building will be occupied in a short time, and then The Post will come out in a daily new dress, supplied by Linotype machines, and with a renewal of the vivacity for which it has become known under Mr. Hatton's management.

Editor Hatton believes that a well-constituted editor will never admit that he ought to permit his paper to be dull or dependent entirely upon what are called "dull" conditions. A decidedly independent Republican, who never would pretend to like Blaine or Blaine politics, he is not afraid to criticise or support anybody. The publisher, Mr. Wilkins, who is a sort of Brice-Blaine Democrat, goes on the principle that everybody ought to have a show, and if he favors the Republicans by chance it is for the chance of securing their favor. Whatever the policy of the paper, it is certain that it has secured a large share of public approval, and that it is never dull. There is a tradition in the Post Office that Wilkins's favorite literature is the "small ad" page of a successful evening contemporary, and that he can tell to an inch just how many columns the paper carries of such valuable matter every day in the year.

* * *

The new Register of the Treasury is bothered occasionally by the visitors who call upon him. They are apt to ask questions, and as the Register has not been long in the place which Mr. Quincy procured for him he cannot be expected to be familiar with all the details of the position. It is related that a recent party of lady visitors of an inquisitive turn of mind saw on his desk some bonds upon which he was employed in writing his signature. "Who is that," asked a lady, "on that paper?" The Register turned to an attendant or clerk and asked, "Jim, who is that?" The clerk glanced at it and answered: "Seward." Presently another portrait was exposed. The lady wanted to know who it represented. The Register appealed again to the clerk near him. "Who is that, Jim?" Again there was a glance and then the response: "That's Stanton." "Stanton," repeated the lady, "What was he?" "Who in the dickens was Stanton, Jim?" The clerk looked furtively at the Register. "Why," he answered, "that was Lincoln's Secretary of War." The Register candidly admitted that he had forgot all about Stanton. And it was not long before the persistent inquisitiveness of the lady compelled him to admit that he had not been accustomed to scanning the faces of the distinguished Americans whose portraits have been selected to adorn the Government securities.

* * *

But he knows how to reach the affections of his Tennessee fellow-citizens. He was an Alliance man, and prominent in that party, although he helped to elect Mr. Cleveland. What the Alliance Democrats in Tennessee are looking for a good deal of the time is "relief" from the Government. The Register was expected, it seems, to provide that relief when he secured his office. Not long ago there came along a demand for his signature to be engraved to appear on the newest issues of paper money. The Register saw his opportunity. Going to the Treasurer, who would send out the money when it was completed, he implored him to send the first lot with the name of the new Register to the State of Tennessee. There would be no way of so fully convincing the expectant Alliance men of the honesty of his promises than the appearance in Tennessee of those notes bearing his signature. Just at that time Treasurer Morgan could not comply with the request, the currency being demanded somewhere else. But before long the new notes, with Register Tillman's name upon them, will be circulating in the Tillman State, and the Register hasn't a particle of doubt that they will impress the Alliance with the potency of a Tennessee man to "relieve" the country if he is only furnished with half an opportunity.

* * *

A New-York visitor recently directed the attention of the writer to some characteristics of the Washington Street car conductors which he considered interesting as distinguishing them from the same class of men in New-York and neighborhood. "In New-York and its suburbs the conductors are apt to be rougher than need be for the comfort of the passengers, and many of them are foreigners, lately showing an Italian streak. Politeness from them is not expected, and most travelers are glad to find civility. Here in Washington it is notable that most, if not all, of the conductors and drivers have the accent of the South, showing that they are native to the region, and they are often polite to a degree that would make the city conductor in New-York scoff and toss his head. I saw an instance of it only yesterday. There was a shower falling. A middle-aged lady was about to leave the car. The conductor touched his cap, and said: "Beg pardon, Madam," took her umbrella from her hands, opened it, and as she stepped off the car he handed it to her and tipped his cap as she took it from him.

The man was right. The manner, particularly in the hat-lifting and tipping, is common to the country. The Virginia boy learns to lift his hat to a lady as soon as he can put it on. He also acquires the habit of saying "Yes, ma'am," in a way that seems odd to the stranger, but not at all disagreeable, and men here have not overcome their early teachings to the extent of holding their seats in public conveyances while women are standing. If there is a man sitting in a Washington street car while women are standing it is safe to assume that he comes from some other place, or that he is not a white man.

* * *

There is no regulating or restraining the curiosity of some of the tourists to Washington. "Down town," as they say, though how there is any way to tell "down town" from up town here would be hard to determine. There is a hotel which was famous, many years ago, as the place in which a large number of persons were poisoned during an inauguration season. The proprietor was recently approached by one of the curious ones, who wanted to be shown just where in the dining hall the people sat who were the victims on that unhappy occasion. And when the request could not be gratified the man was indignant.

Not less displeased was the man who went to the same hotel and requested to be allowed to sleep in the room occupied by Henry Clay. His request was complied with, and the man appeared to be perfectly satisfied. By and by, when he had departed to his proper place, came a local paper containing an account of his visit to Washington. He had made a paragraph about the Henry Clay room, and in it he denounced the proprietor of the hotel for having cut up Clay's room into a lot of "little pigeonholes," to be let out to as great a number of lodgers as possible. The fact is that the room in question is in substantially the condition it was when Clay occupied it, and that there is not an oversupply of guests desiring to sleep in Clay's room. As a matter of fact, the proportion of guests who are aware that Clay ever lived in that room, or that Clay ever lived at all, is not inconsiderable.

* * *

Mr. Wanamaker was almost as much mistaken as possible in his conjectures about the preferences of consumers of postal cards as to the sizes that would be in greatest demand. He established three sizes instead of one, one of which was larger than the standard or old size and the other smaller, "for ladies." The small size did not cost much less than the middle size, but the large size cost much more, and at once proved to be in great demand. Strangely enough, the ladies, who were expected to approve and use the small cards, would have none of them, so that the consumption of them has been extremely small. Instead of taking the small size or the "regular," as the old size is sometimes called, the ladies almost invariably ask for the large postal cards. The result of the production of the large size has been to put the Government to additional cost and trouble, and the decision of Postmaster General Bissell, when he had considered the matter, was that one size, a little larger than the "regular" and not so large as the present largest one, would answer for all purposes. The ladies' card will not be provided for under the new contract. There will be a change in the printing on the face, the portrait of Jefferson taking the place of that of Grant. E. G. D.

ZOLA'S "ANONYMOUS JOURNALISM."

Discussion of His Essay in Parisian Newspapers.

From the London Telegraph.

M. Zola's paper on anonymous journalism, which is published in full by The Figaro and The Journal, has already given rise to considerable criticism here. Discussing the subject in The Paris this evening, one writer says that signed articles have never been absolutely suppressed in England any more than in France. The only difference is that signatures have been less used in England, and, accordingly, when they appear, they carry more force with them.

The same writer also remarks that what must have struck many Englishmen conversant with the methods of the French press is that the abuse or lavish employment of signatures to articles has become in France a sort of anonymity. The signature system has also dwindled into a purely technical and professional matter, a typographical detail, a means of obtaining recruits for new journals, or for enabling writers to find employment in different papers. Out of a thousand signed articles only about twenty carry with them any importance. Readers look at the signatures without troubling themselves about the personalities of the writers.

"Apart from a few names which represent some important idea, or which are borne by men who are the honor of their profession, we should all be more or less attainted by the modern malady of the exaggeration of personality if we were to suppose that the presence or absence of our family names or pseudonyms had the least influence on the life or thought of man. One single little idea fitting the occasion will always make its way, no matter how it may be launched. The public will always know how to detach it from an article signed or unsigned. It will bear fruit, and that is the chief thing." The writer finally inveighs against any discussion on anonymous journalism at all, as it is only one of those questions which serve to pass the time at a dinner table.

HOW "SPARTACUS" WAS WRITTEN.

Elijah Kellogg Composed It When a Student at Andover.

Talking with a correspondent of The Boston Herald, the Rev. Elijah Kellogg of Harpswell, Me., thus described how he wrote that favorite declamation of school boys, "Spartacus to the Gladiators":

"It was while I was at Andover," said he, smiling as the remembrance of the event came back to him. "We were required to prepare speeches for our rhetorical exercises, and after each man had spoken he was subjected to criticism by his fellows—and their comments weren't always so complimentary as they were pointed. Then the professor would follow with serious criticism, and he always found faults that needed correcting.

"So these speeches came to be looked upon with dread, and at last I made up my mind that I'd try to get something so different from anything we had had and so interesting that it would hold their attention too closely for them to think about points on which to criticise me, and so I would get off free.

"Well, I wrote 'Spartacus.' When I began it worked just as I had expected. They were so taken by surprise that they never thought of anything but the speech. You could have heard a pin drop at any time while I was speaking, and they did not recover until I had finished and had come down to ask for criticism.

"Then when Prof. Payne turned to the students and inquired, 'What criticism have you to offer, young gentlemen?' there wasn't one of them had a word to say, for they were all thinking of the piece and hadn't noticed anything else.

"'Gentlemen,' said the professor, 'we are not here for theological disquisitions nor for learned arguments, but these exercises are purely rhetorical, and, gentlemen, that is rhetoric.'

"Then, turning to me, he remarked: 'I could criticise you, Kellogg, but I don't know whether it would do you more good or harm, and so, on the whole, I think I will say nothing.'

"So," added the old gentleman, with a chuckle, "I escaped criticism."

Fair Receipts on Chicago Day.

From The Chicago Record, Oct. 11.

Four covered wagons of the Exposition Company raced about the grounds yesterday all day to and from the bank in the Administration Building. Every wagon was loaded to its canvas top with bags of money gathered from the different concessioners and Superintendent Tucker's office. The wagons began the rounds at 8 o'clock in the morning, and at 9 o'clock last night were still carrying gold, silver, and greenbacks to the bank.

Chairman F. W. Peck of the Finance Committee, when asked just what was left in the bank when the big check for bonds had been delivered, smiled comfortably, and said the cash balance would probably show about $25,000, besides the receipts from yesterday.

"We got more than $350,000 on Monday from the sale of tickets," he said, "and estimate about $85,000 from the concessioners. That gives us $435,000 for the day. Counting all payments and receipts up to the night of Chicago Day, we had left this morning a very fair start on a clean slate. To-day's receipts will be comfortably large—perhaps another $200,000. We count on total receipts for the six months from concessions alone of fully $3,000,000. If to-day's attendance is an index for the remaining days of the month, we will all be pleasantly surprised at the financial showing when the fair ends."

Annual Hunt for Parish Stones.

From the London Telegraph.

A party of serious and resolute men might have been seen yesterday from 9 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, in the neighborhood of Finchley, now following the high road, now leaving the beaten track for the open fields, and anon clambering over hedges and ditches, brick walls, and wooden fences.

The leader was not blindfolded, nor did he nervously clutch the hand of the man nearest him—facts which dispelled at once the idea that they were thought readers in search of missing treasure or criminal. They were engaged on an errand of immense local importance, and not until they had hunted out every one of the stones by which the limits of the parish are marked would they return to their homes and families.

In all, some ten miles were traversed, with the satisfactory result that any difficulty that may have arisen hitherto with regard to the latitude and longitude of any particular property has been removed. At Hampstead the "beaters," as they are called, celebrated the occasion by dining together. It is fourteen years since this ceremony was last carried out at Finchley.

British and American Technical Schools.

From The London Daily News.

Prof. Ripper of Sheffield, whose visit to the Chicago exhibition was undertaken with the express object of studying technical instruction in the United States, has been impressed with the great attention which is given in the American technical schools to the department of civil engineering, including engineering of railways, canals, and water works. There is also a department of mechanical engineering in most of the schools, but Mr. Ripper considers that, on the whole, we are in this country in mechanical engineering education distinctly ahead of America. We have men in charge of institutions in this country whose reputations are worldwide, whereas in America the professors are younger men. With regard to the work that is being done at our own Technical School, Mr. Ripper is convinced that there is nothing in any school in America that in any way approaches what we have in our department of steel.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1893.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—The market for building materials was rather quiet at its close for the week. Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $4.75@$5.25 1,000; Fishkills, $4.75@$5.25; up-river hard, $4.50@$4.87½; Jerseys, $4@$4.25; pale, $2; Croton dark and red, $12; Croton brown, $11....Rosendale cement is worth 85@95c bbl; American Portland, $1.80@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.90@$2.10; English Portland, $2@$2.20; German Portland, $2.10@$3.50....Rockland common lime is worth 95c bbl, and do finishing, $1.10; State common lime, 80c, and do finishing, $1.05@$1.10. Laths are worth $2@$2.15 1,000. Goats' hair is worth 18@22c bushel; cattle hair, 14@16c.

HAY AND STRAW—Prime grades of hay are rather firm. Clover and clover mixed hay are dull. Straw is easy. Hay, No. 1, is worth 85@90c 100 lb; No. 2, 75@80c; No. 3, 65@70c; hay, clover, mixed, 55@60c; hay, shipping, 65@70c; hay, salt, 50c. Long rye straw, 60c; short rye straw, 45@50c; oat straw, 45@55c; wheat straw, 40c.

COFFEE—The spot market is very dull, but quoted steady at 18⅝c for No. 7....Sales, 1,000 bags Maracaibo on private terms....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 7,500 bags of Rio were made here, with the market closing steady at unchanged prices to 10 points advance, on local covering. Havre was steady at ¼f advance. Hamburg was steady at ¼@½ pfennig decline. October deliveries stood at the close at 17.20@17.25c, (selling at 17.30c for 250 bags,) November at 16.65@16.70c, (selling at 16.70@16.75c for 500 bags,) December at 16.25@16.30c, (selling at 16.30@16.35c for 1,000 bags,) January at 15.90@15.95c, (selling at 15.95@16c for 4,000 bags,) February at 15.85@15.90c, March at 15.70@15.75c, (selling at 15.75c for 1,500 bags,) April at 15.55@15.65c, May at 15.40@15.50c, (selling at 15.45c for 250 bags.)....Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 84,944 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 15,112 bags....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 4,978 bags.

COTTON—Futures were very dull as outside orders were scarce, owing to the interrupted telegraphic communication with the South, and prices advanced 2@3 points on a little local covering and closed steady....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 31,000 bales....October deliveries stood here at the close at 8.18@8.20c, November at 8.25@8.26c, (selling at 8.16@8.19c for 1,900 bales,) December at 8.36@8.37c, (selling at 8.32@8.37c for 5,800 bales,) January at 8.47c, (selling at 8.41@8.50c for 14,500 bales,) February at 8.56@8.58c, (selling at 8.51@8.56c for 1,700 bales,) March at 8.64@8.65c, (selling at 8.59@8.65c for 5,200 bales,) April at 8.73@8.74c, (selling at 8.68@8.71c for 1,800 bales,) May at 8.82@8.83c, (selling at 8.77@8.78c for 700 bales,) and June at 8.90@8.92c....And for prompt delivery, 580 bales sold to spinners at 1-16c advance....Middling, 8 7-16@8 11-16c; new cotton offered at ⅛c under.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is weak and the demand very slow, with some sales being made at concessions, but not openly reported....Sales were about 6,350 pks, including 1,000 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.35, in sacks, Winter wheat straights at $3.10@$3.20, Winter wheat clears at $2.90@$3, Spring wheat clears at $3@$3.20, Spring wheat straights at $3.75@$4, 2,100 bbls Spring wheat patents at $3.90@$4.15, and fancy up to $4.45; 2,000 bbls City Mills at $3.90 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.35@$4.60, No. 1 at $2.50@$2.80, No. 2 at $2.35@$2.50, fine at $2@2.20, 750 sacks supers at $2, 500 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.70@$2.80....Arrivals here since our last, 15,435 bbls and 23,924 sacks, and export clearances hence, 4,078 bbls and 33,910 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 37,988 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 250 bbls sold, in lots, at steady prices, bulk poor to choice superfine, at $2.85@$3.20, mainly at $3@$3.10, and fancy at $3.25....And of CORNMEAL, 200 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.85; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 93c....FEED at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 80@85c....FLAXSEED quoted at $1.15½....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.15@$1.30 per 100 lb....RYE quiet; nominal; Western and State quoted at 50@55c, from track and for boatloads....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR quoted at $2.15@$3.25....BARLEY dull; No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at 66@67c....BARLEY MALT inactive; Canada, country-made, 90@95c; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@82½c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was ½c lower and in fair demand....Sales, 188,000 bushels, of which 40,000 bushels to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 red at 2c under December, delivered; 16,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter at 4c under December, delivered, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard at 2c over December, delivered. Millers bought 88,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, on private terms, and 60,000 bushels No. 2 red at 2c under December, in store. ....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 68c, store; do, late October, 68½c; choice No. 2 red, 72½c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, at 73¼c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 71⅝c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 66⅞c....The clearances hence since our last were nil, and from the Atlantic ports, 9,883 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 40,250 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 44,354 bushels, and at the interior, 193,158 bushels....Options were very dull and ½@⅝c lower on easier cables, late weakness at Chicago, lower stock market, light clearances, and local realizing, with the close weak and business seriously interfered with by the bad telegraphic connections....Future sales were 825,000 bushels, with October closing at 67⅝c; November closing at 68½c; 380,000 bushels December at 69 13-16@70¼c, closing at 69⅞c; 10,000 bushels January at 71⅛c, closing at 71⅝c; 15,000 bushels February at 72⅝@73¼c, closing at 72⅝c; 420,000 bushels May at 76⅞@77 5-16c, closing at 76⅞c....The curb was ⅛c lower with the West, December 69⅝c, and May 76⅝c.

CORN—Spot was scarce and firm, but trading was light....Sales, 29,000 bushels, of which 24,000 bushels to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 48⅛c, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels do at 47⅝c for next week's delivery. The trade bought 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 47½c, elevator....The receipts for the day were 62,700 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 76,661 bushels, with, in the interior, 92,256 bushels....The clearances hence were 46,708 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 86,291 bushels. ....Options were very dull, and closed heavy at ⅜c decline, without features....The sales of options were 90,000 bushels, with October closing at 46⅞c; 15,000 bushels November at 46⅝@46⅞c, closing at 46⅝c; 50,000 bushels December at 47@47¼c, closing at 47c; 25,000 bushels May at 48⅝@49c, closing at 48⅝c....The curb was weaker; November, 46½c; December, 46⅝c, and May, 48⅝c.

OATS—Spot were easier and very dull, with the close steady....Sales, 36,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 35c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 33½c for 9,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 36c; No. 3 do at 35½c; No. 2 mixed at 33c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3 do, at 32½c; rejected white at 32½c; rejected mixed at 32c; No. 2 Chicago at 34c; track mixed at 33@35c for 2,000 bushels; track white at 35@39c for 18,000 bushels....Options were ⅛@¼c lower and very dull, but closing steady....Sales of options, 50,000 bushels, with October closing at 32⅝c; November closing at 32⅝c; 30,000 bushels December at 33¼@33 5-16c, closing at 33¼c; 20,000 bushels May at 35⅝c, closing at 35⅝c; No. 2 white, October, closing at 35c; November closing at 35½c....Receipts to-day, 107,100 bushels; exports, 275 bushels....The curb was easier; October, 32⅝c; November, 32⅝c; December, 33¼c, and May, 35½c.

HOPS—The general reports are of a very light trade at unaltered prices....State quoted at 19@22c for medium to choice 1892 crop, and 21@23c for 1893 crop.

METALS—Tin firm; spot quoted at 20.75c bid. ....Copper steady at 9.60c....Lead weak at 3.40c. ....Spelter weak at 3.55c.

OILS—For cottonseed there is a disposition to hold a little firmer, although not much was done to-day. There are indications, however, of increased wants. New crude is 35c bid and 36c asked, and prime yellow at 38½@39c. Sale of 60 bbls off yellow at 37c. Lard oil is firm, with 75@78c quoted.

PROVISIONS—There was little done to-day, but the temper was steady as to prices, which showed little change....PORK is firmer, with light demands and scant offerings; sales of 100 bbls mess; quoted at $19.50@$19.75 for mess, $18.50@$20.50 for short clear, and $20 for family mess. ....DRESSED HOGS are firm in price, on fair demands; quoted at 9½c for 160 lb average, 8¾c for 200 lb, 9c for 180 lb, 9¼@9⅜c for 140 lb, 9⅝c for 120 lb, and 9⅝c for pigs. Interior deliveries of hogs were about 23,000 head....CUTMEATS are quiet and held steady as to prices; pickled bellies, 10 to 12 lb average, 12½@13¼c; 10½@11c for hams, and 7½c for pickled shoulders....BEEF was dull and steady; extra India mess, in tierces, at $21@$23....BEEF HAMS were quiet and unchanged, with, at the West, $14.75@$15 quoted, while here $16@$16.50 was quoted....LARD—Western Steam—Prices were carried along on about a steady basis, although demands were slack. Cash was scarce, and 150 tcs brought $10.30; city steam was firm at $9.50, at which sales were of 100 tcs; options, no sales; October closed at $10.25, nominal; November closed at $9.75, nominal; January closed at $9.10, nominal; refined is quiet; Continent at $10.65; South American at $10.95; compound lard at 7⅝@8⅛c....TALLOW—There was nothing done to-day, with light offerings and unimportant demand; city quoted at 5⅝c....

STEARINE—Lard stearine is scarce, with 11c bid for city and to 11½c asked. Oleostearine—At a decline to the bid price quoted in our last, the local refiners are disposed to buy, and 10½c is further bid; sales of 50,000 lb, (late yesterday,) at 10⅝c, and 50,000 lb, (to-day,) at 10½c.

BUTTER—The market shows some weakness, on a quiet business, with receipts accumulating. Western creamery, 29½c for extra; do, poor to prime, 20@28c; do, June, 21@26c; State creamery, 28½@29c for extra tubs and 28@28½c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, 27c; do, poor to prime, 19@25c; imitation creamery, 18@24c; Western dairy, 17½@22c; Western factory, 17@20c.

CHEESE—The market is quiet for the day, but prices are firm and unchanged. Full cream is within the range of 9@11⅝c, with fancy at 11@11⅝c and 10½@12c for small sizes; part skims at 4@9½c; full skims at 2@3½c.

EGGS—The market does not change, the supply being more than ample. State and Pennsylvania, 22½@23c; Western, 21@22½c; icehouse, 18@20c; limed at 20c.

RICE—The inquiry is more pronounced and the market rules firm....Domestic quoted at 3¼@6¼c, including choice and fancy at 5⅛@5⅝c; head at 6@6¼c, and Patna at 4⅝@4⅞c.

SUGAR—The feeling is very firm, as refiners are running on light supplies and must replenish in the near future....Quotations: Muscovado, 89 degrees test, at 3¼c; molasses sugar, 89 degrees test, at 3c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, at 3⅞@4c. ....Refined was in good demand at steady prices. ....Cutloaf and crushed, 5⅝@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5⅛c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 3-16@5⅜c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c. ....Stock of sugar here to-day, 186 tons, against 387 hhds, 282,039 bags same day last year.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights and the market for cotton tonnage to load South for Europe continue strong, with business restricted by scarcity of room and of steamers for charter. Although but few engagements and charters transpired, full rates prevailed, and transient steamers were generally held for an advance. The only berth engagements reported were 16,000 bushels grain for Amsterdam at 5½c and 1,000 bales cotton for Liverpool at 9-64d; a British steamer, 1,782 tons, from Virginia to Liverpool, with cotton, 81s; a British steamer, 1,107 tons, with cotton from Charleston to Liverpool, at 35s; a British steamer, 883 tons, from north side Cuba to New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston, with sugar, 9c, 10c, and 11c; an American ship, 1,582 tons, with general cargo from Shanghai and Hongkong to New-York at $10,500; a bark, 546 tons, with general cargo, hence to Demerara, at $1,800; a British ship, 1,707 tons, and a British bark, 1,708 tons, with wheat from Portland, Oregon, to Cork for orders at 28s 9d; a schooner, 165 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Port au Prince, $7 and port charges; a schooner, 712 tons, with coal from Port Johnson to Boston, 65c; a schooner, 291 tons, with coal from Perth Amboy to Boston, 70c; a schooner, 335 tons, with coal from Hoboken to Boston, 80c, above six bridges.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Flour—Trade slow, with buyers unwilling to operate except for pressing wants. Wheat—Little disposition to trade, and prices declined ¼@½c ⅌ bushel; cables weak and nothing doing for export; No. 2 red, October, 65½@66c; November, 66½@66¾c; December, 68@68¼c; January, 69½@69¾c. Corn—Demand light for local consumption and export, and market weak; prices of options closed ¼c lower; No. 2 mixed, October, 46@46¼c; November, 46@46¼c; December, 45½@45¾c; January, 45½@45¾c. Oats—Receipts more liberal, and prices of car lots declined ½c, with light demand; futures beyond this month ¼c lower and dull; No. 2 white, October, 36@36½c; November, 35½@36c; December, 35½@36c; January, 35¾@36¼c. Butter dull and weak; Pennsylvania creamery, extra, 27c. Refined sugar firm, with very light offerings; quotations unchanged. Other articles unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 4,100 bbls and 600 sacks; wheat, 4,100 bushels; corn, 14,000 bushels; oats, 11,700 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 9,900 bushels; corn, 39,600 bushels; oats, 18,000 bushels. 2 P. M.—On curb wheat weak and ½c lower; No. 2 red, spot and October, 65c bid and 65½c asked; December, 67½c bid and 68c asked. Corn lo lower; No. 2 mixed, October and November, 45c bid and 45½c asked; December, 44½c bid and 45c asked.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—Flour dull; unchanged; receipts, 14,434 bbls; shipments, 3,031 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 2 red, spot and October, 66¼@66⅜c; December, 68⅜@68½c; May, 75¾@76c; steamer No. 2 red, 63½@64c; milling wheat by sample, 67@68c; receipts, 34,639 bushels; shipments, 8,000 bushels; stock, 950,627 bushels; sales, 56,000 bushels. Corn dull; mixed, spot, 46⅛@46¼c; October, 46c bid; November, 46¼c bid; year, 45¼c; white corn by sample, 53@54c; yellow do, 49@50c; receipts, 20,180 bushels; shipments, 8,571 bushels; stock, 204,004 bushels; sales, 10,000 bushels. Oats quiet; No. 2 white Western, 35½@36c; No. 2 mixed do, 34@34½c; receipts, 6,007 bushels; stock, 146,411 bushels. Rye quiet; No. 2, 53c; receipts, 1,200 bushels; stock, 16,391 bushels. Hay firm; good to choice timothy, $15@$16. Grain freights firmer; unchanged. Cotton nominal; middling, 8¼c. Provisions firm; mess pork, $19.50; bulkmeats—loose shoulders, 9¾c; long clear, 11½c; clear rib sides and sugar-pickled shoulders, 8¾c; sugar-cured smoked shoulders, 9¼c; hams, 12¾c. Lard—refined, 11¼c. Butter very dull; creamery, fancy, 29@30c; do, fair to choice, 25@27c; do, imitation, 23c; ladle, fancy, 21c; good to choice, 17@19c; rolls, fine, 21c; do, fair to good, 17@19c; store-packed, 16@18c. Eggs quiet; 19@20c. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, fair, 19c; No. 7, 18¼c. Sugar strong; granulated, 5⅜c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14.—Spring wheat quiet; limits weak, unsettled; sales, 20,000 bushels No. 1 hard, spot, 66¾c; 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, cost, insurance, and freight, 65c; 5,000 bushels do, 65¼c; 6,000 bushels do, spot, 66¼@66½c; closing: No. 1 hard, spot, 67c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, spot, 66¼c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 65¼c; Winter wheat lower; sales, 3 cars No. 2 red, 68c; No. 1 white, 64½c asked. Corn quiet; lower; sales, 7,200 bushels No. 2 yellow, 42¾@43c; 19,000 bushels No. 2 corn, 42@42½c, store; closing: No. 2 yellow, 42¾c; No. 2 corn, 42c, store. Oats dull; lower; No. 2 white, 33½@33¾c; No. 3 white, 32¼@32½c; No. 2 mixed, 32c. Barley lower; dull; No. 1 Western, 65@66c; No. 2, 60@63c; lower grades, 48@55c; State, 68@70c. Rye neglected; No. 2, 51½c. Flour lower and weak; best Spring, $4@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.15@$3.35. Rye flour, $3@$3.25. Millfeed quiet; easy; unchanged. Canal freights strong; wheat, 5c; corn, 4½c; seed, 5c, to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 23,300 bbls; wheat, 163,000 bushels; corn, 333,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 258,000 bushels; corn, 95,000 bushels; barley, 10,000 bushels; seed, 75,700. Shipments by Rail—Flour, 59,000 bbls; wheat, 17,000 bushels; corn, 120,000 bushels.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1893.
Receipts for this day:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	253	....	....	1,707	930
Sixtieth St......	507	1	2	1,923	....
Fortieth St......	....	....	....	....	903
Hoboken........	68	....	....	219	....
Total.........	828	1	2	3,849	1,833

BEEVES—Receipts at all yards were 46 cars: 11 cars for the market, 3 cars for export, and 32 cars consigned to slaughterers. No change in cable advices. Shipments already reported. No trading; feeling steady.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 19 cars: 8 cars at Jersey City for the market, 10 cars at Sixtieth Street, of which 2 cars, with 1 car at Hoboken, were consigned to butchers. Sheep steady; lambs dull and quiet; 18 cars unsold at the close. Sheep sold at $3.25@$4 cwt; 13 extra do at $4.75; lambs at $4@$5.25. SALES.—WILKERSON & SHERMAN—13 Indiana sheep, 111 lb average, at $4.75 100 lb; 187 do, 109 lb, at $4; 49 do, 90 lb, at $4; 40 do, 92 lb, at $3.60. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—229 Kentucky lambs, 65 lb, at $4.50; 121 do, 70 lb, at $4.50; 109 Kentucky sheep, 93 lb, at $3.25; 9 do, 112 lb, at $3.50. J. F. PIDCOCK—200 Indiana sheep, 86 lb, at $3.75; 242 Indiana lambs, 63 lb, at $4.70. NEWTON & GILLETT—138 Ohio lambs, 67 lb, at $5; 154 West Virginia do, 57 lb, at $4.12½. M. COLLINS—77 Indiana lambs, 73 lb, at $5. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—180 Canada lambs, 87 lb, at $5.25; 256 Western do, 61 lb, at $4. G. DILLENBACK—357 Canada lambs, 86 lb, at $5.25; 406 do, 80 lb, at $5. HUME & MULLEN—239 Western lambs, 66 lb, at $4.50; 207 Western sheep, 97 lb, at $3.50.

VEALS AND CALVES—No receipts; market nominally steady at yesterday's prices.

HOGS—The arrivals were 12 cars, evenly divided between Jersey City and Fortieth Street. Market weak at $6.50@$7.25 cwt. SALES.—S. SANDERS—17 State hogs, 130 lb average, at $7 cwt; 6 do, 398 lb, at $6.

DRESSED MEATS—Dressed beef steady at 6½@9c per lb for city-dressed native sides; Chicago dressed at 6@8½c; dressed Texas beef at 5@7c; dressed mutton steady at 5½@8½c; dressed lambs dull at 7@9½c; dressed calves dull for country-dressed veals at 7@11c; city-dressed steady at 8@12½c; little calves higher at 5@7c; dressed grassers and buttermilks off at 4@5c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,760 head; total for week thus far, 18,720 head; for same time last week, 17,280 head; consigned through, 2,700 head; to New-York, 1,400 head; on sale, 28 head; market opened steady for good grades, with no very good here; closed steady; all sold; fair fat cows, $2.50@$2.60. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 10,650 head; total for week thus far, 80,250 head; for same time last week, 86,200 head; consigned through, 7,950 head; to New-York, 3,450 head; on sale, 2,700 head; market opened stronger for good light grades; others slow; no very good here; closed steady; Yorkers, good to best, $6.90@$7; one deck, $7.05; fair to good heavy ends, $6.25@$6.65; pigs, $6.50@$6.75 for common to choice. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,800 head; total for week thus far, 36,000 head; for same time last week, 34,400 head; consigned through, 800 head; to New-York, 1,000 head; on sale, 3,800 head; market opened dull and with prices the lowest ever known here; closed very dull; good to choice 70 to 80 lb lambs, $4@$4.25; common to fair, $3.50@$3.85; fair to good sheep, $2.60@$3; choice, $3.25@$3.50.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 900 head; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 500 head; market steady; light, $6.50@$6.70; heavy, $5.75@$6.50. Sheep—Receipts, 200 head; steady.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,700 head; market quiet, but prices steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; quality not so good; market moderately active; heavy hogs 5c lower; other grades unchanged; light, $6.25@$6.90; rough packing, $6.10@$6.25; mixed, $6.25@$6.85; heavy packing and shipping lots, $6.30@$6.80; pigs, $4.75@$6.70.

COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 14.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7½c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net and gross receipts, 6,050 bales; sales, none; stock, 110,941 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 14.—Cotton steady; middling, 8 1-16c; low middling, 7¾c; good ordinary, 7 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 7,805 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,435 bales; to the Continent, 7,008 bales; sales, 2,678 bales; stock, 115,086 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—Cotton steady; good middling, 8 5-16c; middling, 8 1-16c; low middling, 7 13-16c; good ordinary, 7 7-16c; net receipts, 8,564 bales; gross, 2,254 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,500 bales; to the Continent, 11,271 bales; coastwise, 3,829 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 114,273 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine firm and scarce, quoted at 29@29½c. Resins quiet and steady at $1.17½@$1.20 for common to good strained.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 14.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25¾c. Resin firm at 90c.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 14.—Resin firm; strained, 80c; good strained, 85c. Spirits of turpentine steady at 25½c. Tar quiet at $1. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1; soft, $1.60; virgin, $1.60.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Frank L. Froment, iron and steel commission merchant at 446 West Street and 161 and 163 Bank Street, made an assignment yesterday to Wylie H. Vilas, giving a preference to Mary E. Bacon of Boston for $10,000 borrowed money. Mr. Froment began business in a small way in 1880 and built up a large trade. A few years ago he claimed a capital of $100,000, but Bradstreet's took away his rating a year ago. He represented several manufacturers, in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Coatesville, Penn., Newport, Del., and other cities. He was the principal owner of the Blandon Iron and Steel Company of Blandon, Penn., which failed two years ago, and was also for several years President of the New-York and Perry Coal and Iron Company of Shawnee and Straitsville, Ohio.

—The Pacific Bank of San Francisco has been attached for $3,356 in favor of Edminster & Co., balance claimed for money expended and for office rent, and for $1,800 in favor of Emil C. Calm on an assigned claim for money deposited by the Columbus Borax Company of San Francisco. The Mechanics and Traders' Bank entered judgment for $505 yesterday for the amount of checks which it cashed. The attachment obtained a week ago against Richard H. McDonald, the President of the Pacific Bank, for $6,562 in favor of Frank S. Edminster has been discharged by a bond for $7,500.

—Bertha M. Wurzburger, wholesale dealer in jewelry at 9 Maiden Lane, has failed, and the Sheriff has closed up the place on an execution for $496. She is the sister of Bernard M. Wurzburger, who failed about eighteen months ago and compromised, it was said, at 25 cents on the dollar, and has since carried on business in her name. Her liabilities, it is said, are less than $5,000.

—The Kentucky and Indiana Bridge property, bonded for $2,000,000 and owned entirely by Louisville parties, has passed into the hands of a receiver. Default of interest on first and second mortgage bonds amounting to $40,000 made this step necessary. Judge Barr of the Federal court appointed John McLeod receiver.

—Jacob & Salpeter, dealers in furniture and carpets at 103 Delancey Street, have failed and been closed out under a bill of sale to the H. B. Claflin Company. Their liabilities are estimated at about $5,000.

Wail of a Patriotic Briton.

Marmaduke in London Truth.

It is all very well to insist upon Ireland for the Irish, but let us also insist upon having England for the English. Mr. Astor, the American millionaire who some months ago purchased the Cliveden estate above Maidenhead from the Duke of Westminster, has now canceled the late owner's generous permission to those who use this reach of the River Thames to land upon the Cliveden bank. Moreover, the tenant of the picturesque cottage where for the past seventeen years thousands have had tea and refreshments has been forbidden to continue to supply these trifling luxuries.

California millionaires, American wives, German clerks, Swiss waiters, French milliners, Polish tailors, Lascar sailors, Italian ice-cream men, besides the exiled riff-raff of every possible country—I really do not see how the unfortunate Englishman is going to earn a living. And they are all prepared to work for less than we are willing to accept. Even the American women are satisfied with the second-hand goods in the matrimonial market.

It is really very distressing. And, to make it worse, most of the things which we eat, drink, smoke, and wear, as also most of our luxuries, are now supplied to us from abroad. The attack comes from both sides. They must quickly pickle a prosperous Englishman and preserve him in a museum, otherwise the species will become extinct, and there will be no specimen left for our successors to wonder at.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The Lewis Homestead, one of the finest country residences in this section, situated about three miles from Utica, was burned this morning. The loss is $5,000. Much of the furniture was saved, but a large quantity of antique furniture and rare bric-a-brac, upon which no money value can be placed, was destroyed.

Excursions.

THE ERIE IS THE ONLY LINE WHOSE TRAINS ARE PROTECTED BY BLOCK SAFETY SIGNALS THE ENTIRE DISTANCE, NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO.

"MANHATTAN DAY"
AT THE
WORLD'S FAIR.
Special excursion trains via
ERIE LINES
will leave New-York, Chambers St., at 10:15 A. M., and West Twenty-third St. at 10:10 A. M.,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18,
THURSDAY, OCT. 19,
arriving in Chicago early next afternoon.
ONLY $15.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP.
RETURNING LEAVE CHICAGO AT 2 P. M., OCT. 23 AND 24, ON SPECIAL TRAINS VIA EITHER DIRECT LINE OR
NIAGARA FALLS.

For the excursion of Wednesday, Oct. 18, the Erie will also sell excursion tickets good returning on any train leaving Chicago on or before Friday, Oct. 27, at $18 for the round trip, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls.

These excursion trains will be composed of new and elegant coaches, with high-back seats, and will be in charge of experienced excursion agents. Uniformed porters will be on the trains to attend to the wants of the excursionists, and special coaches will be assigned to families and ladies without escort.

The Erie's last ten-day excursion at rate of $18 from New-York will be run on Oct. 25.

Excursion tickets can be obtained from ticket agents at 401, 261, 291, 849, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers St. and West 23d St. stations; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City station.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS
TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR
VIA
New-York Central
IN HONOR OF
"MANHATTAN DAY."

Wednesday, Oct. 18,	ONLY
Thursday, Oct. 19.	$15.
Special trains of handsome vestibuled coaches will leave Grand Central Station at 9:50 A. M., 138th at 10 A. M., arriving Chicago about noon next day.	15.
Stops will be made for meals at Albany and Rochester, N. Y., and Elkhart, Ind.	15.
Returning, special trains will leave Chicago, via Michigan Central, at 4:15 P. M. Oct. 24.	ROUND
Breakfast at NIAGARA FALLS.	TRIP.

Popular $20 excursions will also be run on Oct. 16 and 24, good returning within ten days on regular trains.

An experienced tourist agent will accompany each party to see to their comfort en route and upon arrival at Chicago.

These excursions afford a daylight view of the Hudson River, Mohawk Valley, Niagara Falls, and the great lakes of Western New-York.

Tickets on sale at all offices of the New-York Central.

RAYMOND'S
VACATION
EXCURSIONS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

A WINTER IN
CALIFORNIA.

Parties will leave New-York via Chicago and the Santa Fé Route November 16 and December 7 for PASADENA, LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO, RIVERSIDE, SANTA BARBARA, MONTEREY, and other California points. Each trip will be made in a Special Train of Magnificent Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars.

The Tickets cover every expense of travel both ways, and give the holders entire freedom on the Pacific Coast. They provide for visits to all of the leading California resorts.

The return tickets may be used on Any Regular Train until October, 1894, or with any one of Ten Returning Parties under Special Escort, with a Choice of Three Different Routes.

Hotel coupons supplied for long or short sojourns at the principal Pacific Coast resorts.

Two Autumn Excursions will leave New-York for California October 16 and October 23, including Nine Days at the World's Fair.

Additional California Excursions: January 10, 11, and 30, February 20 and 22, and March 8 and 14.

Excursions to Mexico: January 30, February 20, and March 14.

☞ Send for descriptive book, mentioning whether California or Mexico tour is desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth Street, (corner of Union Square,) New-York.

COOK'S TOURS
CALIFORNIA.

Three special parties will leave New-York on Oct. 23, Oct. 30, and Nov. 20, respectively, for the principal resorts of California. The first party spending ONE WEEK AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Egypt, the Nile, and Palestine.

Select parties at frequent intervals during the season visit Algiers, Cairo, First Cataract of the Nile, Jaffa, Jerusalem, the Jordan, Dead Sea, Galilee, Damascus, Baalbec, Constantinople, Athens, &c., &c. Camp equipment in Palestine perfect.

WORLD'S FAIR.

INTENDING TRAVELERS TO CHICAGO ARE INVITED TO CALL UPON US FOR INFORMATION REGARDING CHICAGO AND HOW TO GET THERE.

Tickets at existing rates on sale over the following trunk lines:
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.
Erie Lines.
Lehigh Valley R. R.
New-York Central and Hudson River R. R.
Pennsylvania R. R.

Also sleeping-car accommodations. We have every facility for all classes of travelers.

Programmes and full information free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSION TICKETS going and returning, via all the different lines, at $15 and upward at FRANK'S Railroad and Steamship Ticket Office, Nos. 345 and 347 Broadway, corner Leonard St.

Also lowest rates on one-way tickets. Tickets purchased and exchanged. Sleeping berths reserved in advance. Baggage transferred. Write for rates.

INSTRUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS.

Schools—City.

Young Men and Boys.

ARTIST-ARTISANS,
140 West 23d, New-York City.
"A VITAL AMERICAN ART SCHOOL. By all odds THE BEST in this country."—New-York Times.
Constant and thorough personal education for ALL departments of FINE and APPLIED ARTS—under trained specialists. Living models all day. Central, convenient, cheap. Normal classes. Inquire freely.

LENOX INSTITUTE.
Modern and Classical Collegiate School, Primary Classes and Kindergarten.
BOYS' SCHOOL, 336 Lenox Av., | near 127th St.,
GIRLS' SCHOOL, 334 Lenox Av., | New-York.
(Formerly called Sixth Av. Boulevard.)
Prepares thoroughly for business, all the leading colleges, and scientific schools. English is the language of the school. German is taught thoroughly as a mother tongue through the entire school. The sixth school year begins Sept. 18. Applications received after Sept. 1.
At the commencement exercises of Columbia College, held at Carnegie Hall on June 14, President Seth Low announced Alexander H. W. Zerban (age 16) of 334 Lenox Av., a graduate of Lenox Institute, as one of the three candidates who had just passed the best full entrance examination for Columbia College.
ANDREW ZERBAN, Principal.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
130TH YEAR.
PREPARES BOYS FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, GYMNASIUM.
Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Walworth Business and Stenographic College, 108-110 East 125th St., near 4th Av.—Open day and evening. Students may enter at any time. Stenography, bookkeeping, commercial law, business arithmetic, correspondence, practical grammar, penmanship, and typewriting taught most thoroughly and practically by expert teachers. Separate ladies' department with large attendance. The Walworth College is the largest private educational institution in Harlem, where it was established in 1883. Send for circular or see City Directory, Pages 1,456 to 1,457.

KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT OF THE Teachers' College.—A two years' course required; number of students limited; privilege of electing work in ten departments of the college. Applications may be made at once for places in the class beginning September, 1894. For entrance in the present year, application may be made not later than Oct. 20. Circulars sent to applicants.
9 University Place,
New-York City.

MESSRS.
WILSON & KELLOGG'S
SCHOOL.
No. 622 FIFTH AVE., near 50th St.
A school of High Grade, preparatory to any college, scientific school, or business. Gymnasium.
A CLASS FOR LITTLE BOYS.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Founded 1633.
241 AND 243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST
Boys prepared for College and for Business. Primary department, Gymnasium, Military drill under U. S. Army officer. Reopens Sept. 28.
L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
721 Madison Av., (64th St.) 74th year begins Sept 27. Boys fitted for college or business. Well-equipped gymnasium.
Primary department, under careful instruction.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

YALE SCHOOL,
51 WEST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. READIO. L. E. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

WEST END SCHOOL. 113 West 71st St.
SEVENTH YEAR BEGINS OCT. 2.
Chester Donaldson, Prin.; Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., Vice Prin. Office hours, 8 to 11 A. M., 5 to 8 P. M.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES;
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in leading American and European cities.
Best instruction, reasonable fee, term begins now.

DWIGHT SCHOOL,
1,481 BROADWAY, (NEAR 43D ST.,)
a superior preparatory school for boys; careful preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and for the Regents' examination.
HENRY C. MILLER, } Principals.
ARTHUR WILLIAMS, }

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
576 5TH AV., (removed from 6 East 47th St.)
Reopens Sept. 28.
Thorough preparation for college or business.
Number limited. Primary department.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL. 12th year.
417 MADISON AV. REOPENS OCT. 2.
NO JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
J. WOODBRIDGE DAVIS. DAVID A. CENTER.

IRVING SCHOOL, (BOYS,) 20 WEST 59TH ST.
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, M. A.
Gymnasium. All Departments. Private Classes in Gymnastics, Languages, & Mathematics, 3 to 5 P. M.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 13 West 42d St., reopens Sept. 28; number limited; especial care with backward boys. 11th year.

A YOUNG MAN, COLLEGE GRADUATE WITH honor, desires private pupils; highest references; terms moderate. S., 141 Times.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., REopens Oct. 4. Circulars sent on application. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. 423 Madison Av., New-York.

Young Ladies and Children.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
Successors to the Misses Green,
Boarding and day school for girls, reopens Oct. 4 at the new location, 176 West 72d St., cor. Amsterdam Av.—Sherman Square.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS.
CLASSES IN HIGHER ENGLISH.
117 WEST 58TH ST.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
148 Madison Avenue.
Reopens Oct. 2. Number limited.
School hours from nine to one. Primary class from nine to twelve. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock.

MISS ANNIE BROWN.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
713, 715, 717 Fifth Avenue.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments.
Preparation for college. Special courses.
Reopens Oct. 4.

THE SALISBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Central Park Plaza, 741 5th Av., New-York.—Boarding and day school; primary, intermediate, college-preparatory, and finishing. Mrs. Salisbury personally in charge. Individual instruction; light rooms. Reopens Wednesday, Oct. 4.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL.
Family and Day School for Girls; 31st year begins Oct. 4. MISS DAY, Principal,
34 West 40th St.

THE MISSES MERINGTON
French and English school reopens Oct. 2.
Resident pupils.
183 Lenox Av., near 119th St.

MLLE. RUEL.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. (Number limited.) 26 East 56th St.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.
Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 2. Pupils prepared for college if desired. 10 East 75th St.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 9. Miss Chisholm at home Oct. 2. 15 East 65th St.

MISS CROCKER.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. Primary and advanced work; classes for little boys. 69 East 52d St.

MISS SUSAN M. VAN AMRINGE.—School for Girls. Primary, intermediate, advanced departments. Preparation for college. Reopens Oct. 5.
106 East 38th St., near Park Av.

MRS. GRAHAM YOUNGS.—Home and day school for girls; reopens Oct. 4.
Class for boys. 40 West 45th St.

THE MISSES WREAKS.
School for girls. 21 East 74th St.
Reopens Oct. 3. Four resident pupils received.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 5th Av.
Thirty-sixth year begins Oct. 3.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St., reopens Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

MISS L. WINTHROP KOUES'
School for girls removes from 153 West 70th St. to 128 West 70th St.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MRS. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. A few boarding pupils taken. Reopens Oct. 4. 55 West 47th St.

MISS GAYLER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 174 West 86th St., will receive a limited number of boarding pupils; exceptional advantages offered at moderate rates.

MISS BRAGG'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REopens Monday, Oct. 2. Classes for little boys. 1,509 Broadway.

AT MISS PERRIN'S, 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Miss M. S. Morgan, Miss E. F. Gallaudet, Principals. Reopens Oct. 5. 24 East 22d St.

Schools—City.

Young Ladies and Children.

MADEMOISELLE VELTIN,
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
160-162 WEST 74TH ST.,
Will reopen Oct. 5 at the new specially-constructed FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Kindergarten conducted in FRENCH.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York.
Re-opens Thursday, Oct. 5th. Primary, Preparatory, Academic Departments. College Preparation. All classes in charge of specialists.

MADAME A. C. MEARS'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 222 Madison Av., New-York, will reopen Monday, Oct. 2, 1893. French is the language of the family and school; special classes in art, and French conversation; English, French, and German primary department. Students prepared for college. Fifty-third year.

WEST END AVENUE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Reopens Oct. 2.
MARTHA S. THOMPSON, Principal.
Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments; prepares for college, having entered pupils at Barnard and Vassar; studio under the charge of Miss Pitkin.
281 WEST END AV., CORNER 78TH ST.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
REOPENED OCT. 3.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

THE SIMMONS SCHOOL,
1,010 Madison Av., 28 East 78th St.,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, Academic, Collegiate. Certificate admits to the leading colleges for women. Reopens Oct. 2.

A YOUNG GRADUATE OF NORMAL COLlege wants position to instruct children in school or family; excellent with children; best references. Address A. D., Box 105 554 3d Av.

A NORMAL COLLEGE GRADUATE, SIX years' experience in best families of New-York, as visiting teacher; highest references. Address THOROUGH, 708 Columbus Av.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies and children, (founded 1857,) 280 West 71st St. Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

PRIVATE KINDERGARTEN.—Miss Randolph and Miss Pont will open their kindergarten Oct. 9. 151 Boulevard West, (corner 92d St.)

PARISIAN FRENCH TAUGHT, CLASSES and privately; experienced teacher; highly recommended; moderate. MADAME, 106 West 116th St.

MISS WARREN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, intermediate, academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Schools—Country.

Young Men and Boys.

COLEMAN
BUSINESS COLLEGE, NEWARK, N. J.
832 TO 840 BROAD ST.
NEWARK & N. Y. R. R. BUILDINGS.
Enlarged and improved facilities.
Unsurpassed advantages.
BEST SHORT-HAND AND TYPE-WRITING SCHOOL IN THE STATE.
Rate low. Address for catalogue or College Journal, H. COLEMAN, President,
(Central R. R. Buildings,) Newark.

Young Ladies and Children.

$155 YEARLY BOARD, TUITION; Seminary, girls; Military College, boys, young men. Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N.J.

Law Schools.

Women's Law Class.
University of the City of New-York, for BUSINESS WOMEN and AMATEURS. Morning and evening sessions begin Nov. 1. Free Scholarships. Address for particulars Mrs. WEBER, 25 West 46th St., or Prof. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway, New-York.

Teachers.

A LADY ABLE TO TAKE THE ENTIRE charge of the education of young ladies would like pupils at her own or the pupils' residence in French, Latin, mathematics, and higher English; highest testimonials furnished. Address E. B., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

A LADY DESIRES FEW MORE PUPILS (children) to instruct in English branches, French, and music at her house; highest references. 68 West 37th St.

VISITING TUTOR.—English university man (classical and mathematical honors) offers his services in this capacity; experienced teacher; best references. A. M. Cantab, Box 151 Times.

BANJO AND PIANO INSTRUCTIONS.—By competent lady teacher at home or at pupil's residence; terms reasonable. Address TEACHER, Post Office Box 614, New-York.

A PARISIAN LADY, SPEAKING A LITTLE English, to give French lessons to a lady who speaks little French; low terms. French, Box 126, 1,242 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY TEACHES FRENCH, ENGlish, music, schools or family; references. L., Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

GERMAN LANGUAGE, CONVERSATION, Literature.—Best instruction; pupils prepared for college. M. B., 68 West 19th St.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A FEW MORE piano pupils, (beginners;) 50 cents a lesson. M. AXTELL, 212 Henry St., New-York.

VISITING TEACHER.—Highest testimonials; desires position in family or school. Address Miss E., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; practical method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 61 East 41st St.

35 CENTS A LESSON.—North German lady desires scholars for German, French, and music. Address C. J., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

A PARISIAN LADY TEACHER AS DAILY governess; French and music; highest references. Diplomée, Box 350 Times, Up Town.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—Graduate of Oxford, England; many years' experience; best city references. R. JOHNSON, 42 Washington Square.

Religious Notices.

AT ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH St., the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Rylance, will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. H. R. Haweis, M. A., of London will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD AND 71ST St., Dr. S. L. Shipman, Rector.—Morning services, 11 o'clock; evening service, 8. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER OF 34th St. and Park Av.—Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by Rev. D. W. Morehouse. Public cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. —Service of song every Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The service is almost wholly by the children of the institution. Public invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th Avs., Rev. Charles Russell Treat, Rector.—Services: 10 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, holy communion, and sermon by the rector, 3 P. M., Sunday school; 4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon by the Rev. Dr. Maynard.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—The church will open for service on Sunday, Oct. 22.

The Turf.

LINDEN PARK, NEW-JERSEY RACES!!!
Opening Day To-morrow, (MONDAY,) Oct. 16.
Continuing daily until Thursday, Oct. 26.
Six races each day. Commencing at 2 P. M.
Trains by Pennsylvania Railroad from Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 8:30, 8:10, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., and 12:10, 12:40 special, 1:00 special, and 1:20 P. M. special. Annex boat from Brooklyn 20 minutes earlier. Fare, round trip, including grand stand badge, for gentleman, $1.50; for lady, $1.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR BACON, MESS PORK, AND Lard.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, 1893.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Bacon, Lard, and Mess Pork," as the case may be, and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received until 1 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, Oct. 26, 1893, for furnishing for the Indian service about 700,000 pounds bacon, 47,000 pounds lard, and 650 barrels mess pork. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules showing the kind and quantities, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, and all other necessary instructions, will be furnished upon application to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. Deliveries of the above-mentioned articles may be made either at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Kansas City, Sioux City, or Omaha—to be specified in the bid—subject to inspection at such point as may be designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. All deliveries to be made within thirty (30) days after approval of contracts. Bids will be opened at the hour and date above specified, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. Certified checks.—Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository, the National Park Bank of New-York City, or the First National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least 5 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft will be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient sureties, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid, if deemed for the best interests of the Government. D. M. BROWNING, Commissioner.

BROOKLYN

Liebmann Bros' Co.

FULTON, LIVINGSTON & HOYT STS., BROOKLYN.

FOUR MONDAY OFFERINGS SELECTED FROM 400 EQUALLY GREAT VALUES

BLUE UMBRELLAS, $1.00.

250 NAVY BLUE UNION SILK UMBRELLAS, WITH BLUE DRESDEN BALLS, WITH CASE TO MATCH—EASILY WORTH $2.00.

BIARRITZ GLOVES, 48c.

THIS IS THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF ALL GLOVE VALUES—HAVE SOLD 25,000 PAIRS IN 4 WEEKS AND STILL THE SALE LAGGETH NOT.

MEN'S SILK SCARFS, 19c.

THESE ARE TECKS AND FOUR IN HANDS IN CHOICE SILKS AND SATINS—LATEST FALL STYLES AND COLORS—A 35c. SCARF.

DAMASK TOWELS, 12c.

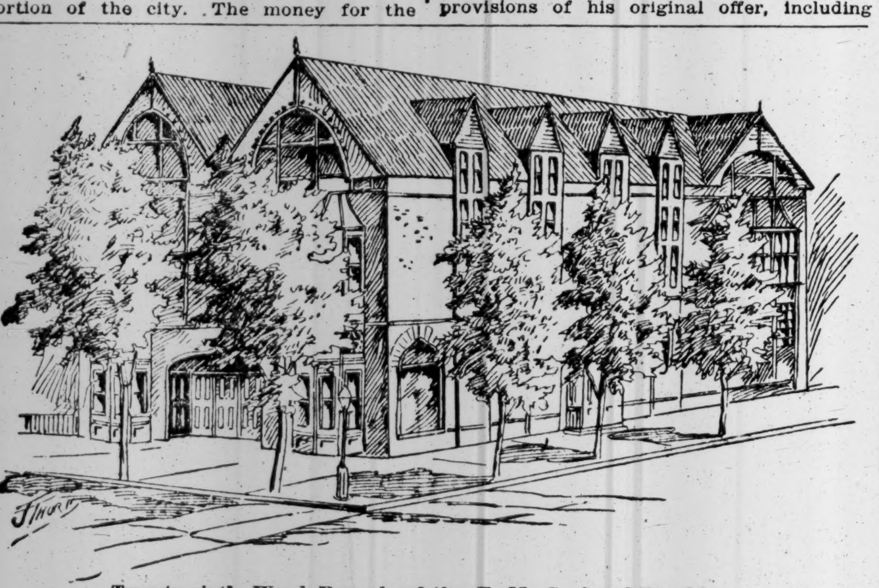
THESE ARE FINE HEAVY LINEN DAMASK HAND-KNOTTED FRINGE—WOULD BE CHEAP AT 22c.

BROOKLYN BRANCH Y. M. C. A.

A Commodious New Building in the Twenty-sixth Ward Nearly Finished.

The new building of the Twenty-sixth Ward branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn will be ready for occupancy Oct. 31. A committee of women of the ward will open the building with a fair, the proceeds to be devoted to furnishing the building. The fair will continue until Nov. 4.

The central association of Brooklyn has, for a long time, been working with the idea of erecting in that territory a branch that would be a help to the development of that portion of the city. The money for the new building was raised by voluntary contributions.



Twenty-sixth Ward Branch of the Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn.

Among the residents of the ward who are greatly interested in the new enterprise are Williamson Rapelye, Dr. George E. Law, and Ditmas Jewell. The Committee of Management of the association are: Chairman—Dr. George E. Law; Vice Chairman—Edward R. Vollmer; Treasurer—Charles E. North; Recording Secretary—John A. Davies.

The new building is in the heart of a population of 100,000. The building is situated at Pennsylvania and Liberty Avenues. When completed it will be one of the most notable structures in that part of the city. It is 100 feet long and 50 feet wide.

The main entrance is on Pennsylvania Avenue, there being also an entrance on Liberty Avenue. It is four stories high, and is built of wood and galvanized iron. The Old English style of architecture prevails both inside and out. J. G. Glover was the architect.

On the first floor, facing on Pennsylvania Avenue, are two large and commodious stores. A hallway leads to an office on the left. Stairways on all sides lead to the upper floors.

One of the features of the building is a running track, with twenty-eight laps to the mile. To the right a short pair of stairs leads to the locker rooms. Private baths are connected with these rooms. Down another flight of stairs in the basement are to be found a swimming bath and gymnasium.

The second floor is divided into parlors, educational class rooms, reading rooms, and the office of the Secretary. The third floor contains several lodgerooms, which have already been engaged. Besides these rooms there are two meeting rooms. The fourth floor has only one meeting room and two reception rooms, the balance being occupied by the janitor.

The gymnasium will be one of the most complete in Brooklyn, and occupies the basement and first story of the rear part of the building. Its dimensions are 35 by 50 feet. Directly above the gymnasium is a public hall. In this hall will be given the entertainments of the branch. It will also be rented to parties desiring to give moral entertainments.

The building will be fitted handsomely throughout. The woodwork is of white wood, ash, and basswood. The wood is varnished, there being but little paint used. The improvements of the building are to be of the latest design. The exterior presents an attractive appearance, the woodwork being carved in different designs.

Dynamo Run by a Gas Engine.

From The Engineering Record.

A gas engine for dynamo service has been in operation at the station of the Waukesha (Ill.) Electric Light Company for over a year. It is a 100 horse power, two-cylinder, Otto engine, with an electric igniter and an unusually heavy flywheel and pulley, the regularity of motions being increased by the use of a heavy balance wheel carried on a jack shaft. Measurements of the consumption of gas have been made several times by the Manager, George A. Farwell, who reports that in a ten-hour run driving 53 arc lights of 2,000-candle power, on a 9 1-2-mile circuit, 10,920 feet were burned, equal to 20.6 cubic feet of gas per lamp per hour. In another test 36 arc lights and 300 incandescent lamps were run on 1,400 feet an hour, and in still another test 36 arc lights and 425 incandescent lamps were run on 1,600 feet an hour.

Aerated Water.

From The Engineering Record.

The old trouble about water looking like milk has perplexed the citizens of West Knoxville, Ky., according to the local papers. The water is so full of minute bubbles of air that it has the same milky appearance that the water in some of the tanks of Pullman cars has when compressed air is employed to lift it into the basins. The water becomes clear in a few minutes, and the citizens are probably to be congratulated on having a well-aerated supply.

After Long Years.

From The Fort Worth (Texas) Gazette.

Albert Jones, a farmer living near Grandview, Texas, was wounded in the leg at the battle of Chickamauga nearly thirty years ago. The wound has given him no inconvenience until within the last twelve months, and a few days ago it was found necessary to amputate the limb. The bullet was found imbedded in the bone.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

It Will Receive Some More Large Donations.

From The Chicago Herald.

Although the Trustees of the University of Chicago were unable to meet the conditions imposed by Martin A. Ryerson when, on Jan. 24 last, he offered to give $100,000 to the general fund of the institution providing an additional $400,000 could be secured within a specified time, the splendid contribution will not be lost. In a letter to the Trustees Mr. Ryerson extends the time for meeting the conditions, and says that all subscriptions made or renewed under the provisions of his original offer, including the $150,000 subscribed by John D. Rockefeller, may be considered as a part of the sum it is desired to secure.

In addition, Mr. Ryerson has notified the Trustees that, plus the $150,000 subscribed by him for the construction of the Ryerson Physical Laboratory, he will give unconditionally so much of $60,000 as may be necessary to complete the structure. For the equipment of the department of physics he gives $15,000.

Sidney A. Kent has also again come forward with promises of additional financial aid for the university. He advises the Board of Trustees of his intention to fully equip the great hall that is to bear his name. This structure, when complete, will cost more than $225,000.

Living Beyond One's Means.

From The Christian Intelligencer.

An American capitalist, who is a keen observer, is reported to have said that he did not believe that there was an American citizen whose income represented a salary who was not living beyond his means. And he added that, if the man had a family, he was bringing up that family to standards and wants that he could not honestly gratify. Our own observation does not bear witness to this assertion. But if the alleged fact be true to any considerable extent, it must be regarded as among the causes of the many embezzlements and other pecuniary delinquencies which have become so common of late years. "Playing the races" has been the ruin of a multitude; but living beyond one's means must bear part of the blame. And it is more serious than is commonly imagined. It involves false pretenses and fraud. It is a mean species of crime, and yet often committed without any compunction. Men are afraid or ashamed to say "I can't afford it," and yet are not afraid or ashamed to contract debts which they know that they cannot honestly pay.

Express Cars Guarded in Maine.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A strange sight in these days of peace is that witnessed on the Pullman trains east or west from Waterville. When the train comes to a stop a man appears from the baggage car with a Winchester repeating rifle in his hand, and takes a tour of the express car. He looks under, over, and on top of it, to be sure there is no one seeking to make entrance to the American Express Company's valuable freight. This man with the rifle is not its only guard. There are two men in the car with the most improved Smith & Wesson revolvers in a belt which they are obliged to wear upon duty.

Aluminium Boats for Africa.

From London Truth.

As I recently referred to the subject of aluminium boats, it may interest some of my readers to know that the launch that has been dispatched to the African lakes was built by Messrs. Escher, Wyss & Co. of Zurich. The boats of this firm are mostly constructed for use with naphtha engines, but they are equally suitable for steam or electricity, and I suppose that rowing boats could equally well be made of the same material.

Quality and Durability

Are the keystone of all our goods. We have no eyes for anything but

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

Bedding, Stoves, &c., of the most reliable and most serviceable make.

You may therefore be assured that for every dollar spent with us you get the best a dollar can buy. Call and let us convince you by examining the Largest and Most Complete Stock in the City at the Lowest Prices, and, if desired, on the Most Liberal Terms of Credit.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

COWPERTHWAIT CO.,

FLATBUSH AV.,

FULTON & NEVINS STS.,

BROOKLYN.

LAST OF AN OLD SHIP HOUSE.

A Historic Building at the Brooklyn Navy Yard Soon to be Torn Down.

The gigantic wooden structure which for over sixty years has been known at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by the official title of ship house "E" is being torn down, and the beams and timbers of the historic old building will be carted away in a few days, to be placed in structures of more modern style and peaceful utility. For over sixty years Uncle Sam's ships have been hauled into the old ship house to be repaired, and many bottles of wine have been cracked over the bows of famous ships of our navy as they slid from the ways with the Stars and Stripes at the bow and stern.

The early history of the old ship house is shrouded in mystery. Many old Jack Tars who have served nearly half a century in the navy have no recollection of the era in which it was built, but they all agree that ship house "E" was erected back in the twenties.

Commandant Gherardi and the officials of the navy yard cannot clear up the mystery of the creation and history of the old structure. They stated that a search of several months through the musty tomes piled high in the lyceum building, telling what has been accomplished at the yard day by day, might reveal the date of construction and a few details of the completion.

Rear Admiral Daniel L. Braine, who entered the navy in 1846, is perhaps more familiar with the history of the old structure than any naval officer now living. When seen at his home, 67 First Place, Brooklyn, a few evenings ago, the white-haired veteran said:

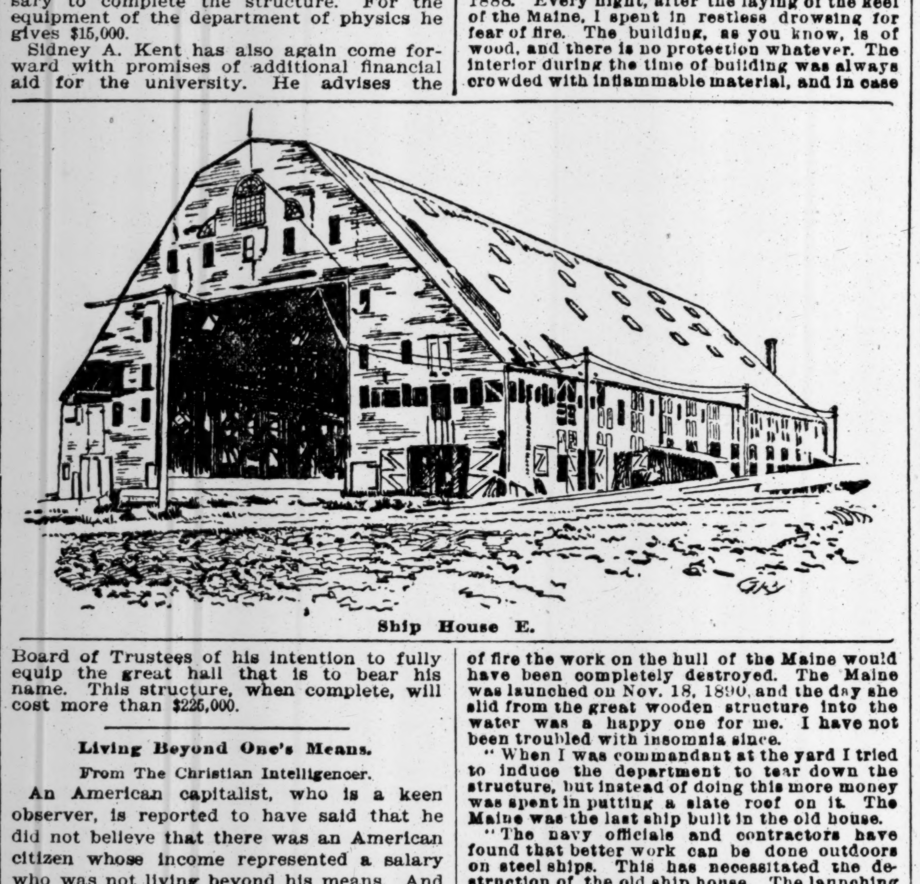
"The old structure was built before my time, and I do not know the exact date of its completion. When I first came to the Brooklyn Navy Yard as a young midshipman, over forty years ago, the old ship house was then, as it is now, the most prominent feature on the East River water front.

"One of the most famous wooden ships built under the roof of the old ship house was the corvette Sabine. She did duty during the war as a blockader. The full-rigged ship Swatara was built within the shadow of the western wall. During the war the Colossus was being built in the ship house as a combatant for the famous Confederate ram Merrimac. The Colossus was a fizzle, and, after two years had been spent in putting a big belt of armor around the wooden ship, the war being over, she was taken apart on the ways. For several years the steel turrets of the monitors building at the yard were put together in the building, and when completed were removed to the ships for which they were intended. The turrets for the Terror and Puritan were built there.

"The keel of the first modern cruiser to be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was laid beneath the roof of the old ship house on Oct. 11, 1888. Every night, after the laying of the keel of the Maine, I spent in restless drowsing for fear of fire. The building, as you know, is of wood, and there is no protection whatever. The interior during the time of building was always crowded with inflammable material, and in case of fire the work on the hull of the Maine would have been completely destroyed. The Maine was launched on Nov. 18, 1890, and the day she slid from the great wooden structure into the water was a happy one for me. I have not been troubled with insomnia since.

"When I was commandant at the yard I tried to induce the department to tear down the structure, but instead of doing this more money was spent in putting a slate roof on it. The Maine was the last ship built in the old house.

"The navy officials and contractors have found that better work can be done outdoors on steel ships. This has necessitated the destruction of the old ship house. The launching ways underneath the old house are considered the best in the country, and they will be utilized in the building and launching of other ships after this relic of bygone days has been torn down."



Ship House E.

Canine Fire Laddies.

From the London Globe.

The troupe of eight collies at the Royal Aquarium enacts quite a little stage play. After performing some clever feats, without the instigation of a whip or stick, the dogs of their own accord, on a stage property house appearing to be on fire, rush off on their hind legs and fetch from the wings of the stage a fire escape, trundling it up to and placing it against the burning house.

Bruce, the head fireman, rushes up the ladder, and, entering through the window of the top floor room, returns, carrying a child in its mouth, with which it descends, depositing its burden safely on the ground. Bruce, who is supposed to be injured during the rescue, simulates death; one of the collies rushes off for a policeman, returning with a dog costumed as a policeman wheeling an ambulance, into which poor Bruce is placed, its widow, a collie in petticoats, apparently greatly distressed. This is only a part of their general performances.

Senator Pugh and the Postmaster.

From The Chicago Herald.

Senator Pugh of Alabama resented the criticisms of his course on the silver question published in The Selma Times, and wrote the editor of that paper a savage letter, saying that "the editor of The Times, who was recently confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster at Selma, is no gentleman." To which the editor of The Times responds that the Postmaster of Selma is no gentleman, but a nice lady, being, in fact, one Mrs. Force, who has held the position through several Administrations, and who never wrote a line for a newspaper in her life. Mr. Pugh has not yet collected the scattered threads of his discourse sufficiently to reply to this statement.

BROOKLYN PASTORS AROUSED

ANTI-PRIZE-FIGHT PETITIONS EXTENSIVELY SIGNED.

Indignant Citizens Will Ask the Governor to Save Their City from Reproach by Doing What the Local Officials Refuse to Do—Clergymen and Communicants of All Churches Unite in Condemning the Brutalizing Exhibitions—Father Malone's Ringing Words.

To the already formidable movement, in which all law-abiding and reputable citizens of Brooklyn are joining, to rescue that city from the degrading stigma of being known as "the paradise of prize fighters," fresh impetus was given yesterday by the publication in The New-York Times of fac similes of a letter and a check showing that Police Justice James G. Tighe had debased his office by acting as agent for the sale of tickets to the brutalizing exhibitions of the Coney Island Athletic Club.

No such documentary proof was really necessary to satisfy any well-informed man that brutal exhibitions are encouraged, protected, and organized by public officials of Brooklyn and Kings County. And The New-York Times has already shown what enormous profits accrue to these same officials from their partnership in the illegal enterprises.

It was merely desirable to refute Justice Tighe's denial that he had ever collected any money from the sale of tickets for fights at Coney Island. His plea of not guilty is spiked by his own pen.

His letter to Arthur F. Lumley, accompanying a package of 400 prize-fight tickets, is written on the official stationery of the Police Court. The indorsement on the check acknowledges that Justice Tighe received $540 for tickets sold.

Stirred by these evidences of official complicity, as well as by Boss Hugh McLaughlin's reckless and libelous declaration, "Why, you can go up to the Young Men's Christian Association almost any day, and see just such a prize fight," members of the Young Men's Christian Association—a body which prohibits even sparring with soft gloves in its gymnasium—found little difficulty yesterday in obtaining signatures of indignant citizens to its petition invoking the Governor's interference to stop the projected international prize fight between James J. Corbett and Charles Mitchell.

Gov. Flower was in this city yesterday, and, when asked concerning his intention and attitude toward the proposed fight for the prize-ring championship of the world, replied:

"The matter has not been brought to my attention in any official way, and until it is I, of course, cannot say what I will do.

"I have not been informed that the law is about to be violated or that the Sheriff of Kings County is about to permit a violation of the law.

"Until I am officially informed of the existence of such facts there is nothing for me to do or say in the matter."

If Gov. Flower waits until the present rulers of Kings County formally request him to interfere with profitable prize fighting at Coney Island and to assist them in enforcing the law against it, he will have to wait until St. Tibb's Eve.

He is not likely to receive any official notification from Sheriff Courtney, who declares that he likes to attend these fights, and that he takes his boys with him in order to round out their education.

He is not likely to receive any official notification from District Attorney Ridgway's office, which has been represented at some, if not all, of these fights, but has never done anything to punish the principals, seconds, or abettors.

He is not likely to receive any official notification from Chief of Police John Y. McKane, who avows that his sole interest in these fights is to collect his rent for the building in which they take place.

He is not likely to receive any official notification from Police Justice R. V. B. Newton, who is the official matchmaker of the Coney Island Athletic Club, or from Police Justice James G. Tighe, who helps to increase the receipts by transforming his court into a prize-fight ticket office.

He is not likely to receive any urgent appeal from Hugh McLaughlin, who, although filling no office, is popularly assumed to be the mentor and boss of the office holders, and who has said flippantly: "Why, you can go up to the Young Men's Christian Association almost any day and see just such a prize fight."

But if the matter is not brought to the Governor's attention "in any official way," it will be brought to his attention forcibly by the protest and petition of many thousands of the humiliated and indignant residents of Brooklyn and outlying towns. Clergymen and communicants of all churches unite in denouncing the prize fights and the officials who promote them, and in signing the petition circulated by the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Rev. Sylvester Malone, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times what he thought of the proposed prize fight.

"I am glad that you have come to me," said Father Malone, who was busying himself in the vestry of his church, making preparations for the services of Sunday. "I am much pleased to be given a chance to express on opinion on this matter. Indeed, I was about to write a letter to The New-York Times and add my protest to the many which have already been made against this officially managed and protected brutality.

"I think it should be the united purpose of all classes and sects to rise in mighty protest and cry out with one voice against the brutalities of the past and the crimes and insults against humanity and the true spirit of Americanism which we are told are to be perpetrated at Coney Island.

"Public opinion is a mighty power, and, once it is well aroused, there is no withstanding its onslaught. The American people are slow to be aroused, but once they are stirred to action, let the object of their wrath beware. And in this case they are aroused, and the power of their protest grows every day.

"Prize fighting is bestial criminality—a crime against manhood and civilization. It is a crime against all classes. It degrades the old and the young alike. The whole community should unite in denouncing the proposed additional degradation of that most beautiful Summer resort, where blackguards are wont to assemble and where men with no ideas but those of brutality receive official aid and protection.

"Every man who has a spark of Christianity in him must rise up against such a display of brutality, and I have no doubt that there will go out from every Catholic centre a declaration of denunciation."

When told that no declaration of such a character or any other character could be had from Archbishop Corrigan, Father Malone said: "That's too bad. I can't understand it. That will make a terrible showing in print."

Then he continued: "I know that a great many of those who are taking part in these things have the name of being Catholics. They are not such and cannot be such, for they are acting knowingly and deliberately against one of the strongest commands of the Church. They are no more Catholics than are duelists who fight each other with the deliberate intention of shedding blood.

"The New-York Times is doing a noble work in the cause of humanity and morality. Now, as ever, it is fighting criminality and wrong, and I pray that its measure of success in its present great battle may be as large as has always been the reward of its struggles for what is best and purest in life."

Chief of Police John Y. McKane of Coney Island is not a Roman Catholic; he is the Superintendent of a Methodist Sunday school.

Here are the names of some of the other pastors in Brooklyn who have already denounced the projected international prize fight at Coney Island, and of whom Mayor Boody of Brooklyn sneeringly says that he "never heard:"

The Rev. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church.
The Rev. Reese F. Alsop of St. Ann's Episcopal Church.
The Rev. C. C. Hall of the First Prebyterian Church.
The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church.
The Rev. George Van Alstyne of the Sands Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. A. J. F. Behrends of the Central Congregational Church.
The Rev. S. A. Eliot of the First Unitarian Church.
The Rev. R. R. Meredith of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.
The Rev. James H. Darlington of Christ Church, Protestant Episcopal.
The Rev. J. Wesley Johnston, St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. J. F. Carson, Central Presbyterian Church.
The Rev. Edward Stevens Wright.
The Rev. James G. Ditmars of Hope Baptist Church.
The Rev. A. F. Newton of the Rochester Avenue Congregational Church.
The Rev. James S. Chadwick of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. W. W. Bowdish of Embury Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. Charles W. Parsons of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. E. Horner Wellman of the Church of the Atonement.
The Rev. Jeremiah Brosnan of St. James's Roman Catholic Church.
The Rev. W. F. Selleck of Coney Island.

How intensely aroused the clergymen are may be inferred from the following letter and sample list of signatures to the Young Men's Christian Association petition:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your crusade against the proposed outrage on civilization at Coney Island is a crusade against the brutalism in society which always follows in the wake of bad government.

Corruption in office is inevitably accompanied by the unchecked and rampant growth of the evils which find their root and nutriment in animalism. "Respectable" plunderers of the still more "respectable" stool pigeons behind whom they masquerade have official place and power only because of their ability to use the corruptible and base elements in society as their willing instruments.

These elements can be held loyal to the bosses only by the prostitution of law and order at their behest. To ask or expect officials who hold power by virtue of a "good understanding" with thugs and gamblers, et id omne genus, to enforce the laws against their lawless constituents and coparceners in rascality, is equivalent to asking that they will give up their official places and abandon their successful career as plundering politicians.

Brazen effrontery is a necessary part of their attitude in the face of decent citizens. Shame them into honesty and respectability? No! The reign of corruption will continue until press and people—the decent, self-respecting part of both—rise in popular indignation and put an end to it.

The New-York Times has begun a work of vital public importance. It should have the energetic aid of all respectable citizens. And the work should not stop until it has uprooted the evil of which unhindered thuggism is only one evidence. HENRY RANDALL WAITE.

Parish House, Trinity Congregational Church, Brooklyn, Oct. 13, 1893.

With the Rev. Mr. Waite's letter comes this list of signatures to the petition:

Henry Randall Waite, the Imperial.
William A. Barnum, 1,415 Pacific Street.
H. S. Peel, 1,138 Dean Street.
George F. Zunes, 1,294 Dean Street.
A. D. Warner, 1,072 Bergen Street.
Thomas H. Pettit, 1,162 Fulton Street.
William S. Saddington, 988 Pacific Street.
Frederick A. Rowe, 1,356 Bergen Street.
F. W. Dillingham, 378 Herkimer Street.
Pastor and officers of Trinity Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

Here is another letter similar in tone and purpose to the many already published in The New-York Times:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Those interested in and praying for social reform and municipal purity must be sanguine of success when they see the pulpit and press marching to the attack shoulder to shoulder.

In the name of the congregation to which I minister and the parish in which I labor, I thank The New-York Times for the searchlight which it has thrown upon this pestilential spot in our municipal affairs.

Except for the disclosures which you have made, I, for one, would have remained in ignorance of the shocking fact that those who are charged with the administration of law and order are intimately in league with the vilest elements of society.

In possession of such data I, as a minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, can no longer hold my tongue, but must, in the name of my Master, denounce this horrid spectacle and warn my people against the iniquity.

I shall devote the coming Sunday evening (Oct. 15) to such a sermon. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

(The Rev.) T. CALVIN M'CLELLAND,
Of the old Bushwick Reformed Church.

Many signatures have been attached to the petition sent out by the Young Men's Christian Association, on the subjoined form clipped from copies of The New-York Times.

Suicide in the Kings County Penitentiary

Joseph Hoffman, a prisoner in the Kings County Penitentiary, who was sentenced Friday by Judge Moore, in Brooklyn, to five years' imprisonment for trying to murder three persons, committed suicide in his cell yesterday morning by strangling himself with a cord from his cot. Hoffman lived at 175 Harrison Street. He was in love with Maggie Brownfleck of 91 South First Street, who refused to marry him. The night of July 17 Hoffman met the girl with her brother and Louis De Norst of 309 South Second Street. Hoffman insulted the girl and her companions proceeded to thrash him. He drew out a large knife and slashed both men and tried to kill the girl, but she escaped. Hoffman was convicted of assault in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for five years.

Brooklyn Democratic Nominations.

Ex-Supervisor Henry Wolfert of the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, was nominated Friday afternoon by the Republicans for Senator from the Sixth Senatorial District. The Democrats of the Third Senatorial District nominated Henry A. Smith.

The following Democratic candidates for the Board of Supervisors were nominated Friday evening: Fifth Ward—John J. Carey; Ninth—Joshua A. Shaw; Twenty-first, Henry Fruehrer; Twenty-second, Claus Torney; Twenty-fifth, Charles H. Hergle.

Columbia Off for Her Second Test.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—The triple-screw cruiser Columbia left the Cramps' shipyard at 12:20 o'clock this afternoon on her second unofficial trial trip. The trial will last four days and will be made at sea, sixty miles northeast of the Delaware Capes. One of the tests will be a continuous run of the engines for twenty-four hours. Capt. R. M. Sargent is in command of the cruiser. It is expected that the speed of 21.3 knots an hour attained on the first trip will be exceeded.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

In support of the subjoined resolutions adopted by the Brooklyn Preachers' Meeting, held in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, Oct. 2, 1893, we, the undersigned, respectfully and earnestly petition your Excellency to prohibit the palpable and brutalizing violation of the law to which they refer, namely, the proposed international prize fight fixed to occur within the limits of Kings County, State of New-York.

Whereas, Arrangements are being made for a prize fight, to take place at Coney Island some time in December next, for which articles of agreement have already been signed by the contestants; and

Whereas, This proposed contest is hostile to every sentiment of morality and religion, and in flagrant violation of the laws of this State; therefore,

Resolved, First—That we, the members of the Brooklyn and Long Island Preachers' Meeting, do hereby express our unqualified condemnation of all such brutal encounters.

Second—That we most heartily commend the outspoken and manly words of his Excellency, Gov. Flower, in condemnation of this violation of the laws of the State, and his words of warning to the officials of the county.

Third—That we fully approve the efforts of The New-York Times and other papers to rally the sentiment of the country against the brutal exhibition.

Fourth—That these resolutions be presented to the city press for publication and a copy be also sent to Gov. Flower, the District Attorney, and the Sheriff of the county.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.

Sign and return at once to any branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Central Association, 502 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Secretary, Edwin F. See; Secretary in charge, Arthur B. Wood.

YARNS OF A NAVAL OFFICER

TOUCHING FIDELITY OF PETTY OFFICERS AND SEAMEN.

How They Stood by the Ship's Doctor When He Was Court-Martialed—Strange Discrepancies in the Evidence—A Tale of Life on a Man-of-War in Foreign Waters and Another Tale it Suggests—Lieut. S. and the British Chaplain—Evidence That Was Harmonious.

In November, 185-, the sloop-of-war "S." was lying in the harbor of Callao. We were under sailing orders for Valparaiso and all hands were ordered to be on board by midnight. We had a very good lot of officers and a very efficient crew.

The doctor was one of the very best it has ever been my good fortune to sail with. He was a dignified gentleman and a first-class physician and surgeon. He was unusually kind and attentive to the crew and was greatly beloved by them. Unfortunately he occasionally put too much water in his whisky. These attacks were sporadic and spasmodic. When in them he became utterly unmanageable and really insane.

He came aboard just before midnight, brought by one of the officers. He had just begun "whooping it up" when this officer captured him. He insisted on having several more drinks before he got to the landing. We got under way about daylight, and were well out from the land when the doctor came on deck in "mufti." He had evidently been "getting up steam" all night. He said he was going ashore. The Officer of the Deck argued that we were at sea, but to no avail. The doctor said he didn't care, he was going ashore anyhow, and started to go over the side. The Officer of the Deck tried to stop him, and ordered the sentry to arrest him. The doctor promptly knocked down the sentry and sprang overboard.

Half a dozen men instantly jumped after him and succeeded in keeping him afloat until we could pick him up. He was brought on board, his clothing changed, and confined to his room and an armed sentry placed at his door. He smashed the lattice work in the door of his room and through the opening hurled everything he could lay his hands on at the sentry.

The Assistant Surgeon then took charge of him, and, by judicious treatment succeeded in quieting him, and finally got him asleep. Of course, we were all very much distressed, as the doctor was as great a favorite with us as he was with the crew. He was kept under arrest until our arrival in Valparaiso, where the Captain preferred charges against him to the flag officer. A general court-martial was promptly ordered. The doctor asked me to be his counsel and I consented. I could hardly see how I could be of much use to him, but determined to do my best.

The night before the convening of the court the Officer of the Deck sent word down to me that a deputation of the petty officers were "at the mast," and wanted to see me. I went on deck.

"Well, my men," said I, "what can I do for you?"

The Captain of the main-top was spokesman.

"Well, Sir," said he, "we understands, Sir, that you're counsel for the doctor."

I replied that I was.

"Well, Sir, me and some o' the other boys was a talking about last night under the to'gallant fo'k's'el, and we was a-sayin', Sir, if you wanted any witnesses we thought we'd be on hand."

"Well," said I, "what do you know about the matter?"

"Well, Sir, we intends for to stand by the doctor."

The court-martial was convened on the following day aboard the M. At the proper time I took my seat alongside the accused. I knew I was the worst witness against my client, and hoped I might not be called first, and if I heard other testimony before giving mine that I would be disqualified from testifying. But, unfortunately, I was the first witness called. I testified to the facts in the case. Then other officers were called—those who saw the whole affair.

I asked very few conundrums. Those who knew little or nothing about it I questioned at length. Finally it came to the petty officers, crew, and marines to testify. Their swearing was taller than the Himalayas. They swore in the most positive manner that the doctor was leaning against the rail, lost his balance, and fell overboard; that some of the men went over after him; that they got him safely on board, and that a more quiet, peaceable gentleman they had never seen; that he thanked them, with tears in his eyes, for saving him; that they assisted him down to his room, undressed him, and turned him in.

The sentry on guard over him swore that the doctor was suddenly taken with a fit and that he (the sentry) was obliged to use force to prevent the doctor from injuring himself. In fact, there was not one of the petty officers, crew, or marines called who could be got, in any way, to say one word against the doctor. I summed up the case, calling attention to the paucity of the evidence against the doctor, and the contradictory character of some of it, and the very positive and unanimous testimony for the defense, which altogether disproved the evidence of the prosecution.

The result was that the doctor got off on my final plea to the court of "temporary mental aberration." Poor fellow! He was dismissed, on a subsequent cruise, for another escapade resulting from the same cause.

About a week after court adjourned one of the principal petty officers of the "M." (aboard which the court was held) went ashore on "rough liberty," and returned in a beastly state of intoxication. The next morning he was brought up to the mast. The Captain lectured him very severely, saying he was astonished that one of the principal petty officers of the ship, who was expected to show an example to the men, should be brought on board beastly drunk.

"Beg pardon, Sir," said he. "I wasn't drunk."

"You were not drunk!" said the Captain. "Will you be pleased to tell me what was the matter with you?"

"Well, Sir," said he, "I was laborin' under temp'ry mental 'beration o' mind, Sir."

I am reminded of a somewhat similar case, which occurred many years ago. Lieut. S. was a jolly, whole-souled fellow, and the idol of both officers and crew. He was one of the very best officers in the service. His one great fault was periodical drunkenness. When in his cups he was exceedingly ugly, belligerent, and unmanageable. The vessel to which he was attached was lying in the Parana River off Montevideo. The English flagship was lying a short distance from us.

Lieut. S. went ashore early one morning to be gone all day. The sundown boat was expected to bring him off. The boat left the ship at the usual time. It was a double-banked boat and contained twelve men and a coxswain. It was lying alongside the mole waiting for any officers who might want to come aboard. The Chaplain of the English flagship was on the mole waiting for his sundown boat. They had been lying there only a short time when Lieut. S. made his appearance. He was very drunk. The Chaplain was quietly walking up and down when Lieut. S., without the slightest provocation, deliberately walked up to him and struck him a powerful blow in the face, knocking him into the water. Our crew immediately pulled for him and got him safely on board, and thence to the mole. They left him there, as they saw his own boat approaching, took Lieut. S. into the boat after a great deal of trouble, and pulled off for the ship.

On returning aboard, not one of the crew or the coxswain said a single word about what had occurred at the wharf. Of course there was an awful row about it on board the English flagship when the Chaplain reported the matter. The English Admiral made an official report of the case to the American commanding officer. Then the trouble began. Lieut. S. was immediately put under arrest and a general court-martial ordered. A few days after his arrest the court convened. There were no witnesses except our own boat's crew. The Lieutenant, as I have already stated, was greatly beloved by the men. The coxswain took charge of his crew. He drilled them every night under the topgallant forecastle until he got them perfected in their rôles. Well, the court met in solemn conclave and all the officers thought poor S. would surely be dismissed, as there really appeared to be no salvation for him. They didn't know as much of the matter as the coxswain and his crew.

The Chaplain gave his testimony, detailing clearly everything just as it occurred, and stating that he had given no provocation whatever to the Lieutenant. S. and his friends saw their last hope go. There had been an intimation that the English Chaplain would bear very lightly on S., and his friends hoped he would get off with a few years' suspension at most.

The coxswain was the next witness called. He was duly sworn, and told to state all he knew about the case. He began as follows:

"Well, Sir, I went ashore in charge o' the sundown boat as usual, Sir. We was a-lyin' alongside o' the mole a-waitin' for the officers for to come down, Sir. Putty soon Lieut. S. he come down, Sir. He was a standin' round there kinder peaceable like, when long come this 'ere English Chaplain roarin' drunk. Well, Sir, he was a staggerin' 'round there, staggerin' 'round there, Sir, an' the fust thing I knowed he fell overboard. We give way quick, and the starboard bow oar he got hold o' the Chaplain, an' we hauled him into the boat. Then, Sir, we pulled ashore and put him out on the mole. Lieut. S., Sir, he was werry sorry the Chaplain got wet. Lieut. S., Sir, he stepped into the boat, Sir, an' we pulled off to the ship. That's all I know about it, Sir."

No amount of cross-examination could shake him or make him vary one jot or tittle. When direct questions were put to him his invariable answer was, "Well, Sir, I don't know nothin' but just what I told you, Sir, s' help me."

One of the crew was then called and sworn. He testified as follows:

"Well, Sir, I went ashore in the sundown boat as usual, Sir. We was a-lyin' alongside o' the mole, a-waitin' for the officers for to come down, Sir. Putty soon Lieut. S. he come down, Sir. He was a standin' 'round there kinder peaceable like when 'long come this 'ere English Chaplain roarin' drunk. Well, Sir, he was a staggerin' round there, staggerin' round there, Sir, an' the fust thing I knowed he fell overboard. We give way quick an' the starboard bow oar, he got hold o' the Chaplain, an' we hauled him into the boat. Then, Sir, we pulled ashore and put him out on the mole. Lieut. S., Sir, he was werry sorry the Chaplain got wet. Lieut. S., Sir, he stepped into the boat, Sir, an' we pulled off to the ship. That's all I know about it, Sir."

He, like the coxswain, couldn't be shaken in the least, and, like him, when cornered, would answer:

"Well, Sir, I don't know nothin' but just what I told you, Sir."

All the others (ten) except the starboard bow oarsman testified in the very same words, emphasis, motions, &c. The starboard bow oarsman testified as follows: "Well, Sir, I went ashore in the sundown boat as usual, Sir. We was a-lyin' alongside o' the mole a-waitin' for the officers to come down, Sir. Putty soon Lieut. S. he come down, Sir. He was a-standin' 'round there kinder peacable like, when 'long come this 'ere English Chaplain roarin' drunk. Well, Sir, he was a staggerin' round there, staggerin' round there, Sir, and the fust thing I knowed he fell overboard. We give way quick, an' I, bein' starboard bow oar, got hold o' the Chaplain, an' we hauled him into the boat. Then, Sir, we pulled ashore, an' put him out on the mole. Lieut. S., Sir, he was werry sorry the Chaplain got wet. Lieut. S., Sir, he stepped into the boat, Sir, and we pulled off to the ship. That's all I know about it, Sir, s'help me."

SING SING NOT ALL PRISON.

The Town Has Other Interesting Features and a Good Church Record.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Few of the present inhabitants of Sing Sing have any idea of its early history. Non-residents, as a rule, think the celebrated prison is all there is of the village. They read almost daily in the newspapers that a prisoner has been sent to "Sing Sing," not to Sing Sing Prison. This, of course, vexes the honest inhabitants of the place, who think the New-York Judges should send criminals to the prison, as the village does not want them.

As a matter of fact, the prison is as distinct from the village as though it were in a township by itself. No one ever sees the sombre marble walls under the hill unless he take a half-hour trip for the purpose of seeing them. They are down in the southwest corner of the village, hidden under high surrounding hills.

The prison was begun under the supervision of Capt. Elam Lynds, in 1825. In 1832, while Robert M. Wiltsie was the Agent and Warden, a visitation of cholera carried off 91 in a month, out of little more than 700 convicts.

There were heroes in those days, though one reads but little about them now. From the "Good Physician," Dr. A. K. Hoffman, father of the late Gov. John T. Hoffman, down through the list of officers, keepers, guards, convict nurses, and benevolent citizens, there was found the noblest spirit of humane kindness and self-sacrifice. Those weeks had each its seven days of tragedy, but the innocent served the guilty.

As to finances, the report of the year 1830 shows 727 convicts; receipts, $67,548; expenses, $67,262; surplus, $286.

The conflict of convict with free labor already began to be freely discussed sixty-three years ago. Criticisms on prison management were also as many and as sharp, perhaps, as at any time since. The odium and the burden of prison affairs were recognized as unwelcome, though philosophically borne, for the most part, by the citizens. Frequent fires there made trying work for the Sing Sing firemen. Not a few times were the "Sing Sing Guards" in requisition to preserve quiet and protect the people of the neighborhood.

On one occasion, twenty years later, the well-known Chaplain, John Luckey, showed remarkable courage during an emeute which occurred at the chapel one Sunday morning. Attacked with a bar of iron by one of the most desperate of the convicts, and perceiving the affair to have been previously arranged, his coolness and presence of mind were called into service so effectually that the revolt was speedily quelled. A quaint and venerable joker, the good Chaplain was a sound theologian, exemplary Christian, and faithful Chaplain withal. The prison affairs were not then altogether run by politics.

In those early days the churches formed an important part in local interests. The year 1834 was eventful in such matters. The Presbyterians sold their edifice and began to rebuild on the same site, now that of Trinity Episcopal Church. A notable concert was given to help raise the necessary funds, at which Clark Runyon was leader, and some of the first women of the village took part. The Baptists also rebuilt or remodeled their church, and St. Paul's Episcopal congregation was organized and began to plan for church erection. The Rev. Jonathan Dickerson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, was followed by the Rev. N. S. Prime. Then the Rev. James V. Henry was pastor for eleven years, followed by the Rev. David Teese until 1848. A period of supplies followed, among whom were the Rev. E. M. Bittenger, the Rev. Dr. Wilson Phraner, and the Rev. Franklin Dwight. The present pastor is the Rev. J. A. McWilliams.

The Baptists had the Revs. Bruner, Doolittle, Mickels, Corey, Boxer, Gillette, Evarts, and the present pastor, A. E. Foote.

The Methodists had their camp meeting, to which even the steamboats made extra trips, and one of them, the John Jay, on Sunday. The Society of Friends had also many representatives in Sing Sing. At the time of their yearly meeting the boats also arranged trips for their special convenience.

Even as far back as 1825 Sing Sing had its boarding school, in charge of the gifted daughters of Gen. Delevan. When, about 1830, they relinquished their school, the Rev. N. S. Prime, with his daughter, Miss Maria Prime, established a young ladies' seminary in a large building on State Street, at the foot of Broad Avenue. For some years it was a flourishing institution. The house subsequently burned down. The Rev. Dr. Prime was also Principal of Mount Pleasant Academy, while George W. Bleecker was Principal of the Franklin Academy, an old and well-known institution, in which some of the older Sing Singers received their education.

To Turn Securities Into Cash.

Talk of the absorption of the Madison Square Bank by the Sherman Bank having subsided, Receivers Miles M. O'Brien and James G. Cannen have agreed upon decisive steps to turn securities into cash assets for the depositors. The receivers have in hand various securities put up as collateral for call loans. They have been indulging the borrowers in time in which to settle the loans. On Tuesday they will place some of these securities in the market, to be sold at auction by A. H. Muller & Son. The offerings represent a face value of $436,000 in bonds and an assortment of stock of uncertain value. A sample of the kind of collateral upon which the bank loaned its money is shown in Tuesday's list, which includes $5,000 New-York Concert Company (Casino) first mortgage bonds, $423,000 Prescott and Arizona Central Railroad second mortgage income bonds, and $2,000 first mortgage sinking fund bonds of the same railroad company.

A Lady's Generous Public Bequests.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The will of Miss Elizabeth C. Jewett of Boston, who died Sept. 8, gives $25,000 to Carlton College, Northfield, Minn., to found a professorship, and $7,000 to maintain a house for the professor; $8,000 to Mount Holyoke College for scholarships and $2,000 for books for the holders of scholarships; $5,000 to Phillips Andover Academy, $5,000 to the American Board, $5,000 to the American Missionary Society, $7,000 to the Board of Ministerial Aid, $5,000 to the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, $8,000 to the American Home Missionary Society, $5,000 to the First Church of Rockport, $3,000 to the town of Rockport, to keep up its old cemetery, and to the Female Bethesda Society, the Society of Bible Readers, and the Boston Fatherless and Widows' Society, $500 each.

Smaller Profits from Farms.

From the Boston Transcript.

Massachusetts farms have not yielded abundant harvests, according to the report of the State Board of Agriculture for September. Corn, rowen and Fall feed, onions, potatoes, and apples are all reported as below the average—in some cases very far below. There is a rich promise of large root crops. Cranberries alone have made a fine showing.

As True in Nebraska as in New-York.

From The Omaha Bee, (Rep.,) Oct. 10.

The New-York Times advises its readers to scratch the judicial ticket if they are dissatisfied with it, and it insists that judiciary elections should be as free as possible from partisanship. Good advice is good everywhere—in Nebraska as well as in New-York.

BRAZILIAN BUBBLES BURST

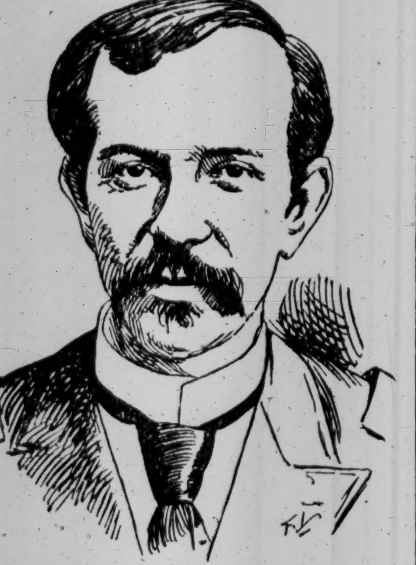
GAMBLINGS AND SCANDALS THAT ENDED IN CIVIL WAR.

Inside History of the Fall of Dom Pedro's Empire and the Establishment of a Dictatorship in the Guise of a Republic — Extraordinary Banking an Speculation Which Led to Disaster—Meyrinck Lowndes, Barbosa, and Their Colossal Schemes.

By a New-Yorker, long resident in Brazil, who lately returned from Rio Janeiro, the following statement was made yesterday to The New-York Times:

"Some of the most striking and important facts, having a direct and vital relation to the present condition of affairs in Brazil, have been strangely omitted from every newspaper account thus far published of the causes leading to the revolt against the republic.

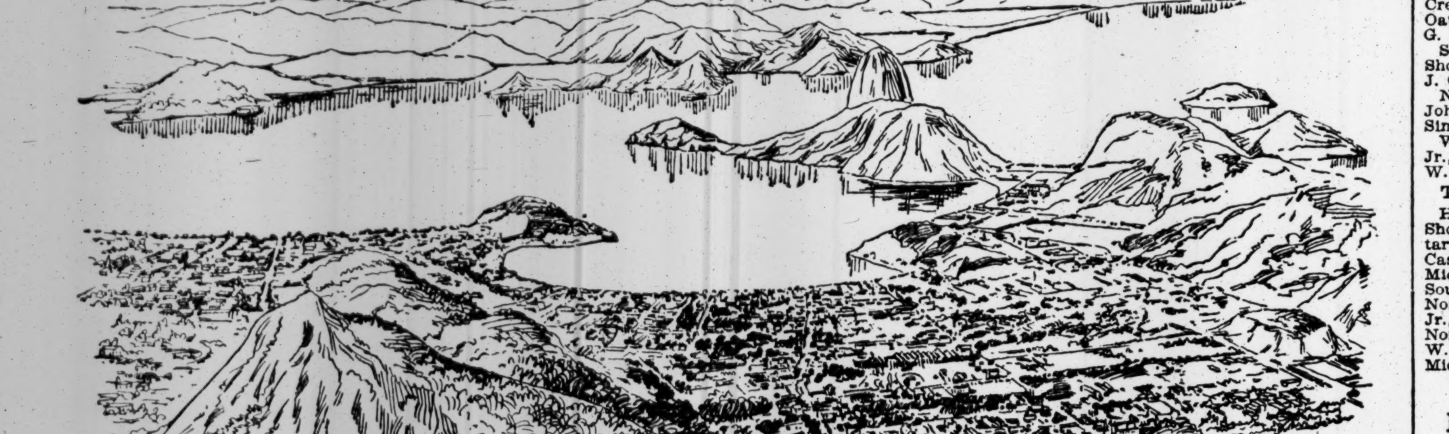
"In order that they may be understood, a brief reference to some of the incidents connected with the deposition of Dom Pedro is necessary.

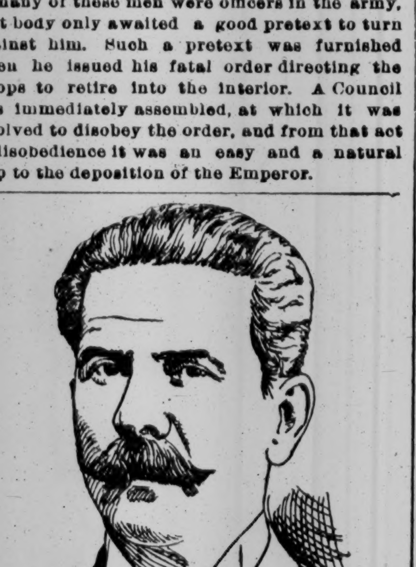

President Floriana Peixoto.

"In January, 1892, I had an interview with Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca at the little village of Tijuca, in the mountains, about eight miles back of Rio, and a favorite resort of the wealthy residents of the capital during the yellow fever season. He talked to me freely of the stirring scenes in which he had acted so conspicuous a part, and declared that it was the saddest day of his life when he was forced to choose between his affection for his imperial master and his fidelity to the army.

"Dom Pedro had raised him to the rank of General for his skillful conduct and superb daring during the Paraguayan war. Gratitude for that distinction and respect for the character of the Emperor drew him in one direction, while a hearty sympathy with the republican views of his associates urged him in the opposite one. The force of circumstances and the inevitable drift of events decided the issue for him. The empire fell and Fonseca assumed the direction of affairs.

"There were two main causes operating to bring about the revolution. The rich planters had become alienated from the throne by Dom Pedro's degree abolishing slavery, and, as the sons of many of these men were officers in the army, that body only awaited a good pretext to turn against him. Such a pretext was furnished when he issued his fatal order directing the troops to retire into the interior. A Council was immediately assembled, at which it was resolved to disobey the order, and from that act of disobedience it was an easy and a natural step to the deposition of the Emperor.


Harbor of Rio.


Admiral de Mello.

"The other cause was the popular hatred of the Jesuits. Donna Isabel, Dom Pedro's daughter, had excited contempt and indignation by submitting to a penalty imposed upon her by an Italian priest to whom she had confessed some venial sin. He required her to scrub the floor of the church known as the Campanhia. The probability of her succession, if the empire lasted, stimulated the spirit of rebellion and was a potent factor in precipitating the final catastrophe.

"The republic, so called, which succeeded, was a republic in name only. It was established by men who not only lacked any true conception of what constitutes a republican government, but who were deficient in the wisdom, patriotism, and integrity necessary to establish one. It brought into popular parlance the maxim, 'Everybody for himself,' and that maxim has been the guiding principle of the leaders in Brazilian affairs ever since the departure of Dom Pedro. The republic is in reality a dictatorship, since the most important laws and ordinances have no higher sanction than the decree of the President.

"One of the first acts of Fonseca, as head of the provisional Government, had the effect of arousing an animosity which, in conjunction with other causes, at last culminated in the Mello rebellion. He doubled the numerical strength of the army and increased the pay of its officers. The Brazilian Army is and always has been a mere mob of armed negroes. While the sons of the planters hold the most important commands, the majority of the officers are half-breeds.

"I witnessed a review of 20,000 of these alleged soldiers on the anniversary of the declaration of independence in 1891. Their manœuvres were a mockery of military tactics. The colored target companies that used to parade the streets of New-York eclipsed them as much as the West Point Cadet Corps or the Seventh Regiment eclipsed the colored target companies. The pride of the scions of the Brazilian nobility, who constituted the official staff of the navy, was wounded by it. It was regarded as an evidence of the partiality of the Administration for the army, and as a proof of its desire to discriminate against the navy. The Executive could have done nothing better calculated to pave the way for the ambition of a man like Admiral Custodio Mello.

"With the establishment of the republic, Rio became the centre of attraction for every adventurer, renegade, and chevalier d'industrie throughout the provinces. They flocked thither like birds of prey. Of this class, although he had long been a resident of Rio, was a man named Meyrinck. He owned a lottery and kept a bookmaker's bank, where he sold pools on the races. He had for his confidential secretary and chief agent one Ruy Barbosa, a member of the Legislature under the empire and the author of the bill abolishing slavery. Barbosa's reputation was no more savory than Meyrinck's. It was charged and believed that he accepted £100,000 for introducing the bill.

"Meyrinck started the Banco da Republica with a nominal capital of $100,000,000, the largest ever declared by any financial institution. Fonseca decreed that the bank should have the right to issue $600,000,000 of paper money, to be secured by the deposit in the Treasury of $200,000,000 in gold. Of this sum only $50,000,000 was ever deposited. One of Meyrinck's chief objects in establishing the bank soon became apparent.

"A syndicate was formed under the title of the Compania de Geral. It began negotiations at once for the purchase of seven of the principal railroads in Brazil. The stock of these companies was paid for in the paper money issued under Fonseca's decree and immediately thrown upon the market. This was followed by an era of the wildest speculation Rio had ever experienced. Every device to bull the shares and arouse the gambling spirit of the community was resorted to. The Bolsa, or Exchange, became daily a scene of unparalleled excitement. Within nine months the shares advanced 100 per cent. Every man or woman who had a little money laid by invested it in the "securities" of the Compania de Geral. Exchange rose until the paper dollar of the Banco da Republica was worth more than a dollar in gold.

"While this frenzy of speculation was at its height, a man named John Henry Lowndes appeared upon the scene. He was the grandson of a highly-respectable and conservative English merchant of Rio. In consequence of the commission of some petty crime he had fled the city and gone to Para, where he obtained employment as a dry goods clerk. After the revolution he borrowed £20 of Dr. Castell, an American dentist, and returned to Rio. The situation was most opportune for a man of his peculiar genius. He went on the Bolsa as a "plunger," and immediately attracted attention by the audacity and success of his operations. Meyrinck and his associates in the big combine had use for just such a man, and Lowndes was accordingly appointed to the post of the Compania de Geral's fiscal agent.

"His example added fuel to the fire of speculation. All the leaders of the revolutionary party were eager to enlist in the schemes of this financial wizard. Those whom he favored speedily amassed enormous fortunes. Their splendid villas arose like Aladdin palaces in the suburbs of the city. Lowndes crowned his achievements by purchasing from the Portuguese Government the title of Conda de Leo Poldina. His country seat at Boa Bésta, near Tijuca, outrivaled in magnificence the imperial residence. He drove into the city every morning with three relays of horses, four-in-hand at that.

"When the prevailing extravagance and inflation of values made it difficult for the lower classes to obtain even the necessaries of life, Lowndes scored another point by coming to the front as the friend and benefactor of the poor. He established abattoirs, and supplied Rio for several months with meat. His benevolence was on so generous a scale that the populace proposed to erect a statue to him, and at a public meeting a committee was appointed to carry out the design.

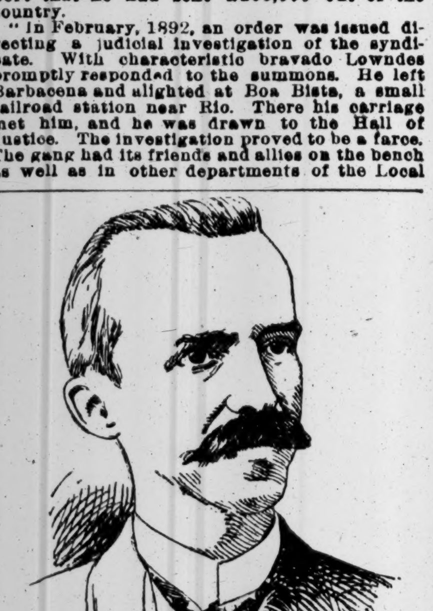
"All this went on until the revolution of Nov. 7, 1891, when Fonseca was deposed and Vice President Peixoto succeeded him. Public credit was shaken by the change. Symptoms of a reaction set in. The schemers of the Compania de Geral saw the storm coming and sought to avert the shock of it. Lowndes was selected as their ambassador to the financial princes of Lombard Street. He went to London, and shortly afterward it was announced that he had succeeded in negotiating a loan of £2,500,000 with Morton, Low & Co. On the strength of this the company issued debentures for £5 each. The market was flooded with them.

"For a brief season the demand kept up and they sold as high as £30. When the crash came the books had disappeared and there was no way of telling how many of the debentures were afloat. Peixoto, in an effort to arrest the panic, which threatened the most serious consequences when trades people began to refuse the notes of the Banco Republica, decreed that these notes should be receivable for all dues save customs, and made their refusal punishable by fine and imprisonment.

"The suspension of the Compania de Geral within two months from the announcement of Lowndes's negotiation with Morton, Low & Co. was the signal for that Napoleonic genius's most monumental exhibition of audacity. He appeared as a creditor of the company to the amount of $7,000,000! While banks and commercial houses at Rio were failing and consternation filled the minds of the citizens he returned to his fazenda at Barbacena, an estate about 150 miles in the interior, taking with him a circus troupe. There he gave performances every morning for the amusement of the people and a special entertainment in the afternoon, to which only his particular friends were admitted.

"In the chaos that reigned at this time the hostility to the Government of the powerful gang with which Lowndes was associated began to crystallize. They had become a factor in the politics of Rio under Fonseca. Circumstances compelled his successor to antagonize them. When the public distress kindled a general indignation against the syndicate, Peixoto put the members of it under police surveillance. Lowndes, fully comprehending the notoriety he had achieved, secretly entertained great fear of being assassinated. He employed detectives to accompany him wherever he went and kept a private guard on his premises every night. The resentment he excited was increased by a report that he had sent £200,000 out of the country.

"In February, 1892, an order was issued directing a judicial investigation of the syndicate. With characteristic bravado Lowndes promptly responded to the summons. He left Barbacena and alighted at Boa Bista, a small railroad station near Rio. There his carriage met him, and he was drawn to the Hall of Justice. The investigation proved to be a farce. The gang had its friends and allies on the bench as well as in other departments of the Local Government. Lowndes was released on his own recognizance, and returned like a conqueror to Barbacena. Two months later he mysteriously disappeared. It was currently reported that he had escaped to the coast, and, embarking on a small steamer that he owned, sailed away for parts unknown. Meyrinck, whose bold genius conceived the stupendous enterprise of the Compania de Geral, went crazy, and Ruy Barbosa, his principal assistant, fled to Buenos Ayres just before the bombardment.


Ruy Barbosa.

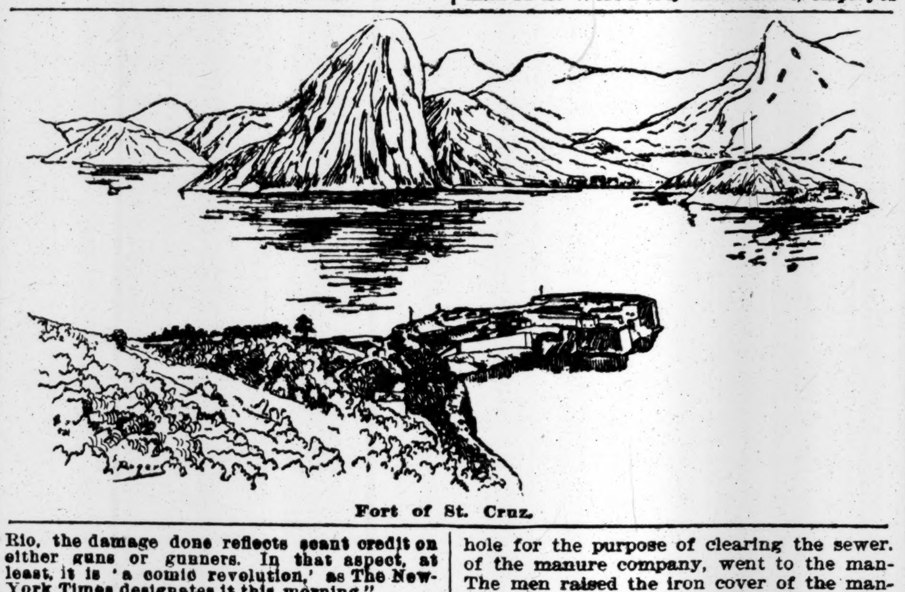
"The intrigues of this band of spoliators had not a little to do in bringing about the present state of affairs at Rio. No sooner was Peixoto inaugurated than they began to plot against him. Their most active and powerful allies were the Jesuits. The order was monarchical in its sympathies and intensely hostile to the republic. Fonseca had signed a decree sequestrating its convents, monasteries, and other real estate. The priests were allowed to retain possession during their life, but at their death the property was to escheat to the State. A law was also passed prohibiting anybody from becoming a monk. In consequence of these measures the Jesuits were prepared to co-operate with any body of men who opposed the existing Government.

"The bond of sympathy between Admiral Mello and the malcontents in Rio had its origin in the following circumstances: Dom Pedro had alienated the navy by the appointment of Admiral Ladario, a Radical, as his Minister of Marine. When Custodio di Mello visited Chile the year before in command of the wooden vessel Almirante Darrosso, he invited Dom Augustino, the grandson of the Emperor, to accompany him as his guest. They were entertained in great style by the Chileans, and Mello returned those civilities by giving several balls and dinners aboard his ship. The expenses thus incurred for the sake of his distinguished guest amounted to $2,500. This expenditure the Minister of Marine refused to sanction, and Mello was obliged to foot the bill out of his own pocket.

"The Minister's action incensed the whole navy. Quintino Boscayuva, editor of O Paiz, the leading paper of Rio, bitterly attacked Ladario, declaring that the nation was disgraced by his refusal to honor a bill incurred under such circumstances. His criticisms had a great effect on the public mind, and Mello was reimbursed by means of a popular subscription. Boscayuva thus became the hero of the naval party in Rio, and when Peixoto deposed Fonseca, who had honored Boscayuva by making him Minister of Foreign Affairs, he thereby arrayed that party against his administration.

"In estimating the strength of the present Government and the chances of its holding out, the fact is also to be considered that the three Provinces of Rio Grande do Sul, Ceara, and Matteo Grosso never recognized the authority of Peixoto, and have been in a constant state of revolt. He has increased their exasperation by attempting to dictate to them whom they should nominate as Governors, and precipitated the present revolt by suspending the writ of habeas corpus without even going through the formality of a decree.

"Taking into account the close range at which firing has been done between the forts and the war ships in the charming harbor of Rio, the damage done reflects scant credit on either guns or gunners. In that aspect, at least, it is 'a comic revolution,' as The New-York Times designates it this morning."


Fort of St. Cruz.

In all receipts for cooking requiring a leavening agent the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, because it is an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder and of 33 per cent. greater leavening strength than other powders, will give the best results. It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor and more wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

AMICK ON THE SAFE SIDE.

The Formula Will Not Be Given to Quacks to Kill Folks With.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—The County Medical Society's petition to the Board of Health to isolate consumptives has increased their fears, occasioned by startling head lines in a local paper, declaring the disease infectious.

The State Legislature of Michigan recently indorsed this view, as did the Medical Congress in Washington, and deaths from consumption having decreased everywhere recently, Dr. Fleck, with a few others, ascribes this to isolation.

The majority of medical experts, however, credit to the free, broadcast distribution through physicians of test outfits of the Amick treatment, by which authentic cures are reported daily in the medical and secular press.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—Recent local editorials condemning the medical code, while commending Amick, the Cincinnati scientist, for withholding his consumption cure formula, are exciting much discussion in medical circles.

The Times said: "His discovery greatly assists the fight against this enemy of human life, and thirty or more local physicians say the medicine accomplishes more than his claim."

The Journal said: "It is one of the most valuable and wonderful discoveries ever hoped for in medical science, and the formula is not given to every Tom, Dick, or Harry to 'monkey' with, and is preserved from the tampering of fool empiricists."

Decrease in the Death Rate.

The report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics shows a decreased death rate for last week. There were 697 deaths, 491 marriages, and 1,109 births. The deaths were 45 less than the preceding week and 32 less than the average for the corresponding week for the past five years. There were 2 deaths from smallpox, 2 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 23 from diphtheria, a decrease of 14 deaths from the same disease during the preceding week.

Mrs. U. S. Grant at the Theatre.

Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and her children went to the Broadway Theatre last night. Mrs. Sartoris, her son Algernon and her daughters Vivian and Rose will sail next Wednesday on the steamship City of Paris. Algernon is to study law and eventually practice in this country.

STATEN ISLAND INDEPENDENTS.

Strong Organization in Opposition to the "Machine" Democracy.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Oct. 14.—There is a big revolt against the "bosses" in Richmond County. As a result, there will be an independent ticket in the field this Fall. It will be made up irrespective of party. At first the bosses pooh-poohed the idea, but during the last two weeks meetings of Cleveland Democrats have been held in every district in the county. A thorough Democratic organization has been formed throughout the county. Fully 2,000 have taken part in this citizens' movement, and it is not surprising that the bosses are alarmed. This movement has the support of many of the best citizens in Richmond County.

Among those who favor it are Fred Bachman, who was a Presidential Elector in the last election; C. A. Hart, the County Clerk; Julius Credo, Judge W. J. Powers, C. A. Herpich, ex-Assemblyman John Croak, and D. T. Cornell. The County Committee is composed of the Chairmen of the various districts, and is as follows:

Castleton—James D. Van Hoevenberg, George Clark, Howard R. Bayne, E. A. Bourne, William F. Dwyer, William J. Gorman, F. W. Janssen, Henry Harmon Neill, John De Morgan, James Wheeler, John W. Sheehan, P. J. Connolly, Charles M. Baldwin, and Wallace Murray.

Middletown — Thomas C. Englebrecht, Julius Credo, P. Donnelly, Gustave A. Mayer, John T. Oates, William Hagan, John C. Smith, Adrien G. Funck, and Charles W. Ebermann.

Southfield — George Bringolf, William Allaire Shortt, John Harden, D. T. Cornell, and George J. Greenfield.

Northfield—Horatio Judah, J. Sterling Drake, John Croak, J. Travis King, James Walsh, and Simpson Braisted.

Westfield—S. Wedd Hopping, Charles Bogardus, Jr., Albert F. Richards, John H. Graham, James W. Henderson, and Eugene K. Dixon.

The Executive Committee is composed of:

Howard R. Bayne, Chairman; William Allaire Shortt, Treasurer; Henry Harmon Neill, Secretary; James D. Van Hoevenberg, Chairman of Castleton Town Committee; Adrien G. Funck, Middletown Town Committee; D. T. Cornell, Southfield Town Committee; J. Sterling Drake, Northfield Town Committee; Charles Bogardus, Jr., Westfield Town Committee; John Croak of Northfield, James Wheeler of Castleton, James W. Henderson of Westfield, John T. Oates of Middletown, and F. W. Janssen of Castleton.

MAN DROWNED IN A SEWER.

He Was Overcome by Gas and Tumbled Into a Flooded Manhole.

Forty-fifth Street, near the North River, and opposite the premises of the New-York Manure Company, was flooded yesterday morning by the heavy rain of Friday night. The high tide had backed up the water and filled the sewer, so there was no outlet for the water in the street.

Patrick Hennessey, thirty years old, of 521 West Forty-eighth Street, and Andrew Gorman of 429 West Forty-fifth Street, employes hole for the purpose of clearing the sewer. of the manure company, went to the man- The men raised the iron cover of the manhole. The water was up to the top of the opening. Hennessey was leaning over the opening, peering down into the water, when he was overcome by a rush of sewer gas. He fell headlong down the manhole and disappeared beneath the water.

A small ladder was pushed down the manhole. Gorman descended a few steps, when he was also overpowered by the fetid gas. When dragged out he was unconscious. He revived, however, soon after reaching the open air.

Efforts were made to reach Hennessey, but they proved of no avail, until a boathook was procured and the body was grappled for. After many failures, the hook caught in the trousers of the man and he was pulled up. Life was extinct.

Special Music in Churches.

Alexandre Guilmant, the French organist, will preside at the organ at the 4 o'clock service at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, to-day. The musical programme will be entirely from M. Guilmant's compositions. The music at the Church of St. Vincent De Paul, 117 West Twenty-third Street, will also be very fine at solemn vespers, at 8 in the evening. It will be in honor of the meeting of the Arch-confraternity of Our Lady of Victories. Rossi's "Dixit Dominus" and his "Magnificat," Amatelli's "Salve Regina," and "Ecce Panis," a duet for soprano and alto, by Donizetti, will be given.

Mayor Gilroy Reinforced by Precedents.

Mayor Gilroy said yesterday that he had discovered, in the minutes of the Board of Estimate, precedents upholding his ruling that provisional estimates could be passed without the votes of all the members of the board. When the question came up in the board last week Controller Myers and the Mayor took opposite views. It is only on the passing of the final estimates, Mr. Gilroy holds, that a unanimous vote is necessary. "I would like to have it understood," said the Mayor, "that the relations between the Controller and myself are perfectly harmonious."

Mr. Cleveland, as Referee, Sustained.

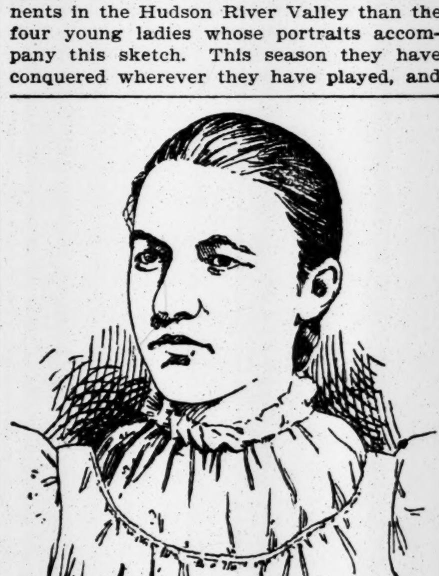
The General Term handed down a decision last Friday in the case of Kountze Brothers vs' Kennedy in favor of the defendant, Kennedy. This action had to do with the sale of bonds. An interesting feature of the case lies in the fact that the decision of the General Term confirms the previous decision of Grover Cleveland, who acted as referee. William B. Hornblower, lately appointed Supreme Court Justice by Mr. Cleveland, was counsel for the defendant.

GIRLS WHO PLAY FINE TENNIS

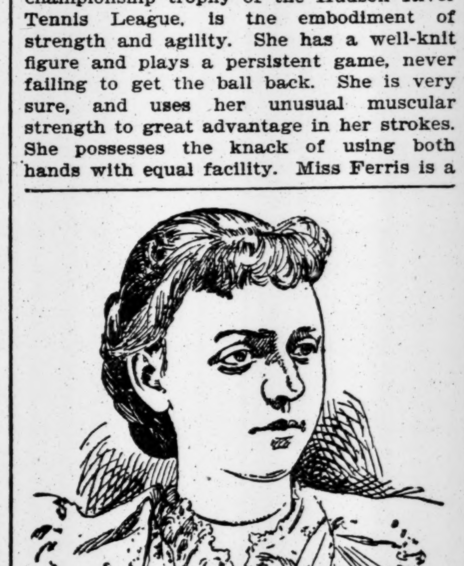
THEY HAVE CONQUERED WHEREVER THEY HAVE PLAYED.

The Four Experts Who, in the Tournament of the Hudson River Valley, Have Secured All the Prizes and Trophies—Miss Ferris's Persistent Game, Using Both Hands With Equal Skill — Miss Morgan Plays Gracefully and Has Very Clever Back-Hand Strokes.

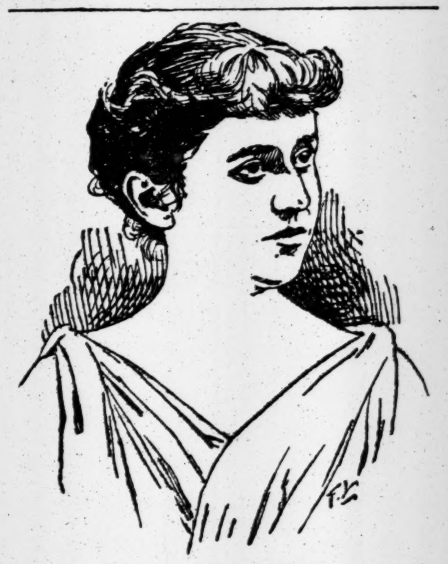
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Since the days when the Misses Roosevelt of Poughkeepsie won national fame as tennis champions that healthful and invigorating sport has had no more formidable exponents in the Hudson River Valley than the four young ladies whose portraits accompany this sketch. This season they have conquered wherever they have played, and trophy after trophy has been awarded to them in evidence of their prowess. In the two most important tournaments of the Middle Hudson—that of the Hudson River Tennis League and the Poughkeepsie Tennis Club—they have carried off every ladies' prize.

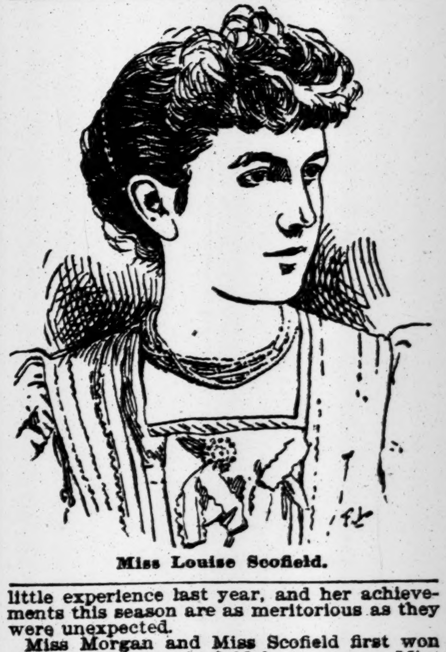

Miss Mabel L. Ferris.

Miss Mabel Ferris, the winner of the championship trophy of the Hudson River Tennis League, is the embodiment of strength and agility. She has a well-knit figure and plays a persistent game, never failing to get the ball back. She is very sure, and uses her unusual muscular strength to great advantage in her strokes. She possesses the knack of using both hands with equal facility. Miss Ferris is a rising star in tennis. She did not show much promise last year, but this season she had hard practice, and has developed into a gifted player.


Miss Isabel A. Morgan.

Miss Isabel Morgan, who divides honors with Miss Ferris, is rather above the medium height, and plays a graceful game, being unusually clever in her back-hand strokes, which are executed with as much skill as any male player could show. She plays a brilliant game, relying more upon her skill in placing for success than in the strength of her strokes. Miss Scofield and Miss Baker, who, next to Miss Ferris and Miss Morgan, are the best tennis players in the Hudson River Valley, play widely differing games. Miss Scofield's style is much like Miss Morgan's. She plays a good net game, and is cool and collected, no matter how exciting the battle is in which she is engaged. Her slight physique handicaps her somewhat, as she lacks endurance to last out long matches. Miss Baker throws a great deal of strength into her strokes, and although she sometimes fails on back-hand work, yet she is a formidable opponent and her playing is steadily becoming more effective. She had but little experience last year, and her achievements this season are as meritorious as they were unexpected.


Miss Josephine Baker.


Miss Louise Scofield.

Miss Morgan and Miss Scofield first won glory on the tennis field last season. Miss Morgan defeated Miss Scofield in ladies' singles in the Poughkeepsie Club's tournament, and won the championship silver trophy. In the tournament of the Hudson River Tennis League at Yonkers last year Miss Scofield won the championship cup. This cup in former years was held by Miss Cahill and Miss Roosevelt.

In the ladies' doubles at Yonkers Miss Morgan and Miss Scofield won the championship. This season Miss Scofield, Miss Morgan, Miss Ferris, and Miss Baker have all done a great deal of playing. Miss Scofield especially has had the benefit of playing with men at Mount Vernon, where she passed the Summer. In the Hudson River League tournament this year at Newburg Miss Morgan and Miss Ferris entered in ladies' singles, and Miss Baker and Miss Ferris in ladies' doubles. Miss Ferris was the runner-up in the ladies' singles, defeating Miss Morgan. She also defeated Miss Scofield and won the challenge cup.

In the ladies' doubles Miss Ferris and Miss Baker defeated Miss Scofield and Miss Morgan, winning a championship. In the tournament of the Poughkeepsie Club which followed that at Newburg, Miss Ferris was the runner-up in singles. She defeated Miss Baker, and then challenged Miss Morgan. In the final match for the championship cup Miss Morgan won two sets out of three, when the match was postponed until next week, on account of Miss Ferris's being ill. In ladies' doubles Miss Morgan and Miss Baker defeated Miss Mabel and Miss Caroline Ferris, winning the championship. The tournament is still unfinished.

THE OLD-FASHIONED STYLE of pill gives you a feeling of horror when you see it and when you feel it. Like the "blunderbuss" of a former decade it is big and clumsy, but not effective. In this century of enlightenment you have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure all liver troubles in the most effective way. They're not easily seen for they're small as grains of mustard seed, but the effect is lasting and the cure complete. For Indigestion, Constipation, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headache, nothing has been found to equal these pills of Dr. Pierce's invention. They give such complete relief that their makers promise that they'll give satisfaction or your money will be returned.

A plain statement of fact made by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is this: "If we can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case, we'll pay you $500 in cash."

A KIND HEART AND A BAD BOY.

Factors in Getting Mr. Graham Into a Fight and Then Into a Police Court.

The disadvantages of having a tender heart now appear with distinctness to Mr. Arthur E. Graham of 636 Washington Street, who went aside from his own personal concerns and got into a police court yesterday for his pains.

"This is the how of it," as Mr. Graham explained to inquiring friends. He was visiting friends at 422 West Fifty-third Street night before last, who reside on the same floor with one Patrick Crotty, who claims to be the unhappy father of a bad and ungrateful boy. Mr. Graham told Policeman Martin (who was taking him to the station house) that while engaged in conversation with his friends he heard a boy's screams for help, confused with such sounds as might be caused by a farmer's flail upon the barn floor amid showers of golden grain, or by an unusually active beater of carpets hung on a clothes line, or by a gentleman engaged in rolling cannon balls down stairs. His curiosity aroused, Mr. Graham investigated and found that Mr. Crotty, overcome by a sense of paternal duty, was beating his ten-year-old son and heir with a leather strap and adding judicious advice with every clip.

Mr. Graham said he felt indignant that "a man should wallop a bit of a boy like that," especially as the junior Crotty was waking the echoes of Fort Lee with his howls. To Mr. Graham's remonstrance Mr. Crotty replied by a dexterous blow which landed upon Mr. Graham's mouth, then opened in impassioned appeal. Then followed a general whirlwind of conversation and blows, during which the Crotty boy fled and the two men found themselves at 11 o'clock at night standing on the sidewalk in Fifty-third Street and fighting like two cats. Policeman Martin appeared and rose to a point of order. His remarks were not heeded, so he lugged both the debaters off to a cool cell and produced them yesterday morning before Justice Burke in the Yorkville Police Court.

After Mr. Graham had told his story, Mr. Crotty urged in rebuttal that his boy was a singularly bad one, and that he was not brutally abusing the lad, but merely steeling his heart to the promptings of affection and correcting his child in the cause of his own good. He said Mr. Graham's kind heart had run away with him, and that, in his opinion, Mr. Graham had "made a fule of himself." Mr. Graham denied this charge, and it looked for a moment as if the Justice might be obliged to act as referee in a passage at arms right there in court. But the policeman soothed the troubled disputants by the simple process of thrusting a large and heavy elbow into the face of each and urging them to respect the dignity of the hall of justice.

The boy who had got the thrashing could not be found to appear in court, and in the absence of this, the most capable witness, Justice Burke discharged both Graham and Crotty, leaving the question of parental cruelty in abeyance until time should show the father's habitual treatment of his son.

WAS COL. BLOOM ARBITRARY?

Five Pupils Dismissed by Him from the Baron de Hirsch Trade School.

Quite a breeze of excitement has been caused among the Russian Hebrews of the east side by the report that through the arbitrary action of Col. J. E. Bloom, manager of the Baron de Hirsch trade school at 225 East Ninth Street, five of the pupils of the school had been turned out of their boarding house, without a moment's warning, to pass Thursday night in the street. The five pupils are Robert Stone, A. Druger, Isaac Schachat, Abram Levin, and Harris Baskind. The boarding house is at 109 Clinton Place, and as its proprietor, Mr. Solomonsohn, is dependent upon boarders sent him by the trade school, and is paid by the managers of the school, he is obliged to obey Col. Bloom's orders as to what boarders he shall keep and whom he shall send away.

Col. Bloom said about the affair: "I certainly dismissed the five pupils, and insisted that Mr. Solomonsohn should turn them out at once under penalty of losing all his other boarders. The reason of my action was that Stone was the ringleader in the whole affair, had peremptorily refused to obey the rules necessary for discipline in the workshops. People of his class are like sheep—they follow their leader, and I knew unless I wanted a small-sized rebellion in the institution I should have to dismiss Stone at once. I did so, but not before he had managed to disaffect four others. We are not paying board for men whose conduct has forced us to discharge them from our school, and accordingly I notified Mr. Solomonsohn that if he wished to retain our custom he must not keep five men, all of whom I knew to have Anarchistic tendencies, to act as firebrands among the others.

"They refused to leave the house, and acted in a disorderly manner there, so I had a policeman take them to the Mercer Street Station. Solomonsohn offered to prefer a charge against them, but on their promise to leave his house quietly, I got the Sergeant to let them go."

Stone is an intelligent young fellow of twenty-six or so, speaks English very fairly, and says that before his expulsion from Moscow he was the owner of a prosperous passementerie factory, and had $5,000 in cash. He charges Col. Bloom with having treated him tyrannically, and as if he were a child.

"We were all made to stand up in line, old men alongside of little boys," he said. "It served no purpose but to make us ridiculous. I went to the school to learn to work, not to practice military drill. Neither am I a small schoolboy, but a man, a free citizen, and one who was formerly a manufacturer. I always worked hard, but I would not endure this foolishness, so Col. Bloom dismissed me with much abuse."

Stone denied that he and his four comrades had behaved in a disorderly manner in the boarding house. He was backed up in his assertion by Mr. Solomonsohn, who said that the five young men were most desirable boarders, and that he was sorry to lose them.

Stone and his companions did not sleep in the streets Thursday night, but, as usual, at 109 Clinton Place. They say they have obtained advice from the Judge at the Jefferson Market Court, and that, acting on it, they will not leave their present abode till they are quite ready.

Miss Weed Regaining Her Health.

The friends of Miss Harriet Weed, daughter of Thurlow Weed, who has been ill for some time at her home, 12 West Twelfth Street, were pleased to learn yesterday that Miss Weed was improving.

ITS SUCCESS IS NOW ASSURED

MANHATTAN DAY AT THE FAIR WILL BE A DAY OF DAYS.

Mayor Gilroy and Others Who Have Been Busy Making Arrangements Are Confident the Celebration Will Be One of the Most Imposing at the Exposition — Expected that at Least 20,000 Will Go from This City on Excursion and Special Trains.

Preparations for the celebration of Manhattan Day at the World's Fair next Saturday have now so far progressed that the committee in charge of the arrangements feels confident that the demonstration will be one of the most imposing since the opening of the exposition.

Mayor Gilroy, by whom the project was originated, has been working earnestly to insure the success of the celebration. His efforts have been ably seconded by Gen. Horace Porter, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Controller Myers, its Treasurer, and E. V. Skinner, Secretary of the General Committee.

Arrangements for the excursions from this city and for the demonstration in Chicago were all nearly completed yesterday. Nothing remains to be done but to perfect some of the details in Chicago. This will be done by Mr. McDonough, the Mayor's confidential clerk, and Mr. Cockey, Secretary of the Executive Committee, who will arrive there to-day with instructions to spare no expense necessary to insure the success of the celebration.

Mayor Gilroy made the following official statement yesterday in reference to the subject:

> The arrangements for Manhattan Day are progressing very satisfactorily. Mr. McDonough of this office and O. S. Cockey of the committee have already proceeded to Chicago to confer with the gentlemen in charge of the arrangements there and to make preparations for completing the programme of ceremonies.
>
> The municipality of this city should recognize Manhattan Day by having the American and municipal flags floating over the City Hall. It would be a graceful thing, also, to recognize it, so far as the people of the city can, by a generous display of bunting.
>
> All branches of trade doing business with Chicago should make special efforts to secure the attendance of a large crowd at the World's Fair on that day. It seems to me that if they make exertions in that direction and contribute liberally to the fund, they would do much to strengthen the ties that bind the two great cities and to promote that confidence which is the basis of trade.

An accurate estimate cannot yet be formed as to the number of excursionists who will leave this city on Wednesday and Thursday. About 600 persons have already enrolled their names at the Bureau of Information in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, each of whom will make up a party of a dozen or more.

The Stuyvesant Democratic Club of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District has arranged to send a large delegation. It has chartered a special car. Police Justice W. H. Burke will take charge of the party. Civil Justice Henry M. Goldfogle is also arranging for the transportation of a large delegation from the east side.

The Ohio Society will have a large party, and several other clubs and organizations are making arrangements to send representative delegations.

Orders have been issued by Major Thomas E. Sloan of the Old Guard relating to the trip of this famous organization to Chicago as an escort to Mayor Gilroy. The Old Guard will assemble Thursday at 2 P. M., at Scottish Rite Hall, Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. They will wear full Winter uniform, of overcoat, blouse, belt, bayonet scabbard, cartridge box, white gloves, and fatigue cap on left hip. Capt. James F. Wenman will be the Officer of the Day. They will take a special West Shore train at 3 P. M.

General orders will be posted in the Grand Central Hotel, Chicago, which will be the headquarters. The members of the organization are requested to provide themselves with regulation overcoat, fatigue cap and coat, and at least three pairs of white gloves and two pairs of shoes. No deviation will be allowed from the "bill of dress" by either officer or private. No member will be allowed to appear in citizen's dress while off duty.

In order that the Guard may be drilled perfectly, extra drills have been ordered by Major Sloan. The members are ordered to be present at drills at Scottish Rite Hall to-morrow and Wednesday at 8 P. M. The members will drill in citizen's clothes, as their uniforms are not ready. The Old Guard has received permission to pass through Canada with arms and equipments.

It is expected that at least 20,000 excursionists will leave this city by the excursion and special trains provided by all the principal trunk railroads.

Tickets of admission to the exposition grounds on Manhattan Day were received yesterday at the Mayor's office, and will be on sale to-morrow at all the railroad offices in the city.

Leader J. F. Innis of the Thirteenth Regiment Band, which is now in Chicago, has tendered the services of that band at the celebration.

The programme for the celebration will embrace a parade of the military and civic delegations from the New-York State Building to Festival Hall on the lake front, where the ceremonies will be opened in the afternoon with addresses by prominent speakers. In the evening a musical festival will be held in the hall, after which there will be the most elaborate display of fireworks on the grounds of the exposition that has been witnessed since the opening of the fair.

The afternoon exercises in Festival Hall will be closed with benediction by Archbishop Corrigan.

Mr. Allaire, who is in charge of the information bureau, has received communications from several hotels and boarding houses in Chicago offering special inducements to excursionists. The prices range from $1 a day for room and breakfast to $2 and upward.

The fare by the excursion trains on all the trunk roads is $15 for the round trip. No sleeping accommodations can be had on these trains. The rates by the special trains on which sleeping berths may be procured are $27 and $32 for return tickets, available up to the 23d and 24th.

The committee of citizens appointed by the Mayor to carry out the arrangements for the celebration of Manhattan Day now numbers over 250.

The following additional subscriptions to the fund to defray the expense of the celebration were received yesterday by Controller Myers:

Ashbel P. Fitch	$100	John H. V. Arnold	$100
Francis Lynde Stetson	100	E. J. Juilliard	50
Lispenard Stewart	100	Hermann Oelrichs	50
John A. McCall	100	Charles Strauss	25
Hugh J. Grant	100	Charles J. Gregg	25
Sweetzer, Pembroke & Co.	50	Cash	25
		Cash, (per E. V. Skinner)	15
Total			$1,005

This brings the total subscriptions to the fund up to $6,530. It is estimated that $20,000 will be needed to meet the cost of the celebration in Chicago, and the Controller requests that members of the committee who have not yet subscribed do so.

BANKS HAVE BIG RESERVES.

Effects of the Summer Money Squeeze Are Almost Overcome.

While business in the security markets has become dull while waiting for the Senate to act, the banks have been intrenching themselve behind an enormous reserve, and have almost wholly overcome the effects of the Summer money squeeze. Clearing House certificates, which reached an issue of $38,000,000 early last month, have been retired at the rate of $5,000,000 weekly, until now only $9,535,000 are outstanding. This will be further reduced to-morrow, notices having been given yesterday of the retirement of $850,000. The strength of the banks offsets in large measure the influences that attend the lack of encouraging news from Washington.

The markets for grain and cotton, while sagging from dullness, are held much better in hand than might have been expected under the circumstances. Faith among dealers for both local and export trade that financial depression has touched bottom and that therefore a change must come soon for the better was illustrated yesterday when prices barely moved in wheat at this market, although the condition of the telegraph service shut off communication with Chicago in the morning and permitted the receipt of only meagre news all day.

The feeling in all the down-town markets at the close of business yesterday was that the pressure upon the Senate from all parts of the country had become too strong to be resisted much longer and that relief would certainly bring great activity in all lines of business.

—At the Dore Gallery, Broadway, near Fifty-second Street, the masterworks of the famous French artist are on exhibition day and night.

GOSSIP OF REAL ESTATE MEN

MARKED INDICATIONS OF BUSINESS STILL LACKING.

Sales Infrequent and Mainly of Residences—Some Still Hoping for Bargains—Property which Holds Its Own—A Possible Test of the Auction Market—Where Advertising Tells—What a Caretaker May Do—A List of Assessments for the Week.

The past week among real estate men has lacked any marked indications of business. Sales have been infrequent and have been mainly confined, as for some weeks past, to residences. Efforts to get loans on realty have been a little more urgent, and responses have been somewhat more encouraging. The loan during the week of $100,000 of savings-bank money in one sum for five years, at 4½ per cent., was a notable one. It was on good business property, which is an ample security, as far as concerns value. The very fact that such a loan stands out prominently is an indication that things are by no means in a normal condition. As for the cause of the present circumstances, the chorus of assent which accompanied Mr. George R. Read's appeal to the New-York Senators for prompt action in repealing the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act left no doubt as to the opinion entertained by real estate men.

Besides the transactions noted from day to day during the week, a few others have been carried through, which are not in shape for publication as yet. They concern mainly business property down town, one transaction being a sale to an estate in the dry goods district.

Many evidences are at hand showing a fairly general interest in real estate, but buyers are cautious and are on the lookout for bargains. Even the men who haunt the auction rooms day after day do so with the idea that they will be able at some time to seize upon something which is sacrificed. Men have been holding off expecting that prices would show a decided slump, and, although their expectations have not been realized, and property is strongly held, many have not yet given up their hope.

There are, of course, many localities in the city in which real estate is not only holding its own, but is doing better. Such thoroughfares as Broadway, Wall Street, Fifth Avenue, and the like are making a good showing, both when it comes to loans and to sales. Good business property is as eagerly sought and is as hard to find nowadays as it has ever been. Residence property, too, either toward the centre of the city, below Central Park, or in the new fashionable district east of the Park, and extending for a mile of its length, is in good demand, but the prices are kept well keyed up. Other improved realty fluctuates somewhat, but there is a dearth of transactions. There are many real estate offices in the city which have not made a sale in two or three months.

The auction market, which, in an active season, affords a fairly good test of values, has been featureless since July. In the intervening period property has been put up for sale, but mainly in foreclosure proceedings. Very many of the parcels have been bid in by the holders of the mortgages or by persons holding subsequent mortgages. All through, however, there has been a fairly successful effort to prevent sacrificing property, and the bargains have been few. During the present week, as will be seen from the detailed list which is given below, an effort is to be made to test the market. The property which is to be offered includes a good deal of the really valuable kind which is usually bought for investment. Should the property be really sold and at good prices, it will materially help matters.

The speculative element is still wanting. Loans, which are the very life of activity in this direction, are still too expensive to allow of quick turns at a profit.

One of the surprises in the auction room during the week was the lack of bidding for the Hotel Hamilton leasehold, which competent real estate men regarded as somewhat valuable. It may be in this instance as in some others that the value of the property was not properly called to public notice by advertisement. As has been heretofore shown, the cases are numerous in which no adequate notice is given of property offered for sale in foreclosure or other legal proceedings. Attorneys are sometimes unscrupulous and at other times careless when it comes to selling out a mortgagor or debtor. As long as their claim is satisfied they do not seem to care whether anything is left to the man whose property they are selling. Sometimes, too, the plaintiffs are anxious to bid in the property for themselves, and naturally wish to do so as cheaply as possible. In the long run, however, it will be found the best policy to put up realty for sale under the most favorable circumstances, and these cannot be had without resort to advertising in newspapers which circulate among persons who are able and would be apt to buy property.

The Landon house, at 428 Fifth Avenue, between West Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, is to be used for business purposes by D. B. Freedman and William P. Burr, the purchasers.

One morning during the past week a well-dressed woman, accompanied by a more poorly-clad one, called at a Fifth Avenue real estate broker's office and engaged in an animated conversation with a member of the firm, whom she was urging to employ her companion as a caretaker of a house. After taking the names and addresses of his callers, the broker promised to see what he could do. When they had gone, he turned to the writer, who had been in the office during the visit, and said:

"You have no idea of how much care has to be taken in looking up a caretaker. There are some of these persons who are almost constantly moving from one house to another. Others, again, when they once get into a house are very hard to get rid of. In the first case the caretaker, by keeping the premises clean and fresh looking, and by taking a personal interest in the matter, will help much in either selling or renting a house. The other kind may do a great deal of harm, and the worst of it is, you may never know it or only learn it accidentally after a house has been on your hands a long time. There was one case, for example, where the caretaker, a woman, would say to a caller: 'I'm sure I don't know whether everything is all right or not. But I've been ailing ever since I have lived here, and it seems to me the plumbing is out of order. I never was sick until I moved in here.' The would-be tenant would get scared, and would go away without even taking the trouble to let us know the reason. And all the while there was nothing the matter with the plumbing, and the caretaker was only anxious to avoid moving out of nice and comfortable quarters."

Notice was given in these columns a few weeks ago of the sale of the St. Matthew's Church, on Columbus Avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets, and of the intention of the purchaser, Mr. Williamson, to put up a business building on the site. The plans have now been prepared, and call for a brick-and-iron structure, which is intended ultimately to be five stories high, but which for the present will only be carried up two stories. The lot is 50 feet front, and the structure will be the largest store structure on the avenue.

The auction sales of realty during the week footed up $217,261, as against $195,427 for the same period last year. There were recorded during the week 187 mortgages for $1,380,156, as against 171 for $1,988,435 for the week in 1892. Of this year's lot, 53 were at 6 per cent. and five at less than 5 per cent. Last year, for the week, 74 were at 5 per cent. and 20 at less. For the week this year, banks, insurance, and trust companies loaned $171,550 on eleven of the mortgages. Last year they loaned $588,050 on 29 mortgages. During the past week notices of foreclosure of mortgage were filed in 26 cases, a number which does not indicate any serious condition of affairs.

There were transmitted during the past week by the Board of Assessors to the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments the following assessments:

Flagging, Reflagging, &c.—Both sides West Sixty-third Street, Central Park West to Boulevard; south side West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, from 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue, extending east about 125 feet; west side West End Avenue, Eighty-seventh to Eighty-eighth Street; north side East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 40 feet east of Fifth Avenue, extending east about 10 feet; west side Amsterdam Avenue, Eighty-third to Eighty-fourth Street; south side West Seventy-third Street, about 325 feet east of Columbus Avenue, extending east about 75 feet; north side East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, First Avenue to Avenue A; Boulevard, east side, Eighty-seventh to Eighty-eighth Street; First Avenue, west side, One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; south side West Sixty-first Street, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, extending east about 225 feet; and in front of 414 East Sixty-sixth Street, 120 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 108 to 140 East Forty-third Street, 206 to 212 West Sixteenth Street, 23 Jones Street, and 403 to 413 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

Sewers.—One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, between Railroad Avenue East and Morris Avenue, and in Morris Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-sixth to One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; Third Avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street to a point west of Port Morris Branch Railroad and branch in One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, from Third to Elton Avenue; One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Lenox to Seventh Avenue; University Place, Ninth to Tenth and Tenth to Eleventh Street.

Paving.—East Seventy-third Street, Avenue A to bulkhead line East River, granite block; East Ninety-sixth Street, Lexington to Fourth Avenue, granite block.

Regulating, Grading, Curbing, &c.—East Ninety-first Street, Avenue A to East River.

Receiving Basins.—Northwest corner One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Audubon Avenue; northwest corner Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; alteration to basin southwest corner Boulevard and One Hundred and Sixth Street, and catch basin at same place.

Fencing Vacant Lots.—One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, Madison and Fifth Avenues; One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Streets, same avenues; east side Madison Avenue, One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; both sides West Fifty-third Street, Tenth to Eleventh Avenue; north side West Eightieth Street, Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues; north side West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Lenox and Seventh Avenues; south side East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Park and Madison Avenues, and southwest corner East Eighty-ninth Street and Avenue B.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

A Descriptive List of the Offerings of Realty at Auction.

A detailed list of the offerings of real estate at auction for the present week is subjoined:

MONDAY, OCT. 16.—At 111 Broadway—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Pearsall estate, H. T. Dykman, referee, six parcels, viz.: 391 Bowery, east side, 48.5 feet south of Sixth Street, 24.1 by 80.2¼, two-story, attic, and basement brick store, with two-story brick extension; 202 Bowery, west side, 135.7 feet north of Spring Street, 25.3 by 99 by 24.11 by 99, two-story and attic brick store, with two-story extension; 225 Bowery, east side, 124.11 feet north of Rivington Street, 25.3 by 184 by 25 on Freeman's Alley by 33.10 by jog 25 by 48.2 by 25 by 101.5, with two-story, attic, and basement brick store buildings in front and two one-story stables in rear; irregular plot at southeast corner of Allen and East Houston Streets, known as 206 and 208 Allen and 173 and 175 East Houston, 55.6 on Allen by 75.6 on East Houston by 97.8½ by 25 by 41.9 by 40, with two two-story and attic store brick-front frame buildings on Allen Street and two four-story brick store buildings on East Houston; 25 First Avenue, west side, 74.10 feet south of Second Street, 24.1½ by 101 by 11 by 100.2, with two-story brick buildings, and 124 East Seventy-second Street, south side, 159.11¾ feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, with two-story brick extension. By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, James C. Johnson, referee, northwest corner of Weeks and East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Streets, 50 by 100. Due on judgment, $802. By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Gardiner Fry, referee, southeast corner Eighty-ninth Street and West End Avenue, 24.8½ by 52, three-story brownstone dwelling, covering lot. Due on judgment, $23,426. By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 324 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,624; on prior mortgage, $12,000.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Martin F. Hatch, assignee's sale, William S. Kelley, assignee, the right, title, &c., of Siegmund and Albert Harris respectively to 101 and 103 East Seventy-second Street, two four-story stone-front dwellings, each 20 by 102.2.

TUESDAY, OCT. 17.—At 111 Broadway—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick P. Forster, referee, 43 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 368.4 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,740. By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, three cases, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 319 and 321 East Seventy-second Street, north side, beginning 270 feet east of Second Avenue, each 30 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenements. The first action affects 319, the second 321, and the third both. Due on judgments on each first mortgage, about $17,000; on second mortgage on both houses, $8,700. By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, two parcels, Louis Davidson, referee, northwest corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, forming an L, 25 feet on avenue by 90 on street by 50 by 25 by 70, and lot on West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 45 by 100.11. By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, lease of Herrmann's Theatre, 1,195 to 1,203 Broadway. By William Kennelly, auction sale, three lots on Wadsworth Avenue, beginning at southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, respectively 25 by 86, 25 by 75, and 20 by 75. By James Bleecker & Son, auction sale, 199 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, east side, 22 feet south of Putnam Avenue, 26 by 60 by 80, three-story brick double apartment, with stores.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 215 East Thirteenth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.6 by 103.8, four-story English basement brownstone dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett, resale under foreclosure, William Irwin, referee, six lots, northeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 149.11 feet on avenue by 100 on street. Lots sold May 8, but purchaser refused to comply with terms of sale. Due on judgment, $807.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18.—At 111 Broadway—By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, 622 Greenwich Street, west side, about 50.9 feet north of Leroy Street, five-story brick tenement, 25.1 by 90.6 by 25 by 89.9.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, 159 West Ninety-third Street, north side, 219 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 15 by 86.8, with rights in Apthorp Lane 14 feet deep in rear, three-story basement and cellar brick and brownstone dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, two lots, each 25 by 100, on east side West End Avenue, about 50 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 269 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 195 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Pennington Whitehead, referee, 94 Wall Street, north side, 41.1½ feet east of Water Street, 21.8 by 51.3 by 21.5 by 51.1, four-story brick store. Due on judgment, $19,411.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund T. Oldham, referee, 123 Clinton Street, west side, between Broome and Delancey Streets, 20.9 by 100, five-story tenement with store. Due on judgment, $8,228.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund T. Oldham, referee, 211, 213, and 215 Henry Street, north side, beginning 24 feet east of Clinton Street, 85 by 70.4; also 217 Henry Street, 23.6 by 87.6, the first a three four-story and the other a five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,450.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John A. Deady, referee, 270 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 425 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11 by 16.10 by 8.10½ by 103.7, five-story stone flat with stores. Due on judgment, $27,620.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob A. Cantor, referee, 112 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,430.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., referee, three parcels, 767 Courtlandt Avenue, west side, 98.6 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 21.0 8-10 by 100 by 23 by 100, one-story frame building, with stable in rear; 94 Lawrence Street, south side, 186.10 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame building, and plot of ground on east side of Boulevard, 21 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 94.9½ by 106.5 by 72.5½ by 17.9 on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street by 42.6½, two-story brick dwelling, with frame stable.

By Smith & Ryan, partition sale, E. T. Payne, referee, two parcels, 1,201 Lexington Avenue, east side, 82.2 feet south of Eighty-second Street, 20 by 70, four-story and cellar brick and stone flat; 434 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 162.6 feet east of Avenue A, 19.6 by 100.11, four-story and cellar brick and stone tenement, with store.

By Smith & Ryan, auction sale, 666 Water Street, north side, between Jackson and Scammel Streets, 25 by 100, two-story attic and basement brick and frame house.

By James C. Lalor, foreclosure sale, Louis H. Hahlo, referee, northwest corner Charles Street and Greenwich Avenue, 26.10 by 82.3 by 12 by 77.1, five-story brick flat, with store and basement. Due on judgment, $38,951.

By G. R. Katzenmayer, trustee's sale, John B. McKean, trustee, 441 West Thirteenth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 103.1½.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., trustee's sale, N. S. Walker, Jr., trustee, two parcels, 89 Ninth Avenue, northwest corner of Sixteenth Street, 26 by 75.10 by 80, five-story and cellar brick flat, with stores, and 1,841 and 1,843 Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, two five-story and cellar brick flats, with stores, each lot 100 feet deep, the corner 25.11 and the adjoining one 25 feet.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19.—At 111 Broadway—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Deady, referee, West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 103.0⅝ by 25.0 1-6 by 102.1⅞, two-story frame dwelling, with one-story frame in rear. Due on judgment, $3,050.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Nicholas Schloeder, referee, 229 and 231 West Forty-second Street, north side, 400 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 37.6 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $5,000.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Clarence W. Francis, referee, two lots on north side of Spofford Avenue, 200 feet west of Brown Avenue, each 25 by 100.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, J. J. Adams, referee, 221 West 49th Street, north side, 165 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,325.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20.—At 111 Broadway—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sales, three actions, Henry W. Johnson, referee, 360, 362, and 364 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, three five-story brick flats, each 25 by 100.11. Due on judgment on each, about $22,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 81 Perry Street, north side, 76.3 feet east of Bleecker Street, 24.8 by 95.3 by 25.11 by 95.3, three-story brick tenement in front and two-story brick stable in rear.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Oct. 14.

Monroe St, 102, 104, and 106; Louis Gordon and another to Herman Fichter and another	$1
35th St, 108; Florence E. Allien and another to Harriet L. Gallatin	$8,500
46th St, 323 West; Mary A. Gordon and another to Mary O'Flaherty	1
88th St, s s, 202 ft e of 9th Av; George Engel to Rosa McKeever	1
Same property; Daniel McKeever and another to George Engel	1
77th St, s s, 385 ft e of 1st Av, 50x102.2; George Schreiner and another to William C. Oesting	44,000
80th St, n w corner of Lexington Av, 30x100; Lewis Z. Bach to Samuel W. B. Smith	38,500
46th St, n s, 108 ft e of 6th Av, 18x100; Eleanora Mack to John G. Norris	1
126th St, 149 East; Charles E. Hall and another to Alexander A. Jordan	1
118th St, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; John King to Wilhelmina T. King	9,000
97th St, n s, 199 ft w of 1st Av, 30x100; Theresa Gootschalk to Emma Silverstam	6,000
146th St, 411 West; Joseph Watkins and another to C. L. Jenkins	1
106th St, 40 West; Lorettus S. Metcalf and another to Lorettus Metcalf	1
97th St, s s, 440 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100; Caleb M. Hillman and another to Leopold Wallach	27,000
157th St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100; David S. Banks to Harriet H. Thompson	10

Recorded Mortgages.

Blumenthal, Samuel, and wife to Leopold Kramer and another; s s of 84th St, e of 9th Av, 1 year	$5,000
Coogan, Matthew, and wife to M. J. Earley; s s of 109th St, e of 2d Av, 2 years, (two mortgages)	3,000
Edel, Bernardine, to P. M. Wilkens and another; w s of Courtlandt Av, Lot 47, map of Melrose South	5,000
Felino, Maria, to T. D. Cock; 110 Mott St	700
Frank, Hattie, to Louise Walters; n s of 103d St, w of Columbus Av, demand	2,000
Gallatin, Harriet L., and another to Florence E. Allien; s s of 35th St, e of 4th Av, 3 years	25,000
Jordan, Alexander A., to Charles E. Hall; n s of 126th St, w of 3d Av, 1 year	7,250
Jackson, Harry, and wife to Charles S. Phillips; s s of 176th St, e of Madison Av, 3 years	700
Lyon, Charles B., and another to New-York Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 26, map of Rebecca Bassford, installments	1,500
Langer, Henry, and wife to George C. Rand; Broadway and Mosholu Av, Lots 19, 20, and 21, map of Sheridan & Lepool, 3 years	5,800
Latimer, William, and another to E. C. Welle; 413 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years	4,000
McArdle, Henry, to Roosevelt Hospital; 34 Laight St and 13 Vestry St, 3 years	25,000
Norris, John S., to Eleanora Mack; n s of 46th St, e of 6th Av, 3 years	10,000
Same to Eleanora Mack; n s of 46th St, e of 6th Av, demand	2,000
Oesting, William C., to George Schreiner; s s of 77th St, e of 1st Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)	8,200
Rauth, Rachel, to Joseph Clark; 23 Jones St, demand	5,000
Smith, Samuel W., to L. Z. Bach; Lexington Av, n w corner of 80th St, 1 year	18,500
Same to J. S. Todd; Lexington Av, n w corner of 80th St, 1 year	45,000
Schlosser, Conrad, and wife to William M. Kingsland, as trustee; n s of 112th St, w of 3d Av, 3 years	25,000
Staats, Henry, and another to E. C. Welle; 409 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years	15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

Clinton St, 220 to 224; Max Zwerdling against Tovia Krackower, owner and contractor	$300
Dailey Av, w s, 195 ft s of Samuel St, 50x100; Silleck & Armstrong against Christian Hohner, owner; F. Brenier, contractor	524
Same property; George Fiencke against same	52
Cypress Av, 516 and 518; J. L. Small & Son against Joseph A. Brantigan, owner and contractor	1,900
149th St, n s, 250 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 50x100; Union Stove Works against W. S. Shaw and others, owners and contractors	105
138d St, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x100; J. L. Mott Iron Works against Carlin & O'Brien, owners; Louis Roller, contractor	337
4th St, 322; James Hanley against —— Sprung, owner; John Marx, contractor	60
Same property; John Sonder against same	108

Real Estate at Auction.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER.
CONTINUATION SALE

At the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Noon.

MONDAY, OCT. 23.

151 CITY LOTS,
VYSE ESTATE,

23D WARD, NEW-YORK CITY,
FINELY LOCATED ON AND NEAR
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD AND HOME
(167TH STREET.)
TWO BLOCKS NORTH OF PRESENT
TERMINUS
WESTCHESTER AV. ELECTRIC RAILROAD.
AS HOME SITES, UNEXCELLED.
AS AN INVESTMENT, SECURE AND
PROFITABLE.
EASY TERMS. TITLES INSURED FREE BY
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS ALLOWED
TIME TO OBTAIN THEIR MONEY.
SEND FOR MAPS TO
JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER,
59 LIBERTY ST.

W. E. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE AT PALISADES PARK.

AUCTION TUESDAY, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.

By order of A. Fred Silverstone, Assignee.

ON THE PREMISES AT PALISADES PARK, 50 IMPROVED and CHOICE BUILDING SITES, hitherto reserved from sale on account of their elegant location and prospective value, but now offered to meet the necessity of the case for the benefit of creditors. Sale positive and without reservation to the highest bidders. Being only 40 minutes from New-York City Hall, via Erie Ferry, and 45 minutes via West Twenty-third St. Ferry, only 24 minutes by railroad from Jersey City Erie Ferry, with a ten-cent commutation rate, (including ferriage,) this is the most comfortably-accessible locality within the suburbs. With a fine depot, express office, Post Office, stores, new schoolhouse, stone sidewalks, water in pipes, sewerage, shade trees, and fine broad avenues, this village offers attractions of an unusual order. Maps and free passes can be had by addressing

BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK,
14 Chambers St., New-York.

J. J. GLEASON, Attorney.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
Will sell at auction
MONDAY, OCT. 16.
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE

Under the direction of H. T. DYKMAN, Referee.

391 BOWERY, 2-story brick, with extension and lot, 24.1x80.2¼. 202 BOWERY, 2-story brick store and lot 25.3x99. 225 BOWERY, running through to alley; 2-story and attic, and 1-story stable in rear; 25.3 on Bowery x 184x25 on alley; plot irregular. ALLEN AND EAST HOUSTON STS., southeast corner, 2-story brick-front frame on Allen St., and 4-story brick store tenements on Houston St.; 55.6 on Allen St. x 75.8 on Houston St. x 97.8½ on easterly side. 25 FIRST AVENUE, 2-story brick buildings, 24.1½x100.2x11. 124 EAST 72D ST., 4 story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 20x60, with 2-story brick extension and lot 20x102.2.

NORTH, WARD, & WAGSTAFF, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway.

60 per cent. may remain on mortgage.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

TWO CHOICE WEST END AV. LOTS.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, 1893, At 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

WEST END AV., (East Side,) commencing about 50 feet north of 98th St., size 25x100 each. Ready for immediate improvement, and situate in perhaps the finest location on the avenue. Terms liberal.

Maps and further particulars of Messrs. M., D. & E. MILDEBERGER, 80 Carmine St., or auctioneer, 66 Liberty St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

622 Greenwich St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, 1893, At 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

GREENWICH ST., No. 622—The desirable five-story double (four families to floor) improved tenement, with two stores and basement. Well rented. Maps and further particulars of auctioneer, 66 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—89 9TH AV., northwest corner 16th St., five-story and cellar brick flat, with store, 26x75.10x80.

1,841 AND 1,843 3D AV., southeast corner 102d St., two five-story and cellar brick flats; corner, 25.11x78.6x100; inside house, 25x68.6x100.

Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE.—A bargain; three-story high-stoop brownstone house, all hardwood trim, with electric bells, lighters, burglar alarms, gas fixtures, &c., with house; owner leaving and wanting quick purchaser. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Lenox Gardens,
Edgecombe Gardens,

138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Avs.

For Sale or to Rent.

Comfort, convenience, health, attractiveness and economy are all combined in those delightful houses, which we are offering FOR SALE or TO RENT. Sanitary plumbing, handsome decorations and gas-fixtures.

Rents are $1.000 and upward per annum.

Prices vary according to size and location.

Terms of purchase, 50 per cent. on bond and mortgage, 20 per cent. down, and 30 per cent. in five annual payments.

Full particulars can be obtained at office of

CHAS. H. LE VAIRE,
Manager.
N. E. corner 138th St. and 8th Av.
Telephone 647, Harlem.

Real Estate Insurance

KASTENHUBER

58 WARREN ST., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUILDING LOT IN Bloomfield, N. J., very cheap.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE BEST PART OF Montclair; price low; terms easy.

FOR SALE—MONTCLAIR, N. J., HOUSE, 5 rooms, $2,500; house, 7 rooms, barn, all improvements, $3,700. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

100 SUBURBAN HOMES AT $1,050 TO $25,000. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

IF YOU HAVE A FLAT OR A STORE TO LET in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City, communicate with KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

MANSIONS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Within 4 to 6 minutes' walk of station; 45 minutes to New-York. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE TENEMENT houses on 3d Av., New-York City. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St., New-York, or Box 214, Bloomfield.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A HIGH CLASS

Private house, West 82d St., 20x62xextension x102, must sell at any sacrifice. Inquire at once of DUFF & CONGER, Corner 81st St. and Columbus Av.

FOR SALE—The new and elegant four-story high-stoop stone and terra-cotta front houses NOS. 17, 21, AND 23 WEST 88TH ST., built in the most substantial manner by day's work; hardwood trimmed, parquet flooring, open plumbing, tiled bathrooms. Terms to suit. Apply to estate of H. D. ALDRICH, 29 Broadway.

Edw. L'Estrange Phipps. Chas. H. Easton.
PHIPPS & EASTON,
REAL ESTATE,
LOANS AND INSURANCE.
Entire charge taken of estates.
116 WEST 42D ST.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEAR 106TH ST.—A handsome 38-foot double flat; well rented; bringing in better than 10 per cent. of the asking price; first-class location; overlooking the Park; will be sold at a bargain to quick purchaser. E. C. POTTER, Owner, 128 Broadway.

$29.000.—A MODERN 20-FOOT RESIDENCE, with dining-room extension, on West End Av., near 75th St.; recently remodeled; new mantels, open fireplaces, &c.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

91ST ST., 71 WEST.—Four-story modern house; choice decorations; cabinet trimmed throughout; for sale or rent reasonable; open 11 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.; rare chance.

PARK AV., NEAR 37TH ST.—A full-size four-story high-stoop house for sale.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

FOR SALE—A 21-foot four-story house on 35th St., near Madison Av.; low price.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 68TH ST., BEtween 5th and Madison Avs.; only $45,000.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 111 Broadway.

WEST 38TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.—Four-story house, 22 feet wide; $60,000; want offer.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 111 Broadway.

Westchester Property for Sale.

TARRYTOWN HEIGHTS.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEATS,
VILLA SITES, COTTAGES,
ACRE PROPERTY,
CHOICE VILLAGE LOTS,
FOR SALE AT
POCANTICO HILLS STATION,
adjoining and near
the tract just purchased by
MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER,
on which he will erect
THE FINEST COUNTRY MANSION
in America.

Maps, views, and further particulars of

WILSON H. BLACKWELL AND CO. 67 Liberty St. 259 W. 125th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

THE SNAP OF THE SEASON.—Three extra wide flats, rented for over $8,000; first mortgage $21.000 on each; second mortgage $2,500 on one; both at 5 per cent.; will exchange for out-of-town property on which estate or institution will loan $10,000. CONDIT, 67 West 23d St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

AT YONKERS, ON WARBURTON AV., near Glenwood Station.—Desirable plot, 50 or 100 feet front by 182 feet deep, with or without stable; price very low. W. R. WAKE, 451 Columbus Av., (81st St.,) New-York.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., AND LOW MOOR.—Elegant large residences, furnished, river fronts, for sale; bargains; easy terms. Particulars. WILLIAM LANE, 216 Broadway, Long Branch.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

A conception of the real metropolis of New-York is being rapidly fulfilled, which has for its centre, rather than Central Park, the great bay of New-York. The growth south of the City Hall is far greater than the growth north of it, if people only apprehended its true significance. For instance, Brooklyn now includes an area that almost reaches from the East River to the ocean, and the fact that a great elevated road is now being constructed along the bay to Fort Hamilton at the Narrows shows that while rapid transit in New-York toward the north hesitates and dallies, toward the more attractive regions of the South it is already provided. The whole East Shore therefore of the harbor is filling fast, else elevated roads at the cost of a million dollars a mile would not be provided. The North Shore of the bay is, of course, occupied by the city itself, but along the northwest shore Jersey City extends into Bayonne City, and the narrow peninsula back of Communipaw to Bergen Point is now so densely occupied that electrical roads are needed to supplement the existing splendid service. Thus, density surrounds the three sides of the great bay, and there only remains one shore in which there is ample room for occupancy, and that is the long stretch of the harbor formed by Staten Island. Here an area rendered accessible, frequently, quickly, and cheaply, by Mr. Wiman's efforts, consists of fifty-eight square miles of most delightfully diversified surfaces, with altitudes of 300 to 450 feet, and with declivities and visions of beauty afforded in no other suburb in the world. Here, too, is a deep waterfront of ten miles within the harbor, rendered available by the same efforts to trunk lines, by the construction of the great Arthur Kill Bridge, which connects the island with the main land, and enabling its shore front to perform the services of a terminal more perfectly than elsewhere in the harbor, these services being simultaneously—Receipt, Storage, and Shipment, not possible to either Jersey, Brooklyn, or New-York. Facilities for manufacturing along the shore are unequaled, with coal direct from mines, raw material from the sea, and a trunk line connection in the backyard. While the residential possibilities in the interior, now reached by frequent trains, make the chances of success unsurpassed in any other suburb. The opportunities of profit by the enhancement of values from existing low prices of land in such close contiguity to a great city are such as exist in no other suburb on the face of the earth.

The estate of Erastus Wiman possesses a greater area of land within a ten miles radius of the City Hall than any other interest, and if in these hard times parties can become possessed, at existing values, of portions of these properties, it is an opportunity in a lifetime which rarely offers.

By order of David Bennett King, Trustee, a great sale of the property is to be held at Giffords-by-the-Sea, Staten Island, Thursday, Oct. 19, at 2:30 P. M. Passes, maps, and particulars can be had of David Bennett King, Trustee, 44 Pine Street; H. T. Metcalfe & Sons, 145 Broadway; Folsom Bros., 826 Broadway; Erastus Wiman, 1 Broadway. Special trains will leave the Battery on the day of sale at 1 and 1:30 P. M.

Sale at Elm Park, Staten Island, on Friday, Oct. 20. W. T. Cornell will offer seventeen lots adjoining Elm Park Station on the Rapid Transit Railroad, possessing great potentialities of profit. Sale at 3 P. M. Trains every quarter of an hour from the Battery.

RUTHERFORD,

Kingsland, and Lyndhurst, N. J.; 9 miles from New-York; 40 trains daily; water, sewers, gas, electric lights; lots, $100 and upward; $10 down, $5 monthly. Send for maps.
E. D. CORDTS, 234 Broadway, New-York.

VERY DESIRABLE SUBURBAN HOME, five miles from New-York City Hall; price, $20,000; will take a smaller place in city or suburbs in part payment. CONDIT, 67 West 23d St.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

SETON & WISSMANN,
11 PINE ST.,

are offering the following

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

9th St., near 5th Av., 4-story high-stoop brick, $350 per month.
17th St., near Union Square, 4-story high-stoop brownstone, $400 per month.
35th St., near Lexington Av., 4-story French basement brownstone, $250 per month.
35th St., near Park Av., 4-story high-stoop brownstone, $300 per month.
35th St., close to 5th Av., 4-story high-stoop brownstone, $5,000 per annum.
37th St., near 5th Av., 3-story high-stoop brick, $4,000 per annum.
45th St., near 5th Av., 4-story high-stoop brownstone, $2,800 per annum.
48th St., near Madison, 4-story high-stoop brownstone, $2,400 per annum.
67th St., near 5th Av., 4-story high-stoop brownstone, $6,000 per annum.
69th St., near 5th Av., 4-story full-size brownstone, $850 per month.
71st St., West, near Park, 4-story box-stoop brownstone, $300 per month.
74th St. and Madison Av., 4-story high-stoop brownstone, $5,000 for season.
5th Av., corner below 60th St., 4-story high-stoop brownstone, $7,500 for season.
Park Av., near 37th St., 4-story high-stoop brick and stone, $4,000 per annum.
Madison Av., corner, 4-story high-stoop brownstone, $4,500 per annum.
Irving Place, 4-story high-stoop brownstone, $500 per month.

For particulars and permits
Apply to
SETON & WISSMANN,
(3362) 11 PINE ST.

MADISON AV., Corner 34th St.

Large corner mansion; fully furnished; 25 feet wide. Never previously rented. To lease for season or year. Possession Nov. 15.
INNES & CENTER,
21 East 20th St., adjoining Broadway,
or
CHAS. S. BROWN,
59 Liberty St.

To Let Furnished.

NO. 51 5TH AV., CORNER 12TH ST.
This elegant four-story extension residence, 38 feet wide, is offered to let for the season or by the year. Apply to
BENJ. RICHARDS,
59 Liberty St.

A FINE, FULLY-FURNISHED RESIDENCE at Inwood-on-Hudson, upper part of this city, for rent; possession at once; beautiful grounds; seven acres; stables, &c. Permits from S. EMBERSON, 59 West 42d St.

ATTRACTIVE FOUR-STORY PRIVATE House to Let, 39th St., near Park Av.—Partly furnished; excellent condition; two baths with porcelain tubs; three years' lease; $2,400; private family only. INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, with butler's pantry extension, to let, furnished, for the season, on 39th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A LARGE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, dining-room extension, to let, furnished, season or year, on 45th St., between 5th and Madison Avs.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A MEDIUM-SIZE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, butler's pantry extension, to let, furnished, for season, on 39th St., near Park Av.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE TO let, furnished, season or year, on 10th St., near 5th Av.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE TO let, furnished, for the season, on Madison Av., near 48th St.; $350 per month.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A COMPLETELY-FURNISHED THREE story handsomely-decorated private dwelling to rent for the season; now occupied by the owner. Can be seen at any time at 139 West 76th St., near Columbus Av.

A NUMBER OF THE VERY CHOICEST FURnished houses in most desirable neighborhood in city. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY brownstone dwelling; $200 monthly; perfect order. Owner, 158 West 46th St.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,

51 LIBERTY ST.,

Offer to rent the following houses:

JANE ST., near Greenwich St., three-story high-stoop	$720
33D ST., near 5th Av., 4-story high-stoop	2,400
35TH ST., near Lex. Av., 4-story high-stoop	1,700
36TH ST., near Lex. Av., 3-story high-stoop	1,300
WEST END Av., nr. 88th St., 4-story high-stoop	1,800
FURNISHED.	
37TH ST., nr. 5th Av., 3-story high-stoop, season	$3,000
41ST ST., nr. 5th Av., 4-story high-stoop, per year	4,260
46TH ST., nr. 5th Av., 4-story high-stoop, mo.	500

BALMORAL,

LENOX AV., 113th and 114th Sts., entire block.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Coaches in attendance at 116th St. L Station.

AN ELEGANT 23-FOOT FOUR-STORY, BASEment; butler's pantry extension; elegantly decorated; parquet floors and tiled bathrooms; gas logs; nickel-plated plumbing exposed; near Central Park and L station; rent, $2,000. 170 West 80th St. or GEO. E. SCHICK, 92 Liberty St.

5TH AV., (MURRAY HILL.)—To lease for a term of years, for business or dwelling, a full-size four-story high-stoop brownstone house; immediate possession. Apply to
(3359) SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St.

WEST END AV., NEAR 75TH ST.—To rent, unfurnished, a very desirable four-story high-stoop house. Apply to
(3360) SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St.

TO RENT—On 39th St., near 7th Av., desirable four-story English basement brick house; possession. Apply to
(3361) SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St.

56TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—A four-story high-stoop house, with extension, to let, unfurnished; $2,100 per year.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—A three-story high-stoop house to let, unfurnished; $2,100 per year.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

NO. 1,335 LEXINGTON AV.—To let, unfurnished, a charming little house, with plenty of room; decorated and well arranged, with up-stairs dining room; open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Owner, 79 Cedar St., Room 50.

NO. 152 EAST 59TH ST.—To let unfurnished, a charming little house, decorated and well arraged, with up-stairs dining room and many rooms; open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Owner, 79 Cedar St., Room 50.

TO LET—The four-story brownstone dwellings, newly decorated, in perfect order, 1,072, 1,074 Madison Av. and 32 East 84th St.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
5th Av. and 19th St.

WEST 52D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A desirable, medium width house; moderate rent; immediate possession. FULLER & FROTHINGHAM, 945 Broadway, corner 22d St.

AT A MODERATE RENT FOR SEASON OR longer.—85 East 55th St., northwest corner Park Av.; four-story high-stoop brownstone front house, 16.8 feet by about 55x75; inquire on premises.

TO LET—First floor and basement, 34th St., near 9th Av.; all improvements; rent moderate; references. Address J. E., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

"NO. 121 MADISON AV."

AN ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

A furnished apartment to sub-let for season or year.

A DESIRABLE FURNISHED BACHELOR apartment, private house, large corner room, with alcove bedroom; furnace heated, gas, use of bath; breakfast if desired; one block from elevated station. 237 Lexington Av., corner 34th.

FAMILY GOING ABROAD WILL LET HANDsomely-furnished apartment; unusual chance for any one wishing elegant, refined home. E. MILER, 200 West 57th St.

A DESIRABLE TEN-ROOM APARTMENT TO let, furnished, on 18th St., close to 5th Av.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

GREYLOCK,

2,046 to 2,050 7th Av., Boulevard, near 122d St. One of these elegant apartments to let at $40 a month. Apply to janitor, on premises.

PERFECTLY FIREPROOF FINE APARTment; nine rooms; widest and best part of Broadway; elevator, steam heat. Apply at Rockingham, Broadway and 56th St.

A.—FLATS OF FIVE ROOMS AND BATH AT 265 West 41st St.; rents, $24 to $40.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 West 30th St.

PLEASANT SUITES IN FRANKLYN, 55 East 11th St., near Broadway; $35 to $45. Janitor.

A.—Flat of seven rooms and bath at 448 West 57th St.; rent $38. Janitor, or
THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A. ST. LORENZ.

72D ST., BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVS.

Family apartment house, with hotel service, recently built, with all modern improvements, electric light, steam heat, &c., high class in all its appointments. Dining room on top floor, with superior table d'hôte. Desirable apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Suites of four to seven rooms, with steam heat, bath, electric light, and service, $600 to $1,200 per annum. RICHARD MEARES.

A.—A.—

ST. CATHARINE
APARTMENT HOUSE,
Madison Av. and 53d St.
TO LET.

One elegant suite of 15 rooms, two servants' rooms and laundry; has a direct and unobstructed exterior view of 220 feet; the suite comprises the entire floor; the cabinetwork and decorations are not surpassed by any house in the city. Also a similar suite of 10 rooms. Particulars on premises from
J. D. BROOKS, Superintendent.

BALMORAL,

Lenox Av., 113th and 114th Sts., (entire block.)
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Coaches in attendance at 116th St. L Station.
Rents, $40 to $70.

A.—THE LORING.
Boulevard and West 74th St., Amsterdam Av.
Roomy, light, well-ventilated apartments, with steam heat, mirrors, open fireplaces, door service, &c.; reasonable rents; first class service; immediate occupancy or Oct. 1. Apply on premises or to J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

NEW AMSTERDAM,

Corner of 75th Street and Amsterdam Av.
ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS TO LET.
Rents from $700 to $1,500, including elevators, steam heat, electric lights, &c. Apply on premises.

A.—TWO OF THOSE NICELY-DECORATED and commodious flats of seven rooms and bath; 100 feet from L station; 112 West 104th St.; rents, $38 and $40; possession. Janitor, or THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

VERY HANDSOME CORNER FLAT ON STUYvesant Square; ten large rooms; new plumbing throughout; rent, $1,500. Apply to Janitor at 330 East 17th St., or FULLER & FROTHINGHAM, 945 Broadway, corner 22d St.

212 WEST 14TH ST.—Handsome fourth floor unfurnished single flat to let; eight rooms and bath; rent, $70.

APARTMENTS IN FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, 120 East 34th St.; elevator, electric light, liveried servants. Apply on premises.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

ONE SPECIAL APARTMENT

TO RENT IN
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
IRVING PLACE AND 16TH ST.

First floor corner, five sunny rooms, with bath and private hall, sumptuously furnished, rugs, divans, &c. American or European Plan.

Hotel Renaissance,

43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.,

Several apartments, furnished and unfurnished, for rent.

A VERY PRETTY FURNISHED FIRST floor bijou apartment to family of two and servant at 212 West 14th St.; everything new; cross-town cars pass the door; wide street and electric light; rent $90, or will remove furniture and rent unfurnished at $75; reliable references required.

153 EAST 88TH ST.—Convenient to elevated; cozy furnished apartment to rent to small family with good references; rent, $34.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

HOTEL

San Remo

Central Park West and 75th St.

A few very desirable apartments to rent from October; in the most desirable location in the city; no housekeeping; chamber service, heat, light, and all attendance free; meals served on the American plan at very reasonable prices.

THE OSBORNE,

57th St. and 7th Av.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

Only one apartment to rent, second floor, 12 rooms.

NO. 23 EAST 77TH ST.—To let, unfurnished, a charming little house, decorated and well arranged, with up-stairs dining room and many rooms; open daily for inspection without permit; 9 to 10 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M.
Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St.

"BEECHWOOD."—Two vacancies in this elegant apartment house, near Madison Square; eight rooms, newly decorated; steam heat, elevator and hall service. Inquire of janitor on premises, 125 and 127 East 24th St.

A.—TWO APARTMENTS OF SEVEN ROOMS and bath each, with steam heat, passenger elevator and mail service, at 24 West 61st St.; rents $1,000. Janitor, or
THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

A VERY DESIRABLE BACHELOR APARTment at 21 West 30th St.; rent, $500; possession Oct. 1. Janitor, or THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

164 EAST 89TH ST.—Genteel unfurnished apartments to genteel people having satisfactory references; rents, $23 to $32.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Particulars concerning the eight-story fire-proof building in course of erection at 41, 43, and 45 West 23d St., (opp. Stern's Dry Goods House,) through to 24th St., will be furnished by the agents.

Firm of L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St.

TO LET—Store, with independent cellars; offices, studios, rooms for dressmakers, shirtmakers, and light business purposes in the handsome new building, 113 West 40th St. All rooms large, light, with furnace heat, and separate toilet rooms; now open for inspection.

A.—SPLENDID OFFICE AND STUDIOS IN new building, with steam heat and passenger elevator, southwest corner of 31st St. and 6th Av. Apply to
THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

A.—VERY LARGE STORE ON SOUTHWEST corner of 47th St. and 8th Av., with immediate possession. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

A VERY DESIRABLE OFFICE, SUITABLE for doctor or dentist, at 18 East 32d St.; rent, $600; possession. Janitor, or THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

A.—OFFICES, STUDIOS, LARGE AND SMALL rooms, at 49 and 51 West 28th St. Apply to janitor or THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

A.—OFFICES AND STUDIOS AT 1,215 BROADway; rent $25. Janitor, or
THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

A.—A VERY COMMODIOUS ONE-STORY building at 112 and 114 West 33d St.; rent, $3,000. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

A.—Four-story building at 53 West 28th St.; very suitable for business; rent $3,600; possession. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.
The private residence No. 96 Columbia Heights, formerly owned by Moses S. Beach, will be sold at public auction at Kerrigan's Auction Rooms, No. 13 Willoughby St., on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon.
The lot is 28.9x150, running through to Furman St. The house is 57 feet deep, is brownstone, three stories, and contains twenty-one rooms. It is in good condition, with the best sanitary plumbing. It commands a view of the river and bay, and is in an unsurpassed location for a gentleman's residence.

FOR SALE—In Brooklyn, houses just being completed on Dean St., near Brooklyn Av., Nos. 1,251 to 1,259; these houses are three and three and one-half stories and basement, 20x72x107, with 16 rooms; fifteen minutes from bridge via Kings County Elevated Road; if you are looking for a thoroughly good modern dwelling house in a first-class neighborhood, examine the above before purchasing elsewhere; also No. 1,249 Dean St., the only remaining house of those completed last Spring. Apply on premises or of ARTHUR G. STONE, 1,262 Dean St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

A HANDSOME AND COMPLETE ESTABLISHment for sale at a sacrifice; horse, coal black, 16 hands 3 inches high, weight about 1,200 pounds, high stepper, arched neck, kind and easy bitted; most stylish horse and traveler in New-York; seven years old, sound; brougham, used two Winters and in first-class condition; harness and whip to match; will be sold separately or together; combined price, $1,200. Apply at Aerial Private Stable, 58th St., near Broadway; ask for John.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE WINTER—Private turnout, single horse and brougham or coupe; must be first-class in every respect; light service and the best of care guaranteed. SECURITY, Box 120 Times.

FOR SALE—By a gentleman giving up his driving establishment, an extra fine pair carriage horses, Brewster carriages, complete harness, &c.; will sell together or separately. A., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

WANTED TO HIRE BY THE MONTH—Private, handsome pair of cobs and light brougham, harness, livery, &c., complete; no dealer need answer. BROUGHAM, Box 137 Times.

PAIR OF CANADIAN BAY COBS; 15¾ HANDS high; exceptionally stylish; knee actors; brass harness. SLOAN, 1,342 Broadway.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

STOCKS FIRM ON POSSIBLE FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENTS.

Moderate Business Notwithstanding Interruption to the Telegraph Service—A Favorable Bank Statement—Idle Money Accumulating at this Centre—The Industrials Still Advancing—Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Helped by the Decision in the Burke Case.

NEW-YORK,
Saturday, Oct. 14—P. M.

The storm of last night prostrated telegraph lines in all directions, leaving New-York practically cut off from other financial centres. Trading in the stock market to-day was therefore less active than it would otherwise have been, and yet there was a fair amount of business done for a Saturday.

Most people expected lower prices as the result of the mixed situation on the silver question and the placing of Union Pacific in the hands of receivers But weakness was by no means the feature of the day. This was due perhaps to the possibility of important developments at Washington before Monday and the consequent indisposition of operators to remain short of stocks pending such possibility. Much of the buying to-day was for the short account.

The bank statement was reported as a favorable exhibit, inasmuch as it showed large increases in all the items. The banks gained over eight and one-quarter millions in actual money, showing the steady accumulation of idle funds at this centre. Deposits increased twelve and one-quarter millions, and loans were expanded two and one-quarter millions. The surplus reserve now amounts to very nearly $34,000,000.

Sugar and Whisky were the leaders in point of activity, and both were strong, although they did not hold the full extent of their advance. The Grangers closed fractionally lower, but Union Pacific closed ¼ higher, at 16. Columbus, Hocking Valley, and Toledo sold up to 22⅝, on large transactions on the court decision in favor of the company in the Burke litigation.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	145	145	145	145	140	145	2
American Cotton Oil	33¾	33¾	33½	33½	34	35	430
American Cotton Oil pf	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	70½	220
*American Sugar Refining	89	90½	89	90	89⅞	90	18,177
*American Sugar Refining pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	85¾	87¾	20
*American Tobacco	81	81	81	81	80	81	20
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	18⅜	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18½	2,775
Baltimore & Ohio	66	66	66	66	66	68	100
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	26	26	26	26	26	..	100
Canada Southern	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	46	46¼	100
Chicago Gas	57¾	58¾	57¾	58	58⅛	58¼	6,650
Chicago Gas, div. scrip	1.16	1.18	1.16	1.16	..	..	700
Chicago & Northwestern	100½	100⅝	99⅞	100	99¾	100	1,798
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	78⅞	79¼	78¼	78½	78½	78¾	10,485
C., C., C. & St. Louis	32½	32½	31¾	32	31¾	32¼	665
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	57⅞	58¼	57⅜	58	57⅞	57½	5,425
Chi. Mil. & St. Paul pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	..	116	20
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	61⅛	62	61½	61¾	61¼	61¾	2,668
Columbus, Hock. Valley & Toledo	22	22⅝	21½	21¾	21⅝	21⅞	4,610
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo pf	60	60	60	60	60	69	100
Consolidated Gas Company	126	126	126	126	125½	129	114
Delaware & Hudson	121	121	120½	120½	120	120¼	200
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	151½	151¾	151½	151¾	151½	152½	540
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	30⅜	32⅛	30¼	31	31	31¼	12,915
General Electric	42½	44	42½	43¾	43	43½	1,460
Laclede Gas	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14	15	120
Lake Shore	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	120½	121½	205
Louisville & Nashville	44¼	44¼	44	44½	44	44¼	2,135
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi., t. r.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½	15	100
Manhattan Consolidated	124½	124½	124½	124½	123	124	36
Missouri Pacific	21⅞	22½	21⅝	22	22	22¼	1,475
Mobile & Ohio	13	13	13	13	12	14	100
National Cordage, 2d as. paid	25⅛	26	25⅛	26	25⅝	26	460
*National Lead	26	26½	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25⅞	600
*National Lead pf	70	70	70	70	70	72	45
New-Jersey Central	109	109	107	107	107	108½	39
New-York Central	100	100	100	100	100	100½	230
New-York & New-England	26¾	27½	26¾	27	27⅛	27¼	1,010
New-York & New-Haven	192	192	192	192	191	195	28
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	630
New-York, Susq. & Western, new	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13½	100
New-York, Susq. & Western pf., new	41¼	42	41¼	41½	41	43	300
North American	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	5	5⅛	400
Northern Pacific pf	19	19½	18¾	19½	19⅜	19⅝	900
Ontario & Western	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14½	25
Pacific Mail	15½	15½	15½	15½	14	16	10
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	7	7	7	7	7	8	200
Philadelphia & Reading	16⅛	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	17	17⅛	3,300
Pullman Palace Car Company	166½	166½	166½	166½	166	167½	100
St. Paul & Omaha	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅛	33¾	200
Southern Pacific	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	17¾	18½	300
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14	14	14	14	14	14½	210
Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Mich.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	7⅞	8½	200
Union Pacific	16⅛	16⅜	15⅝	16	15⅞	16	4,035
United States Express	50	50	50	50	50	55	9
Wabash pf	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14⅛	14½	200
Western Union Telegraph	80¼	81¼	80¼	80¾	80¾	80⅞	2,864
Westinghouse asst	40½	40½	40½	40½	..	..	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	12⅞	14½	103
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	44¼	44¼	42¾	42¾	41¼	44½	258
Wisconsin Central	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	5¾	10
Total sales							91,331

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. Fé 2d 2½-4s, A.	38¼	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	$19,000
B. & O. S. W. 1st	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	101	101	100	100	2,000
Canada So. 1st	104⅛	104⅛	104	104	2,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	16,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st cn. 2-4s	78	78	77¼	77¼	13,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	96	96	96	96	1,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	39½	40	39½	40	6,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	117½	117½	117½	117½	8,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	85½	89	85½	88	16,000
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	40	40	39½	39½	6,000
*D., S. S. & A. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	8,000
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	10,000
Erie 1st on	127	127	127	127	2,000
Gen. El. deb. 5s	74	74	74	74	3,000
G. R. & I. gen. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	110½	1,000
K. & T. 1st g. 4s	77⅜	77¾	76	76	5,000
K. & T. 2d g. 4s	38	38½	38	38½	18,000
Laclede Gas 1st	76¼	77	76¼	77	2,000
Lake S. 2d cn., c.	121	121	121	121	5,000
L. & N. unified g. 4s	72½	74	72½	74	10,000
Met. Elev. 1st	115	115	115	115	5,000
Met. Elev. 2d	106	106	106	106	1,000
Mo. Pac. cn.	85	85	85	85	1,000
N. Y. C. deb. 5s, r.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	3,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	110	110	110	110	2,000
N. Y. Ont. & W. 5s	105	105	105	105	10,000
N. Y., Ont. & W. refdg. 5s	103	103	103	103	5,000
N. of Cal. g. 5s	92	91	92	92	6,000
North. Pac. cn. 5s	30	30	30	30	64,000
Northwest. s. f. 5s, r.	104	104	104	104	50,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	98	98	98	98	1,000
Reading def. inc.	4	4	4	4	1,000
Rock Island 5s, c.	94½	94½	94½	94½	2,000
St. L., K. C. & N. R. E. 7s	101	101	101	101	2,000
St. P. & Om. cn.	117½	117½	117½	117½	3,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2,000
S. P. of N. M. 1st	94½	94½	94½	94½	7,000
T. & N. O. cn 5s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	6,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	4,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s	37½	40	37½	40	10,000
Wabash 1st	101½	101½	101½	101½	1,000
West Shore 4s, c.	100	100	100	100	1,000
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	5,000
Can. South. 1st	104	104¼	104	104¼	3,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st on	78	78	78	78	5,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s	39	39⅞	39½	39⅞	12,000
C., H. V. & T. 5s	86	88½	86	88½	7,000
Met. Elev. 1st	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	2,000
Met. Elev. 2d	106	106	106	106	3,000
Mo. K. & T. 2d	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	5,000
Rock I. 5s, c	94½	94¾	94½	*94¾	9,000
U. P., D. & G. 1st	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	7,000
Total sales					$75,000
Total sales					$337,000

*Seller 10 flat.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	150	..	M. & St. L. pf. t. r.	29	32
Alton & T. H.	20	30	Minn. Iron	..	60
Am. Coal	75	90	Mo., K. & T.	10½	11¼
Am. Dist. Tel.	35	41	M., K. & T. pf.	18¾	19½
Amer. Ex.	110	112	N., C. & St. L.	56	62
Am. T. & C.	82½	..	Nat. Lin. Oil	16½	19
Am. Tob. pf.	96½	98½	Nat. Starch	8¼	10
At. & Pac.	2⅛	2¾	Nat. St. 2d pf.	30	..
Bruns. Co.	3	6	New Cent. C.	8	9
B., R. & P. pf.	68	76	N. Y. & N. pf.	10½	11
Can. Pacific	74	75	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13¾
Central Pac.	18¾	20	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	55	57
Ches. & Ohio	15½	16	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	23	25¼
Chi. & Alton	135	..	Norfolk So.	47	..
Chi & E. Ill.	53	55	Nor. & W. pf.	20½	22
C. & E. Ill. pf.	94	96	North. Pac.	6⅛	6⅞
C. & N. W. pf.	..	138½	Ohio South.	25	50
Cleve. & P.	146	..	Ont. Mining	7	8
C., C. & I., D.	10	12	Oregon Imp.	8	11
Col. F. & I.	24	26	Ore. R. & N.	30	40
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Ore. S. L. & U. N.	5½	6
Col. & H. C.	8½	..	Penn. Coal	250	300
Consol. Coal	26	31	Peo. & East.	4	8
Den. & R. G.	9½	10½	Pitts. & W. pf.	27	30
D. & R. G. pf.	29	31	P., C., C. & St. L.	14	15¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	6	7	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	48¼	51½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	26	..	P., F. W. & C.	146	..
Dia. & C. F.	1	..	Quicksilver	1	3
*D., S. S. & A.	6⅞	8	Rens. & Sar.	155	165
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	17	22	R. & W. P. 1st ins. pd.	1½	..
E. T., V. & G.	¼	1	R. & W. P. 2d ins. pd.	2¾	3
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	6	15	R. & W. P. pf., t. r.	14½	16
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	1	4	R., W. & O.	105	108
Edison El. Il.	91	95	St. L. So.	95	..
Ev. & T. H.	80	89	St. L. S. W.	4	5
Gt. North. pf.	108	110	St. L. S. W. pf.	8	8¼
G. B. & W., t. r.	6	8	St. P. & Dul.	24	26
Homestake	11	14	St. P. & D. pf.	95	100
H. & Texas	2¼	3	St. P., M. & M.	103	107
Ill. Cent.	90½	92	Sil. bull. certs.	73½	73⅝
Ill. Cent., L. L.	90	..	So. Cot. Oil	40	50
Iowa Cent.	6½	7	*Texas Pac.	6	7
Iowa C. pf.	20	20½	Tol. & O. C.	30	33
Keok. & D. M.	..	5⅞	Tol. & O. C. pf.	68¾	..
King. & Pem.	8	11½	U. P., D. & G.	5½	6¼
Laclede G. pf.	55	65	U. S. Rubber	29¾	32
L. E. & W.	15⅛	16	U. S. Rub. pf.	75	85
L. E. & W. pf.	66	68	Wabash	7	7½
Long Island	91	96	Wells-F. Ex.	130	140
L., St. L. & T.	..	7			
Mah. Coal R.	95	100			
Mah. C. R. pf.	..	105			
Man. Beach	4	7			
Md. Coal pf.	50	60			
Mich. Cent.	90	91½			
M. & St. L., t. r.	10	11			

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	100
Am. Sugar Ref.	89¾	90⅛	89½	90⅛	4,820
At., T. & S. Fé	18⅜	18¾	18⅜	18½	1,370
Chicago Gas	57⅞	58⅝	57⅞	58	1,630
Chi., Bur. & Q.	78⅞	79⅛	78⅞	78¾	6,650
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	57⅞	58¼	57⅝	57⅞	8,390
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	61⅜	62	61	61⅞	2,360
Chi. & N. W.	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	200
C., C., C. & St. L.	32	32	31¾	31¾	150
Col., H. V. & T.	21⅜	22⅛	21⅜	21⅞	800
Dist. & C. F.	30⅝	32⅛	30⅜	31	9,840
General Electric	43¼	44	43	44	420
Louis. & Nash.	44¼	44¼	44	44	120
L., N. A. & C. cfs.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	200
Missouri Pacific	22	22	22	22	60
N. Y. & N. E.	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	27	90
Nat. Cordage	25	25	25	25	10
Phil. & Reading	16	16⅞	16	16⅞	1,800
Pullman	166½	166½	166½	166½	30
T., A. A. & N. M.	8	8	8	8	300
Union Pacific	15⅞	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	630
Wabash pf.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	200
Western Union	80¾	81¼	80¾	81	1,330
Total sales					40,800

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A.	38⅝	39	38¼	38¼	$17,000

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement, issued to-day, showed an increase in reserve of $5,267,325. The banks now hold $33,896,050 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.		Differences.
Loans	$393,341,800	$395,716,000	Inc.	$2,374,200
Specie	84,372,700	90,379,400	Inc.	6,006,700
Legal tenders	44,305,000	46,630,700	Inc.	2,325,700
Net deposits	400,195,900	412,456,200	Inc.	12,260,300
Circulation	14,940,000	14,956,800	Inc.	16,800

The following table gives the amount of the surplus reserve of the New-York City banks from the beginning of the year 1893 up to and including the statement issued yesterday, with the surplus for the corresponding weeks of the years 1891 and 1892:

Week Ended.	Surplus Reserves. 1893.	1892.	1891.
Jan. 7	$8,942,450	$17,232,050	$8,576,875
Jan. 14	15,610,450	18,961,145	13,384,250
Jan. 21	22,529,600	24,576,025	19,183,825
Jan. 28	28,143,300	33,002,900	24,089,775
Feb. 4	8,654,000	36,020,900	23,943,125
Feb. 11	17,240,575	33,441,425	20,242,675
Feb. 18	13,605,900	33,653,825	18,492,700
Feb. 25	9,384,775	30,857,550	16,673,025
March 4	6,508,125	26,969,900	13,630,275
March 11	4,643,275	21,292,225	10,880,975
March 18	6,039,125	16,196,450	9,793,575
March 25	9,243,200	16,199,700	9,055,375
April 1	10,663,075	18,007,425	8,442,050
April 8	9,212,950	18,017,950	6,889,975
April 15	11,072,550	15,839,200	5,612,950
April 22	14,783,200	15,788,500	4,319,850
April 29	12,156,150	19,532,975	6,975,125
May 6	12,835,175	20,086,800	7,443,300
May 13	17,795,025	14,808,500	4,763,950
May 20	24,422,175	15,772,125	4,912,850
May 27	25,839,925	19,555,975	5,217,650
June 3	20,987,500	24,612,075	7,529,175
June 10	14,420,900	23,679,750	6,687,600
June 17	8,776,800	23,545,850	10,484,825
June 24	5,481,975	22,783,825	16,172,225
July 1	1,251,725	19,872,050	18,411,600
July 8	*5,082,025	18,086,600	15,465,075
July 15	*4,269,100	15,577,025	14,542,025
July 22	*1,256,550	20,207,150	18,489,675
July 29	*4,301,675	23,063,800	19,710,325
Aug. 5	*14,821,800	24,231,275	19,481,250
Aug. 12	*16,545,375	18,798,425	18,420,850
Aug. 19	*12,045,800	15,774,450	17,617,225
Aug. 26	*6,737,675	12,878,875	14,109,800
Sept. 2	*1,567,525	9,887,875	12,767,825
Sept. 9	2,966,875	7,630,500	9,156,400
Sept. 16	10,601,700	4,781,975	8,722,775
Sept. 23	17,609,950	4,879,575	7,756,750
Sept. 30	24,120,500	5,051,075	4,008,125
Oct. 7	28,628,725	4,392,400	3,102,750
Oct. 14	33,896,050	1,936,575	6,639,475

*Deficit.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money and commercial paper were dull and unchanged.

In London, money on call was quoted at ½@¾ per cent., and short and three months' bills at 1½ per cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $82,064,047, and balances, $6,031,063. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $1,036,691.

The New-York Clearing House canceled $180,000 loan certificates. The amount now outstanding is $9,535,000. In Boston the amount outstanding has been reduced to $100,000.

The foreign exchange market was dull and unchanged.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 73⅛@73⅝. There were no sales on the Exchange.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 33⅝d. The New-York price for bars was 72⅝c. per ounce.

Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 58½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports: Silver on hand, 175,232 ounces; deposited, none; withdrawn, none; certificates outstanding, 174.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Col., H. V. & Tol.	2½	Nat. Cord. 2d, as. paid	1½
Dist. & C. F.	2½		

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	N. Y., L. & W. pf. new	¾
Canada Southern	¾	Pullman Car	2
Consolidated Gas	2¾	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	1½
Del., Lack. & W.	¾		

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was very dull and generally weak. Hocking Valley 5s were strong on the decision in favor of the company in the Burke litigation. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Col., H. V. & Tol 5s	3	G. R. & Ind. 4½s	1

DECLINED.

Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	2	Missouri Pac. cn.	1
Kan. & Tex. 4s	1½	Oregon R. & N. 1st	3½
Lake Shore 2d cn, c.	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st	1
Louis. & N. unifd. 4s	1		

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $10,000 4s coupon at 111. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.	98	....	Cur. 6s, 1896	104	....
4s, r.	110¾	111½	Cur. 6s, 1897	106½	....
4s, c.	110¾	111½	Cur. 6s, 1898	109½	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	102	....	Cur. 6s, 1899	111½	....

In State securities $2,000 Alabama, Class A, sold at 96@95½.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brooklyn Elev.—1st week Oct.	$33,191	......	$3,933
Denver & R. G.—1st week Oct.	139,500	......	56,300
Flint & P. M.—1st week Oct.	47,987	......	7,015
South. Pac., At. & Pac. systems, for Aug.—			
Gross	4,017,808	......	575,247
Op. expenses	2,533,315	......	207,654
Net	1,484,493	......	367,593
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	31,183,312	346,159	......
Op. expenses	20,736,607	399,506	......
Net	10,446,705	......	53,347

Statement Oregon Short Line month August: Gross, $433,704; decrease, $209,840; net, $147,466; decrease, $111,425. Railway and Navigation—Gross, $237,255; decrease, $136,189; net, $48,046; decrease, $69,656. Denver and Gulf—Gross, $297,240; decrease, $247,908; net, $9,410; decrease, $147,260. St. Joseph—Gross, $90,101; decrease, $22,948; net, $22,809; decrease, $17,851. Central Branch—Gross, $74,714; decrease, $63,365; net, $20,931; decrease, $42,621.

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 131 roads for the month of September at $45,872,879, a decrease of $4,971,502; Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 128 roads, $387,067,095, a decrease of $2,330,238. Gross earnings of 41 roads first week October, 1893, $5,128,863, a decrease of $316,041.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exch'nge	145	Leather M'n'fact'rs	210
Bowery	290	Manhattan	170
Broadway	200	Market & Fulton	225
Butch'rs & Drovers'	175	Mechanics'	165
Central National	118	Mechanics & Tr'ders	150
Chase National	450	Mercantile	200
Chatham	340	Merchants'	140
Chemical	3,800	Merchants' Ex.	118
City	400	Metropolitan	3
Commerce	160	Metropolis	450
Continental	128	Murray Hill	200
Corn Exchange	250	Nassau	160
East River	145	New-York	225
Eleventh Ward	200	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	110
Fifth Avenue	2,000	Ninth National	110
First National	2,500	Nineteenth Ward	140
First Nati'nal of S. I.	110	Nat. Bank of N. A.	150
Fourth National	198½	Oriental	200
Gallatin National	285	Pacific	175
Garfield National	200	Park	265
German-American	115	Phenix	115
German Exchange	300	Republic	150
Germania	300	Seaboard National	173
Greenwich	160	Second National	300
Hanover	300	Seventh National	125
Hudson River	150	Shoe & Leather	108
Imp'rt'rs & Trad'rs'	560	State of New-York	109
Irving	150	West Side	200

There was a sale of 50 shares of American Exchange Bank stock at 147½.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	47½	50
American Surety	175	195
American Type Founders' common	..	25
*American Type Founders' pf.	..	70
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1893	100	104
†Atlantic Trust	249	255
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	..	100
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	94	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	163	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	100	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	97	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	100	..
Broadway Surface 2d	89	95
Brooklyn City Railroad	156½	158½
Brooklyn Elevated	20	21
Brooklyn Traction	15	17½
Brooklyn Traction pf	65	71
Buffalo Street Railway stock	44	47
California Pacific stock	6	9
Central & South American Telegraph	89	..
Central Cross-Town	145	..
Central Park, North & East River	130	..
Central R. R. & Banking of Ga. 1st 7s	102	104
Central Trust	930	..
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	..	75
Celluloid	..	84
Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw stock	2	5
Cin., Jackson & Mackinaw 1st certs	60	67
Consolidated Electric Storage	1	3
Continental Trust	150	..
†Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	118	124
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ₩ cent. L. S.)	82½	..
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	25	45
Equitable Gas, New-York	168	176
Equitable Gas of New-York 1st 6s	103	..
Eighth Avenue	235	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	..	710
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av.	..	68
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	107½	111
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	..	60
Gold & Stock Telegraph	97½	100½
†Georgia Pacific 1st	90	92
Georgia Pacific 2d	34	36
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	107½	109
Grand River Valley Railroad stock	83	..
Holland Trust Company stock	..	180
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	..	100¼
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	88	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	..	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	..	88
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	89	..
Iron Steamboat	..	12
Iron Steamboat bonds	61	69
†Journeay & Burnham	56	66
Journeay & Burnham pf	89	93
Kings County Elevated	9	11
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	31
Little Rock & Memphis 5s	28	33
Long Island Traction	19¾	20½
Lorillard pf. stock	100	102
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. Div. 6s	100¼	..
Mutual Gas, New-York	139	144
†Manhattan Elevated, 4 ₩ cent. scrip	86	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	10
Metropolitan West Side 5s	74½	78½
Mexican National Construction pf	4	6½
Michigan Peninsular Car pf	..	78
New-Jersey & New-York Railroad	1	..
North Shore Traction	16	17
National Union Bank	200	220
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	19	..
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	106¾	107½
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	190	195
†New-York and Greenwood Lake 1st	28	35
New-York & Texas land scrip	64½	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	119	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, (50 ₩ cent. paid)	77	79
Natural Gas Trust	118	..
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	300	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	82	87
Northwestern Telegraph	101½	..
†New-York Biscuit	32	35
†New-York Loan & Improvement	45	50
New-York Life Ins. & Trust	650	670
New-York Security & Trust	200	225
Old Dominion Steamship	70	80
Omaha & St. Louis common	¼	1¾
Oregon Pacific Railroad 1st	..	5½
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	178	185
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Pennsylvania Coal	260	280
Postal Telegraph & Cable	47	57
Pratt & Whitney pf	..	87
Prescott and Arizona coupon 1st	..	45
Standard Oil Trust	142	143
Standard Gas	..	34
Standard Gas pf	60	70
Seaside & Brooklyn Bridge 5s	80	86
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	101½	..
Second Avenue Railroad	105	115
†State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	56	..
South Carolina State 4½s	95½	..
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Southern National Bank	..	100
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
St. Joseph and Grand Island stock	..	5½
Third Avenue Railroad	137½	141
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Mt. Pleasant 1st	40	50
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf	..	12
Thurber-Whyland pf	..	31½
Trenton Potteries pf	70	78
Trenton Potteries common	..	50
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	100	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	147	..
Union Ferry	54	58
‡Union Ferry 1st 5s	94	96½
Union Railway stock ("Huckleberry")	135	145
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	99	101½
Union Elevated 2d	38	44
Union Trust	..	705
United States Leather pf	..	88
United States Trust	750	800
United States Mortgage Company stock	165	185
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	90	95
Wagner Palace Car	112½	..
Warren Railroad	138	..
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	42½
Winona and Southwestern	2	4

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

FOREIGN TRADE RETURNS.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $6,939,057, of which amount $1,279,018 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $109,518 and the exports of specie $588,987.

The imports of general merchandise included the following: Books, $44,194; champagne, $29,621; chinaware, $84,359; cigars, $30,862; cotton, $29,450; cocoa, $42,018; coffee, $1,258,286; earthenware, $25,333; fish, $94,477; furs, $63,112; glassware, $30,008; gum shellac, $23,326; grapes, $43,685; hemp, $64,173; hides, dresed, $27,939; hides, undressed, $338,675; india rubber, $388,065; lead, $410,528; metal goods, $69,205; Portland cement, $21,740; precious stones, $28,798; stout, $39,190; sugar, $869,291; tea, $134,020; tobacco, $49,618; toys, $40,863; tin plates, $53,294; watches, $21,858; wines, $36,291; wool, $46,031.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Treasury Department announced this afternoon that it had purchased, as a result of its counter-offer of yesterday, 30,000 ounces of silver at $0.7320 an ounce. The total purchases thus far this week are 666,000 ounces, and the offers 1,820,000 ounces.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

The Cause of Silver Abroad Injured by the Senate's Long Debate.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Americans were weak and dull to-day, owing more to the silver question than to Reading or Union Pacific difficulties.

The methods used in the Senate to delay and obstruct the repeal bill confirm the views held here that the United States was led to suggest the Brussels Conference last year by those interested in higher prices for silver rather than by those in favor of a stable currency. If the European Governments get to share this view, which is held by the press, the chances for an international agreement on silver will become remote.

Henry Hucks Gibbs, the eminent bimetallist, publishes a letter, in which he says that the Sherman act is not bimetallism, but an unhappy compromise, and the sooner it is repealed the better.

The India Council is expected to make an announcement next week in regard to its future policy. Whatever it is, it will be on the lines laid down by the Herschell commission, there being no suggestion to retrace what has already been done.

Union Pacific's going into the receiver's hands caused little surprise, as rumors of receivers have been current for a fortnight, but the fact that denials of these rumors were cabled as coming from the company, and that these denials were as worthless as those given under similar circumstances by Northern Pacific officials, seriously damages the prospects of a renewal of an investment demand for American securities.

Cables that Speyer had advertised to sell out the Reading loan next week caused a decline in these bonds, Reading is being offered at 69, first incomes at 30, and third incomes at 16½. Union Pacifics remained steady all day at about 16½. Atchisons were weak on small sales.

The City of St. Louis offers at par £257,000 4 per cent. sterling loan, payable in 1913. The subscription list closes Tuesday.

Nearly 60,000 colliers have returned to work at the old rate of wages, and a large number will return Monday. Coal prices are falling sharply.

American railway securities were very weak in the London market. The principal changes were: St. Paul, 2⅛, to 58¾; Union Pacific, 2, to 16½; Lake Shore, 1½, to 125; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅝, to 45⅛; Atchison, 1¼, to 18¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 1¼, to 19¾; Canadian Pacific, 1, to 76¼; Wabash preferred, ¾, to 14¾; Illinois Central, ¾, to 94½; Erie, ⅝, to 13⅞; Kansas and Texas, ½, to 11¼, and Ontario and Western, ⅝, to 14¾. British Consols were quoted at 98¼ for both money and account.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Very Dull Markets Owing to Telegraphic Interruption—Prices Generally Lower.

Wheat declined ½@⅝c with the West and on easier cables, with a very quiet speculation.

Corn was without special features, and lost ⅝c on a dull trade.

Cotton was lower earlier, but rallied on a light covering demand, and closed at 2@3 points advance.

Coffee remained steady all day at about 10 points advance, with light trading.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The market to-day opened steady and firm. There is more inquiry for bonds. There is steady selling of Mexican stock from London, and it looks as if some of the large holders over there were getting out, owing to the currency question.

Money loaned at the Clearing House at 2½ per cent., but was practically unlendable, large balances being taken home on call. Outside money, 2½ per cent. Time money was quoted at 5 per cent. for six months.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. of 41 Wall Street report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	18¼	18½	N. Y. & N. E. pf.	..	64
Atlantic Min.	8½	9½	Oregon S. L.	5½	6
Bay State G.	..	9	Osceola Min.	25	..
Bost. & Alb.	201	201½	Pull. P. Car	167	167½
B. & M. M.	22	22¼	Quincy Min.	105	110
Boston Land	3¼	3½	Rutland	10⅞	..
Bell Tel.	187½	189	Tam. Min.	125	130
B. & Bost. M.	7	7½	Gen. Elec.	43	43½
C., B. & Q.	78½	78¾	West. El.	21	22
Cal. & Hecla	275	277	West. El. pf.	41	42
Cent. Mass.	13	13¼	Wis. Cent.	4½	..
Cent. Mass. pf.	..	50	Water Pow.	11½	12
Cleve. & Can.	½	..	W. End Land	3½	3⅝
Cent. Min.	2¼	2½	W. E. St. Ry.	55½	56½
Domin. Coal	17½	18½	W. E. S. R. pf.	77½	..
Erie Tel.	42	..	*Atchison 4s	..	70
Frank. Min.	10	11	*Atch. inc.	37½	38½
F. & P. M. pf.	40	48	*C., B. & N. 5s	100	..
Fitchburg	13½	..	*C., B. & Nor. 6s	90	95
Fitchburg pf.	..	79	*C., B. & Nor. deb. 6s	..	100
F'hm'ns B. L.	2½	3½	*Mex. C. 4s	51½	52
F. W. El. Co.	5	5¾	M. C. 1st inc.	8	..
Kears. Cop.	6	..	M. C. 2d inc.	..	7½
Lamson S. S.	17¼	..	*Wis. Cen. 5s	60	65
Maine Cent.	112	113			
Mex. Cent.	6⅞	..			
N. E. Tel.	52	..			
N. Y. & N. E.	26¾	27			

*Interest accrued.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—The market was dull and quiet. Philadelphia traction rights declined to 14. The stock was a little steadier at 67. Metropolitan traction sold at 89½, and Baltimore at 16½. Just before 12 a buying movement started in Reading, and the stock closed at 8 9-16. The buying was by a house which was a large buyer ten days ago. Reading people here seem to doubt that the Speyers will sell their collaterals for the twenty-five-hundred-thousand-dollar loan. Lehigh Valley was dull and inclined to be weak, although the company has finally settled with the coal operators. It is understood that about 30,000 shares of stock were disposed of by one interest at about these prices some months ago. Money was offered at 6 per cent. The total sales of stocks were 7,083, and of bonds, $3,500.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Trac.	16⅜	16½	North. Pac.	6½	6¾
Hunt. & B. T.	..	35	Nor. Pac. pf.	19¼	19½
H. & B. T. pf.	..	50	Pennsylvania	50⅜	50½
Ins. Co. of N. A.	18	18¼	Peo. Trac. 5s.	72	73
Lehigh Nav.	..	50	Peo. Trac.	12½	13
Lehigh Val.	32¼	32½	Phil. Trac.	67	67½
Met. Trac.	89	90	Phil. & Erie	..	18
Minehill	64	65	Reading	8 9-16	8 11-16
N. J. cn. 5s.	73	74	Roch. R'y	..	50
Newark P. 5s.	85	86	U. Co.'s N. J.	222	223
North. Cent.	..	68	M. G. Imp.	56	56½
			W. N. Y. & P.	4	4½

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Classified Assets and Liabilities—National Bank Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The statement of the United States Treasurer, showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$164,682,852
Silver dollars and bullion	333,720,611
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	152,175,541
Fractional silver and minor coin	14,497,158
United States notes	17,874,328
United States Treasury notes	2,868,443
Gold certificates	134,740
Silver certificates	7,796,870
National bank notes	9,926,048
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	13,065,817
Disbursing officers' balances	3,804,352
Total	$720,546,760

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$79,656,819
Silver certificates	332,475,504
United States Treasury notes	152,143,280
Currency certificates	10,275,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c.	45,357,325

The United States Treasurer now holds in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation $209,262,100, as follows: Currency 6s, $16,361,000; 2 per cents, $22,238,350; 4 per cents, $170,612,750.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer to secure public moneys in national bank depositories, $15,361,000, as follows: Currency 6s, $1,170,000; 2 per cents, $1,588,000; 4 per cents, $12,603,000.

United States bonds deposited to secure circulation during week ended Oct. 13, $430,000.

United States bonds to secure circulation withdrawn during week ended Oct. 13, $522,500.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $209,061,807; gold notes, $98,407.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $216,415; from customs, $343,871; miscellaneous, $282,741.

The transactions of the Treasury in the redemption of national bank notes during the week ending this day were as follows: Received for redemption, $2,784,001. Redeemed notes delivered: For return to banks of issue, $436,200; for destruction and reissue of new notes, $496,460; for destruction and retirement, $88,223. Deposits received for redemption of notes of national banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $278,910. Balance of such deposits remaining on the books of the Treasury, $20,818,552.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $464,522.

The receipts for month to date are $11,673,412; the receipts for fiscal year to date, $91,052,830; the expenditures for month to date, $15,153,000; the expenditures for fiscal year to date, $113,612,127.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Railway Equipment Company of Minnesota has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable Nov. 1, to stockholders of record Oct. 19 at the office of Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14—2 P. M.—Beef—The supply is poor. Pork—Holders offer moderately. Hams—Holders press sales. Bacon—Holders offer moderately; Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, easy at 57s 6d. Cheese—Holders offer sparingly. Tallow—Holders offer moderately; prime city, easy at 28s. Spirits of turpentine—Holders offer sparingly; firm at 21s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, firm at 22s 9d. Resin—Holders offer freely. Lard—Spot—Holders offer freely; futures, holders are not offering. Wheat and Flour—Holders offer moderately Corn—Spot and futures—Holders offer freely; mixed Western, spot, steady at 4s ½d; October, steady at 4s; November, steady at 4s ¼d; December, steady at 4s 1¼d. Hops at London—Pacific Coast—The supply is poor.

LONDON, Oct. 14—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 42s 6d ₩ quarter; September and October shipment, 42s 6d. Linseed oil, 20s 9d ₩ owt.

HAVANA, Oct. 14.—Exchange quiet; on London 20¾@21 premium. Sugar quiet.

Occupations of the ex-Presidents.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

Several of the Presidents have remained in active politics after retirement from the White House. Buchanan was elected President at sixty-six, and retired at the age of seventy. Tyler was a member of the provisional Confederate Congress at the age of seventy-one. John Adams, at eighty-five years of age, was a delegate to the convention for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts. John Quincy Adams was elected to Congress by the Anti-Mason Party when he was sixty-four, and he remained in Congress for seventeen years. He died in the hall of the House. James Monroe retired from the Presidency at sixty-seven, was a Regent of the University of Virginia with Madison and Jefferson at sixty-eight, declined to serve as an Elector from Virginia at seventy on the ground that an ex-President should not be partisan, but afterward acted as local magistrate and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Virginia. Andrew Jackson was seventy when he left the White House.

Insurance.

NEDERLAND
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
(LD.)

Established in 1858 in Amsterdam, (Holland.)

ASSETS TO LIABILITIES ON JAN. 1, 1893,
159 PER CENT.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE INSURANCE,
COMBINING
LOW RATES WITH AMPLE SECURITY.

Unprecedented Inducements to the Insurable Public.

AGENTS WANTED.

U. S. OFFICE,
874 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

General Manager, LOUIS I. DUBOURCQ, LL. D., former Manager of the Nederland in Amsterdam.

Board of Trustees in the United States:

HENRY AMY,
Of Messrs. H. Amy & Co., Bankers.
AMOS T. FRENCH,
Second Vice President of the Manhattan Trust Co.
JOHN D. KEILEY, JR.,
Merchant.
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
Of Messrs. Whitehead, Dexter & Osborn, Counselors at Law.

Counsel: STRONG & CADWALADER.
Medical Director: LANDON CARTER GRAY, M. D.

Dividends.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Oct. 9, 1893.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Nov. 1, 1893, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close Oct. 20, 1893, and will reopen Nov. 2, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
143 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1893.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS per cent. has this day been declared, payable Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Monday, Oct. 16, till Wednesday, Nov. 1.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Elections.

OFFICE OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1893.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company in Denver, Col., on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the seventeenth of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Oct. 2, 1893, until the morning of Oct. 23, 1893.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

Meetings.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday Oct. 25, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close Oct. 5, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 26, 1893.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12, 1893.

Financial.

A.—SURE, QUICK PROFITS.

Buy only according to Rules 2 and 5; sell on Rules 3 and 9; published in our book. "Speculation in Wall Street"; NEVER been known to fail; send 25c. to cover mailing; we do NOT execute discretionary orders; our customers are making 200 to 500 per cent. per annum on our Combination Order Form A. C., Page 12. C. B. GREENE, Broker, 74 Broadway. Established 1878.

THIRD AV. R. R. STOCK
and other investment securities.
R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.
Members of the New-York Exchange.

A.—A.—ESTABLISHED 1878.—A.—A.
H. C. FRIEDMAN,
58 and 60 Broadway, N. Y., Banker and Broker, executes orders in lots of 20 shares and upward on 3 per cent. margin. Send for my book, gratuitously, showing how speculation is carried on. My daily and weekly stock letter mailed free on application. Long-distance telephone, 3,315 Cortlandt.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.
P. O. BOX 346. NO. 95 MILK ST.

CIRCULAR NO. 69.
BOSTON, Oct. 11, 1893.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE GUARANTEE FUND MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. NOTES, Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad Co.

THE GUARANTEE FUND MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. NOTES of the Atchison Company, issued November 1, 1888, and due November 1, 1893, for $9,000,000, (and of which the company acquired since their issue $2,000,000, leaving $7,000,000 outstanding and in the hands of yourselves,) are upon an underlying lien to the GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BOND INDENTURE of the Company, dated October 15, 1889, which originated with the Financial Reorganization of the Company, under which, as well, provision was made for the retention by the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, of GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of an equal amount of such bonds, $9,000,000, to provide for ultimate retirement of the GUARANTEE FUND NOTES.

The Directors of the Atchison Company believe it to be advantageous to the Company to defer retirement of the GUARANTEE FUND NOTES five years, or until November 1, 1898, the GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS reserved remaining with the Trustee until required for purpose of such retirement.

The PRINCIPAL and INTEREST of the EXTENDED GUARANTEE FUND NOTES will be payable in GOLD.

The Company now offers to the holders of the GUARANTEE FUND MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. NOTES the right of such extension at par with a cash commission of five (5) per cent., to be paid by the Company on November 1, 1893, to such holders as will signify their assent on or before October 25, instant.

The NOTES of those holders who have not assented to extension by October 25, instant, will be acquired and paid for in full on November 1 by a syndicate who will extend the NOTES for the period above stated.

Holders are respectfully asked to promptly communicate their wishes in writing to

J. W. REINHART, PRESIDENT,
95 Milk St., Boston.

Those who assent will be notified when to present their NOTES at the office of the Company for indorsement, affixing of new coupon sheets, and receipt of cash premium, payable November 1st.

By order the Board of Directors.

GEORGE C. MAGOUN, Chairman.
J. W. REINHART, President.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City R. R. Co.

The undersigned, the committee duly constituted by a meeting of first mortgage bondholders of this company, and representing no other interest in the company than first mortgage bonds, invite bondholders to examine and sign the Bondholders' Agreement now ready at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee of the mortgage, 22 William St., New-York City, preparatory to an early foreclosure of the mortgage.

Office of the committee, Room 50, 22 William St.

ROSEWELL G. ROLSTON,
President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
GEORGE COPPELL,
of Maitland, Phelps & Co.
GEORGE LORD DAY,
Executor of Estate of William Astor.
M. L. SCUDDER,
Representing the Travelers Insurance Co.
W. HOWARD GILDER,
Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

A CALLER

Asked us why, if we knew so much, didn't we make all this money ourselves instead of giving such good things away. We suggested that he ask that question of those brokers who DO pretend to know all about it, although, "after many years' experience," neither they nor their customers are a conspicuous success. For ourselves, we DON'T pretend to know all about it, but it is a fact that our daily market letter has "hit it" ever since its first issue, copies of which are on file open to inspection. Come and see us. You will find such an absence of any appearance of poverty that you will think we have been taking our own medicine, but we haven't. That WE don't try to live on speculation is due to the fact that there MUST be brokers, and that a successful broker generally makes more money than even a successful speculator. Send for our circular, list of special letters, and our daily market letter, or, better, call and see us.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
31 and 33 Broadway.

LOW PRICES PROTECT BUYERS.

The main feature of the Stock Market is the low price at which Stocks and Wheat can be bought. THE LARGE INCREASE IN MONEY AND THE FACT THAT STOCKS AND WHEAT ARE SELLING FAR BELOW THEIR VALUES MUST CERTAINLY CAUSE MUCH HIGHER PRICES.

Write or call for our Stock and Bond circulars, giving reliable information, also our Special Wheat Letter and our 100-PAGE "MANUEL," giving highest and lowest prices for ten years. ALL ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE. Benefit of twenty years' experience in Stock Exchange transactions given when advice is requested. Margins 3 to 5 per cent., commission 1-16. BANK REFERENCE FURNISHED.

HAIGHT & FREESE,
Bankers and Brokers, 53 Broadway, New-York.

INVESTMENTS.
HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
UNION TRUST CO. BLDG., 80 BROADWAY.

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN CO.
THURBER, WHYLAND CO.
JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.
AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS.
TRENTON POTTERIES.
DEALT IN BY
H. L. BUTLER,
18 JOHN ST., NEW-YORK.

FRED H. SMITH,
Stock and Bond Broker,
No. 8 Broad St.
MARGIN ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY.
1-16 COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on balances. Market letter on application. Correspondence invited.

WHEAT A PURCHASE.

December wheat at 63¾ makes the lowest price of record. A TEN-CENT DECLINE MAKES THE BEST BUYING POINT OF THE YEAR. Cheapest product and best value for your money in the country. Long side at low prices always pays best. SEND FOR OUR SPECIAL WHEAT LETTER.

HAIGHT & FREESE,
Bankers and Brokers, 53 Broadway, New-York.

WM. J. BROADWELL,
BANKER AND BROKER,
80 BROADWAY.
CHOICE MUNICIPAL AND STREET RAILWAY BONDS.
COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD. LARGE LOANS NEGOTIATED.

W. B. SANCTON
STOCK BROKER,
52 BROADWAY,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
Orders in stocks and bonds executed for cash or on margin.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members of the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
35 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York Friday, Oct. 20, 1893, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Nov. 1, 1893, and will reopen Nov. 1, 1893, at 10 A. M.

T. O. BARBOUR, Treasurer.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 14, 1893.

LONG ISLAND TRACTION,
BROOKLYN TRACTION,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
CHARLES C. EDEY & SONS,
56 BROADWAY,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLLOWING list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City — 52 Wall Street
Chemical National — 270 Broadway
GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street
National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,664,000. 29 NASSAU ST.
MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway
National Bank of the Republic — Wall Street and Broadway
Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000. 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET
The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets
National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway
Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street
Central National — 322 Broadway
Chase National — 15 Nassau Street
Fifth Avenue — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street
Lincoln National — 34 East 42d Street
Seaboard National — 18 Broadway
Eleventh Ward Bank — 147 Avenue D
Fourteenth Street Bank — 3 East Fourteenth Street
Hide and Leather National — 88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street
Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street
NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 5 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway
New-York Security & Trust Co. — 46 Wall Street
THE STATE TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street
Washington Trust Company — 280 Broadway

Financial.

"REPEAL!"

We say "REPEAL" because we wish to RECALL what we said on Sunday last. THOSE who read our predictions, and profited thereby, are to-day "playing on velvet."

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS HAVE "BOOMED."

We asked our friends and invited our readers to buy the so-called "Trusts." We predicted that whisky would surprise its friends, and we strenuously insisted that enormous profits would be made in Sugar, Cordage, Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Chicago Gas.

RESULTS HAVE DECIDED

that our information was uniformly correct. Railroad stocks may go high, but Industrials will go higher. To all those WHO HAVE NOT ENOUGH MONEY to buy the control of the property we say

BUY FRACTIONAL LOTS.

Three points margin will carry from twenty shares upward. The same margin will carry railroad stocks. A daily letter is sent forecasting the market to all who are interested.

WEINMAN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
60 and 62 Broadway,
New-York.

KNICKERBOCKER
TRUST CO.
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
Branch Office, 18 Wall St. and 3 Nassau St.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
CAPITAL and SURPLUS........$1,000,000.
JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph S. Auerbach, Harry B. Hollins, Jacob Hays, Charles T. Barney, A. Foster Higgins, Robert G. Remsen, Henry W. T. Mali, Andrew H. Sands, James H. Breslin, Gen. George J. Magee, I. Townsend Burden, John S. Tilney, E. V. Loew, Henry F. Dimock, John P. Townsend, Charles F. Watson, David H. King, Jr., Frederick G. Bourne, Robert Maclay, C. Lawrence Perkins, Edward Wood, Wm. H. Beadleston, Alfred L. White, Charles R. Flint.

Interest allowed on deposits. Checks pass through Clearing House same as those on City Banks.

Acts as Executor or Administrator of Estates and as Guardian, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, railroads, and corporations.

$150,000.
City of Ironwood, Mich.,
6 per cent. Gold Bonds,
DATED AUG. 1, 1893.
DUE AUG. 1, 1903 TO 1913.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

Real valuation,	$16,000,000
Assessed valuation,	6,986,830
Total debt, (this issue included,)	230,000
Population,	10,500

A LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS OF MAINE AND NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
PRICE, 100 AND INTEREST.

COFFIN & STANTON,
72 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HAVEN & STOUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
2 Exchange Court, New York,
Allow Interest at the rate of four per cent per annum on deposits subject to check.
Buy and Sell Railroad Stocks and Bonds on Margin or for Cash at 1-16th per cent Commission.
Members of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange.

JAMES BOYS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
50 and 52 Exchange Place,
Rooms 18, 19, 20, and 21,
buy and sell stocks and bonds, grain and provisions, cotton and coffee, for cash or on margin. Private wires. Market letter mailed free on application.
Unlisted securities and trust company stocks a specialty.
Commercial paper, city and country notes dealt in.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
15 Wall Street, New York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world. Also Traveling Credits for use in this country, Mexico, and the West Indies.

THE CZAR'S POLICY PEACEFUL

ANXIOUS FOR PLEASANT RELATIONS WITH HIS NEIGHBORS.

The Visit of the Czarowitch to Vienna Intended to Bind Russia and Austria More Closely Together in Bonds of Friendship—No Political Significance in the Rendezvous of the Russian Fleet at Toulon—The Proposed Commercial Treatywith Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The St. Petersburg Messenger, in referring to the Czarowitch's last visit to Vienna, states that the object of his mission was to establish friendlier relations between Russian and Austria-Hungary. The Messenger adds: "And this mission was successful." Other advices received here allude to the Czar's determination to preserve the peace of Europe and suggest that the Czarowitch is about to visit London and Berlin for the express purpose of convincing the German and British Governments that Russia's policy will remain permanently peaceful.

Official declarations from St. Petersburg, deemed advisable on account of the tumultuous manifestations at Toulon, have divested, in the view of the German Government, the French fetes of all political importance. It is even held probable that the Czar, in order to counteract the impressions cultivated by the French, will send the Czarowitch on a mission of the highest importance, embracing impartially Paris as well as Berlin and London. If the reports to this effect prove true, a period of prolonged repose is about to set in. During such a period, the question of reducing the armaments of the powers is sure to arise.

The Agrarian League decided at a conference to-day to petition the Reichstag and Government against any reduction of the duties on Russian grains. The league has organized the opposition to every Landtag candidate who fails to answer satisfactorily the question: "Are you in favor of a treaty of commerce with Russia?" As nothing short of unflinching hostility to Chancellor Caprivi's policy will satisfy the Agrarians, many Agrarian conservatives who are provincial or Government councillors, will be obliged to resign their candidatures or their places in the civil service. Meantime Caprivi proceeds inflexibly toward obtaining the treaty with Russia. The negotiations have made steady progress, and there is little reason to doubt that the treaty has been virtually effected.

Maximilian Harden published in his Zukunft yesterday an interview with the Russian Finance Minister, Dr. Witte. At this critical moment in international affairs the interview excites the keenest interest.

If the negotiations between Germany and Russia collapsed, Witte said, each country would remain in a strong position, despite the tariff war. At the same time much nervous irritation would be caused in both. The uneasiness, from a political point of view, was hurtful to both peoples. In regard to the Toulon visit, Dr. Witte added: "Why should we not accept gratefully the friendship of the great French nation without that friendship having aggressive designs upon anybody? Russia desires the best relations with Germany. Nobody can connect with the Toulon visit an aggressive policy. So long as Russia possesses a sovereign having a horror of injustice, with a profound sense of his responsibilities, Russia's whole policy will be directed toward the maintenance of peace."

The North German Gazette semi-officially denies the statement that the Reichstag will be asked for a large naval credit. Any new demands, says The Gazette, will be strictly within the limits required by the development of the navy already determined upon. In view of the financial situation, the naval authorities, in common with every branch of the Imperial Administration, have been ordered to reduce their demands to the lowest figure. Against this denial the Opposition organs bring the reminder that similar contradictions last year were found to be untrue when the estimates were produced in the Reichstag.

Herr Schmidt, the new President of the municipality in Samoa, has gone to London to present himself at the Foreign Office. He will go from London to Washington, to see Secretary of State Gresham before sailing for Apia. He regrets that he will not be able to join the new Chief Judge, Henry C. Ide, and Commissioner Chambers, who will sail from San Francisco on Oct. 20. The German Government believes that the new officials will work harmoniously, avoiding all the old causes of friction.

The United States Ambassador, Theodore Runyon, is about to move into his new residence in the Thiergarten Strasse.

Prof. T. B. Ness of Pittsburg, Dr. S. Grinnell of Iowa, and Mrs. C. F. Winthrope and son are here.

ATTACKED BY A MOORISH MOB.

Riots Attending the Mohammedan Festival Moolood at New-Fez.

TANGIER, Oct. 14.—The celebration of the Mohammedan festival Moolood was the cause of rioting in a suburb of Fez, known as New-Fez, and several Europeans were maltreated by the fanatical Moors, whose religious fervor was aroused by the festival.

One of the Europeans who suffered at the hands of the natives was a cook employed by a United States dragoman who is performing a special mission there. The cook was set upon by a mob on the eve of the festival and was stoned and otherwise assailed. He was severely, but, it is thought, not dangerously wounded. The following morning a French artist who is traveling with the dragoman witnessed the native performance called the "powder play," in which the Moors show their proficiency as horsemen and marksmen. During the performance, which took place on a plain near the city, the artist sketched those who were taking part. He returned to the city in the afternoon, and upon his arrival was greeted with hoots and a shower of stones. He would in all likelihood have been killed had it not been for a Moorish soldier and a foreign postal official who went to his assistance, and who extricated him from the mob with great difficulty and no little personal peril.

Several outrages of a similar character have since occurred. A number of those who took part in the rioting have been arrested.

GREAT BRITAIN OFFERS TO MEDIATE.

The Indemnity Demanded by Spain for the Attack at Melilla.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The Memorial Diplomatique gives origin to a rumor that Great Britain has offered her services as a mediator between Spain and Morocco, in an attempt to settle the dispute between the two last-named countries regarding the indemnity demanded by Spain for the recent attack by Moors upon the Spanish garrison at Melilla.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—The vacancy in the Cabinet caused by the resignation of Senor Gonzalez, Minister of the Interior, has been filled by the appointment of Senor Puigcerver to the position. The latter's acceptance of the office will temporarily avert a Cabinet crisis.

MARRIED A BRITISH LORD.

Flora Davis of New-York United to the Marquis of Dufferin's Son.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The civil marriage of Lord Terence Blackwood, son of the Marquis of Dufferin, British Ambassador, and Miss Flora Davis of New-York was celebrated this morning at the Mairie in the Rue d'Anjou, near the British Embassy. As the Ambassador's family are in mourning for his cousin, Sir S. A. Blackwood, who died on Oct. 2, only a few relatives were invited.

The religious ceremony will take place on Monday. The bride will wear a white satin Louis Seize gown, draped with Alencon lace, which will be caught up on each side with a satin knot and orange blossoms. The corsage will be covered with similar lace.

DR. PARKER WAS MISTAKEN.

He Withdraws the Charge He Made Against the Bishop of London.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The attack made upon the Established Church Thursday night by Dr. Parker of the City Temple created a mild sensation in ecclesiastical circles, particularly among the friends of the Right Rev. Frederick Temple, Bishop of London, who was singled out by Dr. Parker as a church dignitary who abused the authority given him by the Church. This morning Dr. Parker announces that he withdraws the charge he made against the Bishop. The specific charge that Dr. Parker made was that the Bishop had forbidden one of his canons to attend a temperance meeting in the City Temple. In commenting upon this alleged fact, Dr. Parker said:

"If any Bishop stoops to such a course as this, there is but one party guiltier than he, and that is the party submitting to these conditions. I do not hesitate to declare here that one of the first spiritual needs of London is that such a Bishop as the Bishop of London be expelled from his Bishopric."

A Proofreader's Deadly Revenge.

MOSCOW, Oct. 14.—M. Cholodeoff, editor of The Official Gazette in the City of Kursk, discharged his proofreader, Karauloff, yesterday morning. In the afternoon Karauloff returned to the office, drew a pistol as he entered, and shot Cholodeoff through the lungs. The editor's assistants ran from the next room to lift him from the floor. Karauloff retired to the door and from the threshold began firing right and left among them. Three men jumped from the windows and two were shot down at Karauloff's side. Cholodeoff died, and both of his assistants are dying. Karauloff surrendered to the police.

Attempt to Wreck a House.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—An attempt was made today to destroy the country residence of M. Lonas, a coal mine owner and member of the Chamber of Deputies. A large can containing powder, and having a lighted fuse attached, was thrown into one of the rooms of the house by an unknown man. The improvised bomb exploded with a deafening noise, terribly frightening the occupants of the house, who subsequently said they thought the building was falling. Fortunately no damage was done beyond wrecking the furniture in the room and shaking down some of the ceiling.

Beverly Town Has a Celebration.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The two-hundred-and-twenty-fifth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Beverly was celebrated to-day by the Historical Society of the town. Robert S. Rantoul, Mayor of Salem, a native of Beverly, delivered the oration. It was some time about 1630 that Roger Conant, John Balch, and William and John Woodbury paddled their canoes from Salem, where Conant built the first house in 1626, over to what was then known as Bass River, but which has since been known as Beverly.

The Umbria's Run Through the Fog.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 14.—The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, which arrived at Queenstown from New-York to-day, reports that her passage was protracted by dense fogs, heavy seas, and head winds. Owing to the fog she was compelled to run at half speed for twenty-eight hours. She passed all the signal stations on the south coast of Ireland without being seen by the observers.

Five Drowned in the Collision.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The steamer Marie Henriette, plying between Dover and Ostend, ran into and sunk the Danish schooner Elinor this morning. There were six men on the schooner. The vessel sunk so quickly after she was struck that five of the crew went down with her. The other man was picked up by a boat from the steamer. The latter was bound for Dover when the accident occurred.

Spanish Convicts Escape.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—Thirteen convicts, in prison at the port of Huelva, overpowered the jailer this morning while the military guard was absent, compelled him to give them the keys, and escaped. None of them have been caught.

FIRST PRIZE FOR LASKER.

A Clean Score in the International Chess Tournament.

The first prize in the chess tournament was won by Lasker yesterday. The Teuton defeated Showalter in a Ruy Lopez after thirty-three moves, and having therefore registered eleven wins, which no other competitor can score, he takes the first prize. The other games resulted as follows:

Albin beat Lee in a Counter Gambit after twenty-nine moves. Gossip and Olly drew a Ruy Lopez after thirty-three moves. Hanham played sterling chess and defeated Schmidt in a Giuoco Piano after fifty-nine moves. Ryan and Delmar drew a Ruy Lopez after sixty-nine moves. Taubenhaus beat Jasnogrodsky in an irregular game after forty moves. The game between Pollock and Pillsbury, an irregular opening, was adjourned. Gossip and Delmar finished a game which was adjourned on Thursday; it ended in a draw after eighty moves.

Appended is the score of all the competitors after yesterday's play:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Albin	7½	3½	Olly	3½	7½
Delmar	6	5	Pillsbury	6	4
Gossip	2½	8½	Pollock	2	8
Hanham	6½	4½	Ryan	4	7
Jasnogrodsky	4	7	Schmidt	4	7
Lasker	11	0	Showalter	7	4
Lee	6	5	Taubenhaus	6	5

The players will meet at the Manhattan Chess Club in the following order to-morrow:

Schmidt vs. Ryan.
Olly vs. Hanham.
Lee vs. Gossip.
Lasker vs. Albin.
Pillsbury vs. Showalter.
Taubenhaus vs. Pollock.
Jasnogrodsky vs. Delmar.

Score of the games follows:

RUY LOPEZ.

SHOWALTER. White.	LASKER. Black.
P—K4	P—K4
Kt—K B3	Kt—Q B3
B—Kt5	P—Q R3
B—R4	Kt—B3
Castles	P—Q3
P—Q4	B—Q2
Kt—Q B3	PxP
KtxP	B—K2
BxKt	PxB
P—B4	Castles
P—Q Kt3	P—B4
K Kt—K2	B—B3
Kt—Kt3	R—K
B—Kt2	B—B
Q—Q3	P—Q R4
Q R—K	P—R5
Kt—Q	R—Q Kt
P—B4	B—Kt2
R—B3	PxP
PxP	B—B
Kt—K3	B—Kt2
Kt(K3)—B5	P—Kt3
Q—B3	R—K3
Kt—R5	PxKt (R5)
R—Kt3 ch	K—R
Q—B3	P—R5
KtxP	P—R3
Q—R5	Q—K
Kt—B5	K—R2
BxKt	RxB
Kt—R4	BxP
Kt—B3	P—K B3
QxQ	BxQ
Resigns.	

COUNTER CENTRE GAMBIT.

ALBIN. White.	LEE. Black.
P—K4	P—Q4
PxP	QxP
Kt—Q B3	Q—Q
P—Q4	P—Q B3
B—Q B4	Kt—B3
Kt—B3	B—Kt5
BxP ch	KxB
Kt—K5 ch	K—Kt sq
KtxB	Q Kt—Q2
Q—K2	P—K R4
Q—K6 ch	K—R2
Kt—K5	KtxKt
PxKt	Q—Q2
Q—B4	Kt—Kt5
Q—K4 ch	P—Kt3
P—K R3	Kt—R3
P—K Kt4	PxP
PxP	K—Kt2
P—K6	Q—K
P—Kt5	Kt—Kt
RxR	KxR
Q—K5 ch	Kt—B3
Kt—K4	B—Kt2
PxKt	PxP
KtxP	Q—K Kt
B—B4	Q—K B sq
B—Kt5	BxKt
QxB ch	Q—Kt2
Castles	Resigns.

IRREGULAR.

TAUBENHAUS. White.	JASNOGRODSKY. Black.
P—K4	P—Q3
P—Q4	P—K Kt3
P—K B4	B—Kt2
Kt—K B3	P—Kt3
P—B3	B—Kt2
B—Q3	Kt—K R3
Castles	Castles
Kt—R3	Kt—Q2
Kt—B2	B—K B4
Kt—Kt5	PxP
KtxP	P—K4
Kt—Kt5	Q—K2
R—K	Q—B3
Q—PxP	KtxP
B—B	Q Kt—B2
B—K3	Kt—B4
B—B4	P—Q4
BxQP	BxB
QxB	Q R—Q
Q—B4	K R—K
B—Q4	Kt—B
KtxKt	QxP
RxR ch	RxR
R—K B	P—Q Kt4
Q—Kt	QxQ
RtxQ, and wins after 40 moves.	

"Polo Jim's" Cake Walk.

"Polo Jim" Jefferson, Starter Caldwell's assistant, will be master of ceremonies at to-morrow night's cake walk at the Central Opera House, East Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Second Avenues. There will also be a side-splitting watermelon-eating match and buzzard and wing dancing galore. The Unique Quartet will sing, as will Fred J. Piper, late tenor with the "Black Patti." The list of walkers will include Luke Blackburn, the present world's champion; "Proctor Knott," Luke Pulley, who is also a phenomenal pianist; "Squeezy" Barnes, Henry Primrose, and a score of others. The winner will carry away a two-hundred-dollar gold medal. "Steve" Brodie will award another medal to the winner in the watermelon-eating contest.

The Storm Plays Havoc with Windward.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The schooner yacht Windward, Mr. E. W. Doll, while moored in Piepgras's Basin, City Island, broke her cable during the heavy southerly gale of last night. She was dashed against the basin, carried away bowsprit, jib boom, and all headgear, also stove in starboard side and stern and suffered other slight damage.

Point Breeze Track Damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 14.—The heavy rain of last night caused a wash-out on the back stretch of the Point Breeze trotting track, and the remainder of the unfinished races have been declared off.

Minor Sporting Matters.

—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will hold its annual supplementary championships on Saturday next on the grounds of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, Bayonne City, N. J., commencing at 2 P. M. The events will be two-mile steeplechase and ten-mile run. The entries will close with J. E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, on Friday, Oct. 20. An entrance fee of $2 per man will be charged.

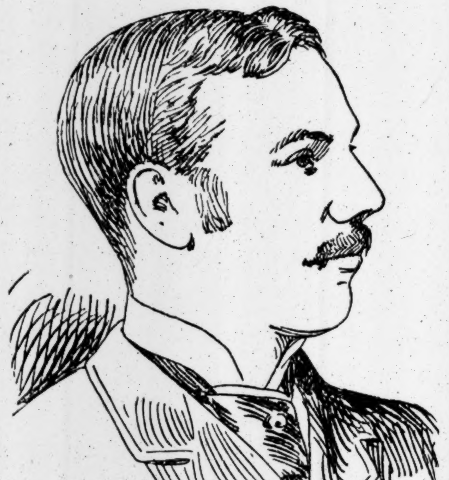
—The Edgewater Bowling Club of Fort Wadsworth, S. I., was organized on Thursday, Oct. 5, with sixteen members and the following officers: Charles Sachs, President; B. S. Lehman, Treasurer; Rudolph Aschermann, Secretary; Sidney Wickham, Captain. The club will bowl Wednesday and Saturday evenings at Manzel's, Fort Wadsworth.

SPRINTING AT WHITE PLAINS

SUCCESSFUL GAMES OF A PROSPEROUS ATHLETIC CLUB.

Although Only a Year Old, the Club Has Grown Rapidly and Now Is One of the Strongest Associations in Westchester—New-York Athletes Secured the Best Prizes in Track Events—Walsh's Pretty Mile Race—A Close Finish in the 440-Yard Handicap.

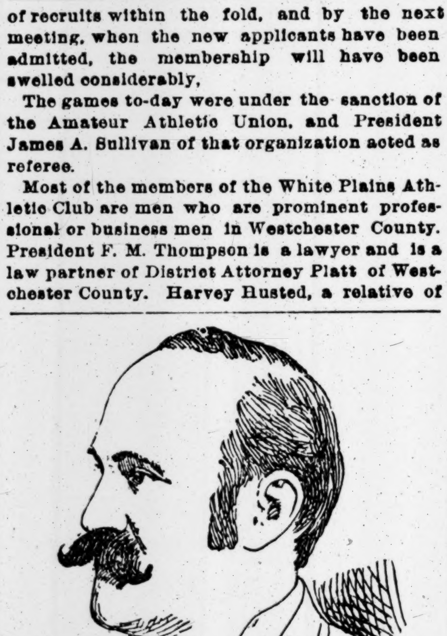
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Although not more than a year has passed since the White Plains Athletic Club was incorporated, it can boast of a membership equal to if not larger than any club in Westchester County. The membership at present is 250, but the annual games of the club, held on the Westchester County Fair Grounds to-day, brought a number of recruits within the fold, and by the next meeting, when the new applicants have been admitted, the membership will have been swelled considerably.



President F. M. Thompson.

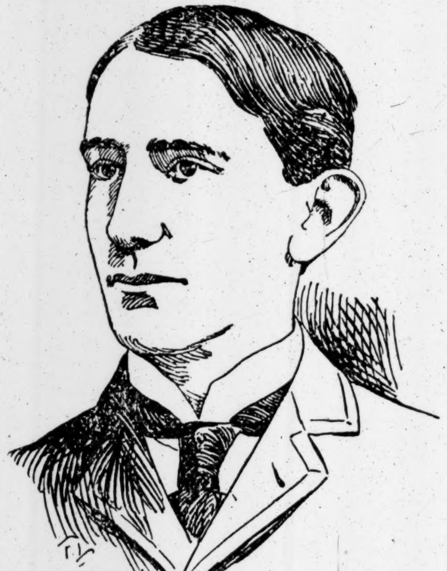
The games to-day were under the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union, and President James A. Sullivan of that organization acted as referee.

Most of the members of the White Plains Athletic Club are men who are prominent professional or business men in Westchester County. President F. M. Thompson is a lawyer and is a law partner of District Attorney Platt of Westchester County. Harvey Husted, a relative of the late Gen. Husted and Vice President of the club, is President of White Plains village, and Treasurer James D. Wright is a lawyer. Capt. Peter Paulding and Secretary Edmund G. Sutherland are newspaper men, the latter editor of The Westchester County Reporter.



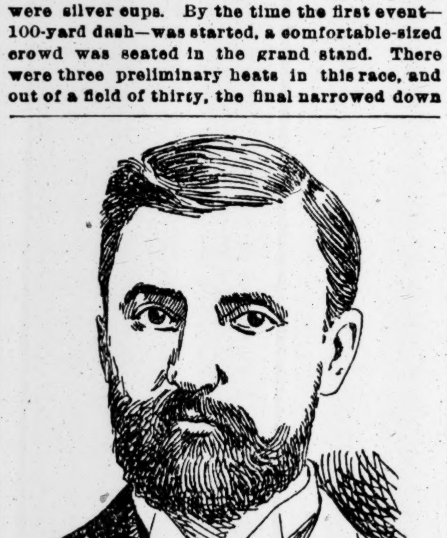
Vice President Harvey Husted.

The Fall games were scheduled to take place to-day, but on account of the storm early this morning notice of a postponement was sent out. Two hours later the sun poked his yellow face through the gray clouds and the notice of postponement was countermanded. When the 12:55 train from the Grand Central Station reached White Plains Station more than 100 amateur athletes, all of them anxious to win one of the valuable trophies, stepped out. The fair grounds are over a mile from the station, but this served as a warming-up jaunt for most of them, who scorned to ride in a wagon when there was a good road before them.



Secretary Edmund G. Sutherland.

The prizes in all events except the bicycle races, were gold medals for first and silver for second prizes. In the bicycle events, the prizes were silver cups. By the time the first event—100-yard dash—was started, a comfortable-sized crowd was seated in the grand stand. There were three preliminary heats in this race, and out of a field of thirty, the final narrowed down to an exciting race between seven. At the start diminutive A. W. Harris jumped out in front and led to the fifty-yard mark. The wind was strong and he was not heavy enough to breast it, so he dropped back beaten. Thomas Denaonley won the race after a fierce finish with J. H. Still and Thomas Fisher.



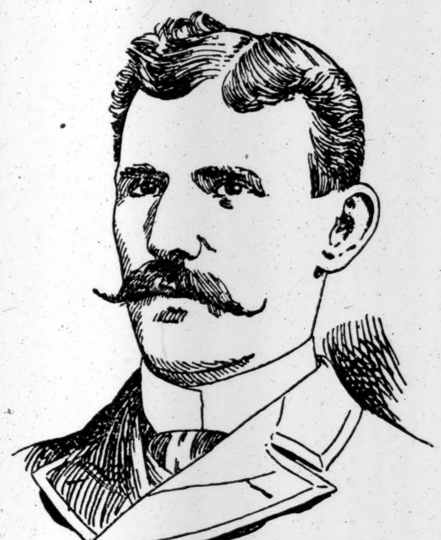
Treasurer James D. Wright.

In the one-mile bicycle race all but one of the competitors were almost six feet tall. The single exception was E. B. Williams of the Leonia Wheelmen, and he bore out the adage, "Good goods come in small parcels," by defeating his lanky competitors with ease.

The 220-yard hurdle race furnished some amusement. The entry for the event was a large one, and before the third hurdle had been passed three of the hurdlers were down. J. F. Rinn, the crack Pastime hurdler; M. P. Halpin of the New-York Athletic Club, and T. J. Moynahan of the Xavier Athletic Club had the race to themselves for the last thirty yards and finished as named.

The mile run was an easy victory for A. J. Walsh of the Xavier Athletic Club. He was scratch man, although giving some of the other starters 175 yards handicap. At one time during the race he pressed his hand to his side and stopped almost to a walk, but before twenty seconds had elapsed the Xavier man was going again, and from then on to the end he ran strong and won by five yards. "Tommy" Conneff had been entered in this event, and it was expected that a pretty race would ensue between him and Walsh, but he did not appear, and Walsh did not have to fight as hard as he expected to win the gold medal.

The 440-yard handicap furnished the prettiest finish of the afternoon. There were twenty starters, two of whom started from scratch. J. H. Still of the St. George Athletic Club and Wilbur Jarvis of the Overpeck Boat Club started from the eighteen-yard mark, and early in the race both found a clearing to pick their ways through the bunch. From the time the pistol went off until the tape was breasted the pair were running on even terms. A hundred yards from the tape the pair had reached the head of the big field, and from that time each struggled gamely to gain an inch on the other. Both fought hard, but they were evenly matched and passed the judges on even terms. At first it was decided to run the dead heat off, but darkness came on quickly and the question of first prize was settled by the toss of a coin. Still won the toss and Jarvis was given the second medal.



Capt. Peter Paulding.

The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—*First Heat*—Won by J. H. Still, St. George AC, (2½ yards;) Thomas F. Denaonley, N. Y. City, (4½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 3-5.

Second Heat—Won by Henry Banks, NY City, (½ yard;) Henry Durey, N. Y. City, (5½ yards,) second. Time—0:11.

Third Heat—Won by A. W. Harris, NY City, (1½ yards,); Thomas Fisher, NYAC, (2 yards,) second. Time—11 1-5 seconds.

Final Heat.—Won by Thomas F. Denaonley, NY City, (4½ yards,); J. H. Still, St. George AC, (2½ yards,), second; Thomas Fisher, Jr., N. Y. AC, (2 yards,) third. Time—11 1-5 seconds.

600 Yards, Novice.—Won by E. B. McChain, White Plains AC; William Jarvis, Overspeck BC, second; William W. Reid, YMCA, third. Time—1:22.

One-Mile Bicycle, Novice.—Won by E. B. Williams, Leonia W; A. P. Plumb, Triad AC, second; P. G. Downing, Columbia Grammar AA, third. Time—3:00 3-5.

440 Yard Handicap.—Won by J. H. Still, St. George AC, (12 yards;) Wilbur Jarvis, Overspeck BC, (20 yards,) second; F. L. Miller, Country Club AC, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:54 3-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by E. Williamson, Brooklyn, (5 inches;) L. Beatri, Brooklyn, (2 inches,) second; F. G. Shearman, New-York AC, (scratch,) third. Winning jump, 5 feet 11 inches.

One-Half Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by G. G. Hollender, Pastime AC, (18 yards;) S. W. French, New-York City, (18 yards,) second; L. D. Culver, St. Stephen's AC, (55 yards,) third. Time—2:06 3-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle, Handicap.—Won by F. F. Goodman, (60 yards;) F. G. Brown, (90 yards,) second; Clifton Waterbury, (110 yards,) third. Time—5:35.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by J. F. Rinn, Pastime AC, (6 yards;) M. P. Halpin, New-York City, (3 yards,) second; T. J. Moynahan, Xavier AC, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:29 4-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by A. J. Walsh, Xavier AC, (25 yards;) J. H. Greene, New-Jersey AC, second; P. J. Shannon, Xavier AC, third. Time—4:32.

WON BY THE END PLAY.

Staten Island Cricketers Show that They Can Play Good Football.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Oct. 14.—After a hard-fought battle, the Staten Island Cricket Club football team won a victory from the second team of the Orange Athletic Club at Livingston this afternoon. The game was the first of the season for the home team, but they played well together. The Orange team depended upon their superior weight and made very few tries around the ends, while with Howden the cricketers' end plays were their best.

For fifteen minutes the play was at the centre of the field, Staten Island having a slight advantage, and then Howden carried the ball around the right end and made a forty-yard run and a touch-down. Schermerhorn kicked goal. Ten minutes later Howden again got around the end and carried the ball to Orange's five-yard line. There the visitors made a desperate stand, got the ball, and gained fifteen yards by good work at the centre of the line. Then Tompkins got through and scored another touch-down for Staten Island. Schermerhorn failed at goal. Score: Staten Island CC., 10; Orange AC., 0.

In the second half there was determined playing by both teams. The Orange team kept the ball in Staten Island territory the greater part of the time, but never carried it beyond the twenty-yard line. Neither side scored, and when time was called the ball was on the centre line.

The teams lined up as follows:

Staten Island C. C.	Positions.	Orange A. C.
Fearon	Left end	Gibson.
Colton	Left tackle	Burdick.
Lawrence	Left guard	Mohor.
Brown	Centre	Hale.
Schermerhorn	Right guard	Marshall.
Bonner	Right tackle	Cooledge.
Piton	Right end	Cohen.
Donnelly	Quarter back	Emmerson.
Tompkins	Left half back	Reilly.
Post	Right half back	Appleton.
Howden	Full back	Gebhard.

Touch-downs—Howden and Tompkins. Goal from Touch-down—Schermerhorn. Long Runs—Howden. Umpire—Mr. Carrere. Referee—Mr. Morton.

FIRST-CLASS DEFENSIVE PLAY.

University of Pennsylvania Easily Down the Volunteers.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Pennsylvania's play against the eleven of the Volunteer Football Association of New-York to-day was very pleasing to the coachers. The best work was done in the first half, when the interference and defensive play was first-class. One great fault is yet evident, and that is a slowness in both offensive and defensive work. Neither do the backs follow the interference at all well.

Capt. Mackey was absent from to-day's game watching the play of the Princeton tigers. Vail captained the team in his place, and to his energetic coaching a great part of the good work can be credited. Brooke kicked goals and punted beautifully. The teams lined up as follows:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Volunteer.
Simmons	Left end	Outcalt
Oliver	Left tackle	Cox
Ellsler	Left guard	Gorman
Thornton	Centre	Cornell
Wharton	Right guard	Schaefer
Reese	Right tackle	Hughes
Abbott	Right end	Fitzsimmons
Vail	Quarter back	Curls
Gelburt	Left half back	Kelly
Osgood	Right half back	Carlton
Brooke	Full back	Evans

Score: University of Pennsylvania, 34; Volunteer, 0. Weather clear. Attendance, 2,000. Touch-downs—Gelburt, (2,) Abbott, Ellsler, Rosengarten, Oliver. Goals from touch-downs—Brooke, 5. Substitutions—Simmons for Upton, for Bishop; Abbott for Rosengarten, Vail for Seymour; Gelburt for Thomas, Osgood for Vail, Wharton for Off, Seymour for Knipe. Referee—Mr. Simpson, Volunteer Football Association. Umpire—Mr. Harry Williams, Yale. Time—Two thirty-minute halves.

NAVAL CADETS BEAT DICKINSON.

In Spite of Several Fumbles They Shut Out the Visitors.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 14.—The Naval Cadets defeated Dickinson College this afternoon by a score of 26 to 0. The Cadets made but 4 points in the first half.

The Cadets started the ball, and had it near Dickinson's goal, but lost it on fumbles three times before they scored. During the second half McCormack, left end of the Cadets' team, was disqualified for a particularly aggravated case of slugging. Dr. Paul H. Dashiel was referee and Dr. Hartwell umpire. The time of halves was thirty minutes.

The line up:

Cadets.	Position.	Dickinson.
McCauley	Left end	Edwards, Bale.
Kimball	Left tackle	Beale.
Marshall Churchill	Left guard	Taylor.
Cavanagh	Centre	Hookman, Capt.
Karnes	Right guard	Bechtel.
Reeves	Right tackle	Bassett.
Davidson McCormack	Right end	Taylor.
Bookwalter, Capt.	Quarter back	Lincoln.
Izard	Left half back	Ritchie.
Deane England	Right half back	West.
Bagley	Full back	Morrison.

Touch-downs—Izard, (2,) Karnes, and England. Goals from touch-downs—Bagley, (3.) Weather fair and windy. Attendance, 700.

THEIR BEST PLAYERS DISABLED.

West Point Cadets Have a Hard Game with Lehigh's Eleven.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The Lehigh University and the cadet football teams lined up on the parade ground at 3:30 to-day. The wind blew strongly at times, but did not seriously interfere with the players. It was the hardest game played here this season, and the 1,500 West Point sympathizers who pushed against the guard ropes became much excited.

In the first half King, West Point's full back, had his ankle broken. Dallam took his place. Smith of the cadets was also disabled, and Lott played left tackle in his stead. When time was called at the end of the first half the ball was in Lehigh's territory and neither side had scored.

In the second half Lehigh had a walk-over. West Point's best players were disabled, and the score stood 18 to 0 in Lehigh's favor.

The teams lined up as follows:

Lehigh.	Positions.	West Point.
Best	Left end	Drury.
Houston	Left tackle	Smith.
Trafton	Left guard	Batel.
Keyes	Centre	Ames.
Wooden	Right guard	Hutton.
Budd	Right tackle	Aultman.
O'Keson	Right end	Harbeson.
Roderick	Left half back	Carson.
Gadd	Right half back	Stacy.
McClung	Quarter back	Stout.
Floyd	Full back	King.

Orange, 6; Lafayette, 0.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 14.—To the great surprise of a large crowd of spectators who gathered at the Orange Oval this afternoon to watch the football game between the Orange Athletic Club and the Lafayette College teams, the Orange boys succeeded in two thirty-minute halves in vanquishing the Pennsylvania giants by a score of 6 to 0. The only scoring done was in the first half, when Marshall, Orange's full back, made a touch-down and then kicked a goal. Taking in consideration the fact that the Lafayettes last year won from Orange by a score of 30 to 0, the Orange team's work to-day shows a wonderful improvement in the rush line over last season.

The men lined up as follows:

Orange.	Position.	Lafayette.
Griswold	Left end	Edwards, (Capt.)
Webb	Left tackle	Bieber.
Vaughn	Left guard	Rowland.
Hoag	Centre	Jordan.
Buell	Right guard	Rinehart.
W. Kyle	Right tackle	Lee.
J. Kyle	Right end	Vincent.
Dehart, (Capt.)	Quarter back	Smith.
Wieters	Left half back	Voigtt.
Marshall	Full back	Ligman.

Charles B. Storrs of Yale was referee, and R. J. Gleck of Lafayette umpire.

Brooklyn "Polys" Win at Hoboken.

A large crowd of Brooklyn's Polytechnic students went over to Hoboken yesterday afternoon to see the football game between their team and the Stevens Institute sophomores. The visiting team won easily, the score being 18 to 8. The summary:

Polytechnic.	Positions.	Stevens, '96.
Roehr	Left end	Gedney, (Capt.)
Badger	Left tackle	Wagoner.
Van Every	Left guard	Strong.
Litchenstein	Centre	Campbell.
Crosby, (Capt.)	Right guard	Evertz.
Neuhaus	Right tackle	Townsend.
Carhart	Right end	Pope.
Ely	Quarter back	Chambers.
Rorke	Left half back	Gunnison.
Zimmerman	Right half back	Hunt.
Jones	Full back	Hardy.

Touch-downs—Zimmerman, 2; Rorke, Gunnison, Hunt. Goals from touch-downs—Zimmerman, 2. Injured—Pope, (Schimmel,) Townsend, (Wilson,) Roehr, (Chapman.) Umpire—Mr. Charles McCord. Referee—Mr. G. K. Jarvis.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Notes from the Breeding Farm, Carriage Room, and Race Track.

There is sorrow in the ranks of the Four Hundred over the fact of there being no coaching this Fall between Tuxedo and this city. Eugene Higgins, who usually drives, is too busy, and Mr. Beach is out of the country. The route chosen for the coach was the one up the Hudson and across the country from Nyack, and, while the roads might be better, they are in no worse condition than many in the immediate vicinity of New-York. The drive is a most delightful one, and every one fond of the fine country air and beautiful glimpses of valley and river will heartily sympathize with those deprived of the pleasure.

William H. Gray has one of the most complete assortments of carriages to be seen in the city and at his handsome warerooms, 20-22 Wooster Street. Among the lot are victorias, surreys, road wagons, phaetons, landaus, and cabriolets, all in the most fashionable designs and finished in the most workmanlike manner. Mr. Gray's warerooms are a pleasure to visit, and every attention is given either by himself or some one of his courteous salesmen.

Gen. W. H. Jackson, who, with Richard Croker of this city, owns the Belle Meade Stud, has leased the West Meade property from his brother, Justice H. E. Jackson of the United States Supreme Court, and will use it as an annex to the Belle Meade establishment.

The pacer Burdette, who took a record of 2:21¼ in the third heat of a race that he won at Narragansett Pier, R. I., is the eleventh new one by Alcantara to enter the list this season. Eleven ties Alcantara with Almont, Jr., (Hamlin's,) the leading sire of the season.

John Green, a native of the Emerald Isle, living in California, is the owner of that black wonder, Directum, 2:06¼. Monroe Salisbury hires the racing qualities of this horse, and before he could get him from Green he had to guarantee him the sum of $5,000, in case of loss by sickness or accident. Salisbury rightly deserves his rich success, as his enterprise has brought out the most marvelous four-year-old ever seen in this or any other country. In a recent letter, over his own signature, Mr. Salisbury says he has $25,000 ready to put up for a match between Directum and Nancy Hanks. "It is said," writes Mr. Salisbury, "that four years of age is the period of transformation of the colt or filly into the horse or mare, and that relatively to the three-year-old and the five-year-old the four-year-old is in a state of inferiority. For example, Sunol, when four years old, could just equal her 2:10½ of the year previous, but when five years old, with the scantiest of training, she jumped forward to 2:08¼. So it may be with Directum. But, be this theory sound or unsound, I incline to the opinion that the brilliancy of Directum's speed and the strength of his breeding together promise to carry him some day in the future ahead of Nancy Hanks's present record of 2:04."

Dr. Roberts of Philadelphia is taking lessons in four-in-hand driving at Tattersalls. Under the skillful tutoring of that accomplished whip Fred Ashenden he is making great progress. Dr. Roberts is said to be considering the building of a coach and a break.

There will be a trotting meeting at the Hudson River Driving Park, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 23 to 26. The entry list closes Oct. 16, and breeders will have excellent facilities for giving their horses records over one of the best mile tracks on the continent.

Gordon Sim, a five-year-old gelding, won the 2:40 trot at Rigby Park, Portland, Me., in straight heats, his best time being 2:20½. He is by Uncle Sim, 2:38½, by Sim Hoagland's Privateer. Uncle Sim was at one time owned by Mr. Robert Bonner, and, after changing hands once or twice, he was sold to William Gammon of River John, N. S. Gordon Sim's dam, Lady May, was by imp. Saladin, a thoroughbred son of Boy Middleton, who stood for service on Prince Edward Island. Privateer's dam was the noted old-time trotting mare Lady Moscow, named after the nom de plume of that gifted writer, Charles J. Foster.

Charles Grube, 366 Canal Street, is now offering special inducements to business men in the shape of wagons suitable for butchers, grocers, carpenters, and plumbers from $65 upward. These wagons are of excellent construction and made to stand the wear and tear of hard work. Grube's special line of buggies and light wagons, with his regular stock of Winter vehicles of all kinds, is very complete. His warerooms are well worth a visit.

Parlin & French of Phillips, Me., have another Alcyone in his son Alciayone, foaled 1888, out of Clayrene, by Sayre's Harry Clay. He is bred much like Harrietta, 2:11¾, and can already, with very little handling, step a mile close to 2:20.

PRIZES FOR THE HORSE SHOW.

Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt Offers Plate or Money for the Best Carriage Horses.

Although still a week before the entries close, the prospects of the Horse Show to be held at Madison Square Garden, beginning Monday, Nov. 13, are most encouraging. It is a very strange fact that exhibitors always defer making their entries until the last moment; still, a large number have already come in, and applications for prize lists and entry forms from all parts of the country give every indication that the present show will be one of the best yet held.

Among the notable additional prizes offered by the association are those for French coach horses and standard-bred registered brood mares with foal at foot. These prizes should bring entries in these interesting classes and do much to promote knowledge in proper breeding. The conditions of the prizes for saddle horses registered under the rules of the National Saddle-Horse Breeders' Association are that these horses must show five gaits: First, the walk; second, the trot; third, the rack; fourth, the canter; fifth, the running walk, fox trot, or slow pace. Kentucky and the Southern States are expected to make large entries in this class, and, while such horses are at present but in small demand in New-York, there is every reason to think that, as the gaits are better appreciated, the demand will increase.

Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt has offered a special prize in money or plate for the best breed of carriage horses 16.2 or over, to be shown before an appropriate carriage. Mr. Solomon S. Mead has offered $100 in money or plate for the best stallion, mare, or gelding, in America, not under 14.2 and not exceeding 15 hands, by a registered hackney stallion out of an unregistered mare, to be shown before an appropriate two-wheeled vehicle, conformation, soundness, style, action, and manners to be considered. This class should bring out some of the best half-breds from the hackney farms, and, if well filled, will go a long way toward showing the value of the hackney cross in this country.

Harris & Nixon have offered $100 in money or plate for the best horse and best-appointed private hansom cab.

Over 450 reserved seats for the entire week have already been applied for.

CLOSE OF THE TENNIS SEASON.

Brooklyn Players Win in the Metropolitan Championship Games.

The second tennis meeting between the representatives of the Kings County Interclub Association of Brooklyn and the Manhattan Association of New-York took place yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the Kings County Tennis Club, Kingston Avenue and Dean Street. At the first meeting, held the week before on the Hamilton Club courts, the Brooklyn players had swept all before them, winning both the events of the day, the men's singles and women's singles. Miss Moore of the Kings County Club, the interclub champion, defeated the Manhattan champion, Miss Stroud, of the Hamilton Club, in straight sets, and Merian of the Brooklyn Club won from Thurber of the Lenox Club three sets to one.

The events yesterday were men's doubles and women's doubles. For the men, the Manhattan pair, McEnroe of the Hamilton Club and John Hobart of the New-York Tennis Club, defeated the Interclub team, Frazer, Kings County Tennis Club, and Carroll J. Post, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

In the women's event the Brooklyn representatives carried off the honors, Miss Atkinson and Miss Helwig of the Kings County Club defeating Miss Dowling and Miss Bunnell, the champions of the Manhattan Association, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1.

The summaries follow:

Women's Doubles.—Miss Helwig and Miss Atkinson, Kings County TC, defeated Miss Dowling and Miss Bunnell, Manhattan Association, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1.

Men's Doubles.—F. K. McEnroe, Hamilton TC, and John F. Hobart, New-York TC, defeated Dr. W. N. Frazer, Kings County TC, and Carroll J. Post, Jr., Crescent AC, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

On the Jefferson Heights Tennis Club courts, Jefferson and Nostrand Avenues, the home club played several rounds in the mixed doubles yesterday. The summaries follow:

Mixed Doubles.—*First Round*—Miss K. Shafer and Folger defeated Miss Johnson and Schmidttmann by default; Miss E. Shafer and Lockwood defeated Miss S. Brooks and Mitchell by default.

Second Round.—Miss Hirsh and Bracken defeated Miss Fitzhugh and Kennedy, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6. Miss E. Shafer and Lockwood defeated Miss Wickes and Mullins, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2.

News of the Cricketers.

—After the conclusion of the regular match with the all-Massachusetts team at Boston on Thursday, an exhibition game was commenced by the home team going to the wickets. The Australians had no desire to bat again on the wretched wicket, and the strange spectacle of Blackam bowling at one end and Jarvis at the other was witnessed. This was in order that the inning would not be over too quickly. The crowd on the bleachers, who were anxious to see Blackam keeping wickets, were greatly disappointed when they saw that the gloves had been intrusted to A. Conningham, and when one individual shouted, "Blackam to the wickets!" the cry was taken up on all sides and so persistently kept up that the great stumper had at length to yield to the popular demand. He gave the crowd a grand exhibition, too, far exceeding his work in Philadelphia, and he had the wonderful record of stumping five men and catching another while he was behind the sticks. The New-Englanders were allowed to score 168 before the inning was over.

—The organization of the Cricketers' Club has been held back, owing to the visit of the Australians, but the movers in the project will now proceed with its formation. Suitable clubrooms have been secured on East Fourteenth Street, which will be fitted up in an appropriate style. It is very probable that a meeting for the election of officers will be held next week. In the meanwhile, Jerome Flannery, Post Office Box 1,211, New-York, is acting as Secretary pro tem.

—There is a movement among several of the cricket clubs looking toward a reorganization of the Metropolitan District League. The idea is to have a first division of six or less clubs, which shall be allowed to legislate for themselves.

B. Altman & Co

MONDAY,

An exceptional opportunity to secure inducements.

Ladies' French Underwear,

consisting of a number of desirable styles of which it is decided to effect a clearance.

And consequently will be offered at correspondingly low prices.

Chemises and Skirts, $1.95, 2.58

Drawers, $1.48, 1.95, 2.45

Corset Covers, 95c., 1.48, 2.65

Night Robes, $1.10, 1.78, 2.95, 3.65

B. Altman & Co.

To-morrow.

FINE LACES at GREAT BARGAINS.

Comprising a very large stock of Black and Ecru Laces, from 12 to 15 inches wide, as well as medium and ordinary widths in Black and Ecru Laces, Black and Colored Beaded Laces, Guipure de Gene, Net Tops, Margot, Point Gaze, Alencon, Chantilly and Real Breton Laces,

at

97c., $1.45, 1.90, and $2.95,

former prices from $2.00 to 7.50 per yard.

Also, 50 inch wide

Point Gaze and Alencon Flounces,

at

$2.95, 3.60, and $4.90,

former prices $7.00 to $12.00.

FURNITURE.

R. J. HORNER & Co.,

61-65 West 23d Street

(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

Never have less than $250,000 worth of Furniture on their floors, thus enabling buyers to make ready selection.

Their exhibit this season surpasses anything ever before seen in the Furniture line. Equal efforts have been made to supply the wants of those desiring either medium-priced goods or the finest produced.

Latest Novelties from Paris, London and Vienna.

Special display of Venetian Carved Furniture, in Dining Suites and odd pieces, (our own importation.)

English Brass Bedsteads in over fifty patterns.

Large assortment of articles adapted for Complimentary, Birthday, and Wedding Presents.

All Prices in Plain Figures.

R. J. Horner & Co.

Deutsch & Co

Fifth Avenue, Cor. 22 St.

TAILOR MADE GOWNS

Imported Materials & Silk Lining,

$35.

Stylish Coats,

ASSORTED COLORS & SILK LINED

$28.

FURS.

Sealskin, Sable, Mink, Persian, Otter, and other fine Fur Garments ready made and to order at

Moderate Prices.

PAGES 17-24. SUNDAY, The New-York Times. OCT. 15, 1893. PAGES 17-24.

Hilton, Hughes & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO A.T. STEWART & Co.

OWING TO THE PRESENT DEPRESSION

In the DRY GOODS BUSINESS throughout the country, we have placed our entire WHOLESALE STOCKS of DRESS GOODS, SILKS, VELVETS, LINENS, HOSIERY, &c., on our

RETAIL COUNTERS AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

Thereby giving our RETAIL CUSTOMERS an opportunity to select from the largest assortments, and at lower prices than new and seasonable goods have ever before been offered.

POSITIVE BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY.

SILK DEPT.

ROTUNDA.

Special announcement of

Extraordinary Reductions.

20,000 yds. DRESS SILKS at **50, 75** cts., **1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00,** to **3.75** per yd., less than 1-2 price.

The greatest reductions ever made in LOW, MEDIUM, and HIGH PRICED NOVELTIES, comprising all the new and different styles of DRESS SILKS—GLACE CRISTAL BENGALINES, BEDFORD CORDS, JACQUARD CHINAS. Plain and fancy.

This season's importation STRIPED GRENADINES and every weave suitable for Street, Dinner, and Evening wear.

We invite careful inspection of the above goods before purchasing elsewhere.

MOURNING GOODS.

SPECIAL.

100 pieces FRENCH JACQUARDS, **50** cts. yd.; regular 1.00 quality.

DRESS GOODS.

Special Sale of

This Season's Importation of HANDSOME NOVELTIES—best STYLES and NEWEST colorings—at less than 1-2 former prices.

Several hundred pieces of Rich Medium and Low Priced

DRESS FABRICS.

CAMEL'S HAIR, bordered in graduated stripes, at **1.00** and **1.25**; former prices **2.00** and **2.25**.

OMBRE BOUCLE, FANCY MOIRE DIAGONALS, and HOPSACKING, **1.00** and **1.25**; reduced from {1.50 / 1.75}

CREPE OMBRE and CHEVIOTS, pin-check and hair-line stripes, **75 cts.**; reduced from 1.50.

44-inch FRENCH FOULE, plain colors, and a large line of Fancy Cheviots and Plaids, **50 cts.** per yd.

Figured Serges, **12 1-2 cts.**; reduced from 25 cts.

LINENS.

LOT 1.

8-4 BLEACHED DAMASK at **58** cts., **68**, and **88** cts. yd.; worth .80, .95, and 1.15.

LOT 2.

Same as above, at **1.00** and **1.25**; worth 1.50 and 1.75.

LOT 3.

Extra quality, **1.50**, **1.65**, and **1.85** per yd.; worth 2.00, 2.25, and 2.50.

Also,

500 doz. Irish Damask

Breakfast Napkins,

1.15, **1.40**, and **1.65** per doz.; worth 1.65, 1.85, and 2.25 per doz.

3-4x3-4 DOUBLE DAMASK

Dinner Napkins,

2.50 per doz.; worth 3.75.

1,000 doz. extra large

Fine Huck Towels,

3.00 doz.; worth 4.50.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

500 doz. fine white Embroidered and Scalloped Handkerchiefs, **22** cts. each; worth .35.

750 doz. as above, in Colors and Black, **25** cts.; worth .40.

All-Linen INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, **1.80** per doz.; worth 2.50.

Upholstery Dept.

The largest variety of JUTE VELOUR PORTIERES ever shown in this city at the lowest price, **25.00** per pair.

Tapestry Table Covers,

2 yds. x 2 1-2 long, with fringe, **11.50** each; usual price 20.00.

Velour Table Covers

Reduced to 1-2 price—1 1-2 yds., **3.15**; 2 yds. square, **7.25**; 2x2 1-2 yds., **9.25**; 2x3 yds., **11.75**.

Tapestry Furniture Coverings,

Beautiful colorings, **3.25**; reduced from 4.50 per yard.

Estimates furnished for draping doors and windows, and for reupholstering Furniture. WINDOW SHADES and BEDDING are specialties.

FURS.

Special lot of reversible STORM COLLARS in EASTERN MINK, **13.00** each.

BOYS' CLOTHING

150 Double-Breasted Suits—Size 4 to 9 yrs.—**3.95**; worth 6.50.

MEN'S HOSIERY.

100 doz. NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS and DRAWERS, **1.50** each; reduced from 2.00.

150 doz. as above, **1.00** each; reduced from 1.25.

200 doz. Men's Black COTTON and CASHMERE 1-2 HOSE, **25** cts pr.; regular price, 40 cts.

Merino, Cashmere, and extra heavy black Cotton 1-2 HOSE, 3 pr. for **1.00**; value, 50 cts. per pr.

Cloak and Suit Dept

200 Fine BEAVER and CHEVIOT JACKETS, very latest style, **7.50**; worth 12.50.

LADIES' SUITS.

Special Values in Suits, the production of our own workrooms, at **20.00** and **25.00** and up, cannot be duplicated in the city.

Special inducements in LADIES' IMPORTED COSTUMES to insure immediate sale.

SHOES.

A most complete line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes at the Lowest Prices.

LADIES' HOSIERY

500 doz. Ladies' English Merino and Cashmere STOCKINGS, Black Oxford and colors,

50 cts. pr.; regular price, {75 cts. / 1.25.}

1,000 doz. Ladies' guaranteed Fast Black COTTON STOCKINGS, 3 pr. for **1.00**; worth 50 cts. each.

2,000 doz. Ladies' Fast Black, Fleece Lined, and Vertical Striped COTTON STOCKINGS, **25** cts. pr.; worth 40.

500 doz. CHILDREN'S Black RIBBED WOOL Stockings, sizes

7 to 8, **25** cts.; reduced from 40.

8 1-2 to 9, **30** cts.; reduced from 50.

1,000 doz. Ladies' Ribbed WOOL VESTS and DRAWERS, White, Natural, and Camel's Hair.

75 cts.; worth {1.25. / 1.50.}

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

1,000 doz. Ladies' Fine Muslin and Cambric NIGHT GOWNS, **65** cts., **95** cts., and **1.25**; reduced from 1.25, 1.50, and 2.00.

250 doz. BLACK MOHAIR SKIRTS, handsomely trimmed in embroidered ruffles and lace, **2.00**, and **2.50** each; reduced from 4.00 and 4.50.

China & Glassware.

Porcelain DINNER SETS, (112 pieces,) hand decorated, **14.75**; worth 22.50. Same quality, 130 pieces, **17.75**; reduced from 27.50.

SILVER DEP'T. 200 full quadruple electro-plate SPOON HOLDERS, handsome designs, best make, **3.00** each; worth 6.00 and 8.00.

75 same quality TEA SETS, 5 pieces, **20.00** set; reduced from 40.00 and 50.00.

100 Covered BUTTER DISHES, **3.25**; worth 7.50.

Excellent assortment of Bric-a-Brac from all leading European Potteries.

Housefurnishing

Novelties in Molds, Tin and Copper CUTTERS for Pastry and Vegetables.

KNIVES for Carving, Slicing, and Decorating.

Kitchen Utensils of every description. Best assortment of Household Goods in existence to-day and at lower prices than elsewhere.

BRASS AND WROUGHT IRON FIREPLACE GOODS

In great variety of patterns. Fine selection of English Corkscrews.

Broadway, 4th Av., 9th and 10th Sts.

PROPERTY OWNERS IN DOUBT

TITLES ARE CLOUDED AS TO OWNERSHIP IN OLD ROADS.

Although the Court of Appeals Has Just Made a Decision in the Holloway Suit Against the Astor Estate Over Land Included in the Bloomingdale Road, the Main Points Are Not Settled—All Except the Plaintiff's Individual Interest is Left Undetermined.

Property owners along the line of the old Bloomingdale Road between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-sixth Streets, who have been waiting since March for the Court of Appeals to pass upon the validity of their holdings, are getting no comfort from the decision of the court just handed down. The issue involved three cases of ejectment brought by James W. Holloway against the Astor estate.

Holloway is one of the heirs of Charles Ward Apthorp, through whose farm the Bloomingdale Road ran. He won his suit in the lower court, but the General Term reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial. The Court of Appeals, after considering the cases for seven months, has sustained the General Term, but it based its judgment upon grounds having no general application to land cases. The court leaves undetermined everything except Holloway's individual interest. So far as it touches the claims of the Apthorp heirs to the title in property within the road lines, the court appears to sustain them, and until further suits shall be submitted the question of titles in that section of the city is as far from definite settlement as before.

The Holloway cases were fought out within close lines. They involved exhaustive searches of titles and brought to the surface information of great value to lawyers and conveyancers.

Six Judges out of seven were for the plaintiff upon the first or main question of the fee title, and three in the plaintiff's favor upon the question of the easements; one that the defendants had the fee, expressing no opinion on the question of easements. The three who held there were easements and the one in the defendant's favor as to the fee constituted a majority sufficient to affirm the order of the General Term.

The result was thus reached by reason of the peculiar and technical rules of the code relating to the procedure on appeals in such cases, that although a majority of the court was in the plaintiff's favor upon the law and merits of the litigation, the plaintiff, instead of having the original judgment in his favor affirmed, is obliged to submit to a new trial, or rather, in the three cases in which he took an appeal, to judgment absolute against him, as, instead of taking the new trial and then appealing back to the General Term, and thence to the Court of Appeals, he appealed directly to the latter court in the first instance.

It can scarcely be said, therefore, that the decisions made in this case will have any considerable weight or authority as a precedent in relation to titles in other portions of the Bloomingdale Road, or other thoroughfares closed or to be closed, of a similar character.

Probably no cases before the courts in the last few years involving titles to real estate have presented questions of so much importance to real estate interests as those affecting titles to property in old roads in the city. Throughout the city many old roads, avenues, lanes, and alleys have been closed by the Legislature and the city authorities. The remapping or laying out of the city north of Fifty-ninth Street upon a permanent plan required the obliteration of roads and thoroughfares which were in some cases the only means of communication between the lower end of the island and the sparsely-settled districts or villages of its outlying wards.

In the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards there are many such ways, which the Board of Street Opening and Improvement proposes to discontinue upon the final or permanent plan of that section, now in course of preparation by the Commissioners of the annexed district. Many of these roads have been or will be closed as public highways in whole or in part, and the lines of others will be changed by widening or extension, or will be included in newer and more extensive improvements. Questions as to whom the land in those already closed or in those to be closed belongs, as to what rights adjacent owners have for access, light, and air when needed, and as to the right to build upon or improve such property are the questions which owners interested would like to have finally settled. Until a decision is made by the court of last resort that will not disturb the precedents in the law books and will commend itself by the unanimity of the Judges in the enunciation of the principles to be applied, the land cannot safely be improved or used for any purpose other than temporary.

It seems certain that there will be a wide difference of opinion among lawyers and conveyancers in respect to the title to closed roads, streets, lanes, and alleys within the city limits, and that until the Court of Appeals again shall have before it a case which will present clearly and closely one or more of the legal questions which must be definitely passed upon, no lawyer will assume to advise his client with any assurance of safety as to his rights or title in such cases.

A Living Man's Monument Disfigured.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Some rascally iconoclast has disfigured the famous statue of Andrew J. Libby in the Oakland Cemetery by breaking off the nose. Mr. Libby is still in the flesh, indeed, is very much so, and there would be another nasal breakage if he could lay hold of the mischief-doer. Mr. Libby, a wealthy farmer, well known to the State Fair goers, carried out an eccentric idea in having this duplicate of himself erected in the family lot several years ago at an expense of $2,500, and has always been as much attached to it as if it were a sort of twin brother.

AUTUMN FASHIONS IN PARIS

FURS AND HATS AND SUITS FOR THE BICYCLE.

Chaos as to Some Other Things—No Hats in the Orchestra Any More—Hats in Shop Windows and Elsewhere—Something for Men—The Prince de Sagan, the Type of a Class Opposing London's Lead in Fashions—Repfern Says Women will not be Dictated to—Some New Bonnets.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—For the fashions of men London rules, even in Paris proper. I know some Frenchmen—those of a certain age, as the people here deftly put it, which means anywhere from thirty-six to fifty, according to physical preservation—who hate the English, London, Regent Street, pointed shoes, and turned-up trousers, but they look very much like faded-out pictures of 1830. The veritable type of the class is the Prince de Sagan, but a royal-looking gentleman he is, and would be even in Regent Street. The proposed French fashion is the redingote with tight-fitting waist and large velvet collar, and, for evening wear, the 1830 cravat. Once in a hundred times the cravat is becoming. Usually it looks as if the wearer had a sore throat. Everything is in the man—as it is *dans la femme.*

I wrote several weeks ago that everything was chaos in woman's fashions. Nothing further has been decided. Listen to Redfern, and you will be convinced of the gloomy, dismal fact that the women themselves really make the fashions and do not submit to absolute dictation, as our mothers did. The largest houses suggest, but they can do nothing more. Redfern, in the midst of designers, mannequins, drawings, stuffs, furs, and laces, kindly interrupted his busy study to say, when I called, that everything was new, and that there was nothing new under the Parisian sun. In truth, the latter has been too brilliant and too faithful to allow for the early necessity of Fall finery.

Velvets in the first place; velvet for the enormous revers, and velvet for the sleeves, larger than ever, but not high, rather falling, broadening to the figure. Changeable and shot effects will be sought, and bigogne will be immensely popular for plain stuff—in colors, purple, purple red, and black, with golden brown. The bolero has become part and portion of daily existence; its vogue will be maintained and excentric variations made; just what, Redfern did not hint. Like all monarchs, he has his state secrets.

The great chic things are boleros and skirts made of seal and astrakhan—baby astrakhan pliable as a seal glove. For evening wear we have lace and fur. Jupes will not be as full, but they will be doubled—ornamented surely, and draped frequently. Jet will continue to glitter. What could be more effective than this black diamond of the poor and the rich?

Fur garments will not be rich enough in their single luxury, not even sable or ermine. Furs will be mixed with velvet, plush, and satin, and for evening wraps ermine and velvet will be the rage—when one can pay the bill. Black fox and sable are deemed more suitable for afternoon wear. Every swell household must have a separate closet, properly lined and prepared, for the keeping of furs during the Winter season; in Summer they are always returned to the maker for better care. Two and even three maids could not suffice for the proper attention to be given to all the details of a lady's toilet, especially now that bicycling and skating costumes are added to the list.

For the cycle, Redfern has all sorts of new ideas and comfortable devices. He is emphatic in his declaration—and the supreme élégantes are thus seen walking to and fro from the Bois, taking there their more or less winged-steel horses—that a short coat, loose shirt, and knickerbockers are the most comfortable, practical cycle costume for those less advanced, or less independent, or less sure of the absolute authority of their own social rank, he makes a short skirt of a special cut, which gives plenty of "fullness for the knee action and a lot of material removed underneath." Shooting costumes about follow suit, but the jackets are tighter and the material heavier, of course.

Riding habits are a Redfern specialty, as every one knows. His safety skirt is now the adopted whim, and it is even improved for this season. In the saddle it looks like any other well-made jupe, but the underneath part is absolutely free, and in any accident, even if the wearer is thrown, the skirt cannot catch. The great trouble was to arrange the material to allow graceful carriage when off the horse. This detail is now perfect. With the utmost ease one can raise the skirt or let it fall, and the lines are easy and comfortable, while the assurance it gives one in riding is something blissful.

There was a terrible shock given to Parisian nerves when the fair sex were allowed to sit in the orchestra seats at the Grand Opera. It came in the Summer season, when the regular old men habitues had taken their gout and their rheumatism to the different springs and the dancers are never very active. To be candid, the privilege of the feminine orchestra seats rather concerned strangers. If the Parisienne has not a box, her friend has, and sooner or later an invitation comes. The lady then, who comes from Idaho or Manchester, came willingly with the 17f., but unfortunately she brought her bonnet with her and on her head, and the sigh of the male occupant behind soon became a wall of despair. The storm rose to tempest pitch, until the ears of the manager stung with apprehension, and then came a solemn meeting in the dark mystery of the night and the law was made, "No bonnets in the orchestra," just as in London, where it is part and portion of the constitution—which, however, does not prevent the English from coming to the opera here, looking for all the world as if they were starting out on some boating excursion. To-night is the first trial when hats and bonnets, however small, must be removed. The modistes, not to be found sleeping, have awakened to the necessity of more elegance in the so-called "Petits Théâtres." This includes the Français, where the first boxes alone permit uncovered heads—*et encore.*

If gown fashions linger, the bonnet season follows suit, and the dreadful contrivances one sees in the shop windows should be banished from civilization. It does not matter much, for who goes to shops? Every one familiar with Paris knows that apartments alone shelter the proper novelty in the millinery line, and for so large a city, the recognized authority can be found in neighborly good will. Tuvée's shape is the present aristocratic whim for evening wear. It is covered—the familiar "Arlequin" shape—with some intricate embroidered material—pale mauve, pink, and green in tint. Around is gathered beige Bruges lace, falling quite low on the ear and full on the top. Behind, a diamond long pin retains the lace, and in front a very large bow of double-faced dark and light green satin ribbon is held in place by a long diamond buckle. Jewels are worn immensely and the great fad is a plain dark bonnet, even black, brilliant with genuine pins, here, there, and everywhere.

The "Distingué" bonnet is a fancy light golden-brown velvet pressed in irregular strips; the small crown is a sort of scooped bell shape with velvet gathered ruche all around. Two large steel buttons pin down this ruche on either side, and the left is a queer crest of black plumes, resting lengthwise back and front and not upward. It must be seen and adopted at once. It is a gem, simple, stylish, and effective. "Always Ready" is a light mustard-colored felt, all wrinkled and sewed so as to crimple. Awful work it must be, but unlike our bosom friend's best imported hat. In front there are two shirrings of rose-tinted velvet, forming a sort of long chou to sustain a fancy dark peacock aigrette.

A black beaver with long plumes and ruddy velvet chous is a morning hat suitable even to the married lady of some years; while, close by, comes a low-crowned sailor hat of brown felt with a bias ruffle of ruby velvet around the crown, and a high black ostrich aigrette in front with fancy jet pins thrust in.

The hat of the season is of straw and felt braided together, and crushed into the proper shape, which baffles description. It is turned up and slit in front, and the same behind and on either side, so as to form a queer little bonnet. All around is an edge of double-faced loutre satin ribbon. A long diamond buckle holds the slit behind and in front, resting on the hair is a huge blackbird with jet wings and claws.

The "Petit Théâtre" is a little gold lace and gray-tinted Irish lace capote, with a simple twist of turquois blue velvet, diamond curved buckle, and a plenty of the wearer's jewel pins. A fresh gardenia must nestle somewhere, says Mme. Tuvée. She laughs as she adds this verbal item, for she knows the snare. For pet customers she fastens in an artificial bud, just where the perfume fragrance must be fastened. "Excentric" is a broad, open brim of black silken passementerie, with a loose brown velvet crown. There are two large jet star marguerites, heavy and fine, on either side, and five black ostrich tips twisting apparently according to their own sweet will, but the artist's hands had made the curve and given the thread its place and length.

"Minerva" comes in the shape of two golden wings supporting a black passementerie crown; rabbit ears and chous of pale-green velvet in front make up a sober, dressy hat, which always has narrow black velvet or satin strings. Quite a roundabout hat is a skull crown of ruby velvet with a jet dangling passementerie edge. Two jet porcupine stars are placed on either side in front so as to give broadness. A big chous of ruby silk pressed velvet is in front with a fancy feather aigrette.

A fine, brown, round felt hat is one with a low crown; with cherry silken plush, its full width made into an enormous Alsacian bow in front, fastened with handsome steel buckle and two steel-pointed buttons to hold either point on each side behind. L. K.

Manhattan Day excursions by New-York Central, Oct. 18 and 19. Only $15 round trip. Special trains.—*Adv.*

ITALY'S COINAGE TROUBLE

ALL HER SILVER RUN INTO FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

Italy on a Copper Basis and Has Little Copper Coin at That—The Latin Monetary Union to Blame—Gold Being at a Premium, Italian Silver is Exported to Buy Gold—The Gold Is Then Taken Into Italy and More Silver Purchased for Export.

Italy is, in one respect, rapidly acquiring one of the characteristics of Sparta, for it has only copper token money, and even that is difficult to obtain, says London Truth. Small change has to be bought at a premium of about 10 per cent., when it can be got. The consequence is that buying and selling in their smaller details are almost at a standstill.

The smallest note is for 5f., and very few small dealers can change it. When they do, the change is made up of pence rolled up in pieces of paper containing a franc's worth, a few postage stamps, and perhaps a box of matches. When a very small article is sold, the purchaser is requested to call again to pay for it. At the railway stations no change is given, and it not unfrequently happens that the luggage has to be left behind if the traveler is without change himself.

All this is due to the provisos of the Latin Monetary Union. Each State of the Union is pledged only to put in circulation a certain amount of silver coin, which passes as currency indifferently in all the States. Italian credit, however, being low, there is an agio on gold—i. e., a person gets about 22f. in Italian paper for a gold coin worth 20f. Speculators, therefore, export all the silver francs from Italy, change them in France or in Switzerland into 20f. gold pieces, reimport the gold pieces, change them back into Italian silver, when they again export the silver.

In this way Italy has been entirely depleted of its silver coinage; and as there is no note of a lower value than 5f., all small change has disappeared. It is intended to meet this by calling in 30,000,000 silver francs, and issuing the equivalent amount in paper 1f. notes. This, however, will be a mere palliation, for this 30,000,000f. will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the country.

The real truth is that this currency difficulty can only be solved either by Italy withdrawing from the Latin Union, in which case she would be able to issue as much silver token coinage as she pleases, or by her amending her financial ways so as to make the value of an Italian twenty-franc note and that of a twenty-franc gold piece equal. Her finances are utterly rotten. Her credit is shaken, and she is practically bankrupt. Each year her expenditure exceeds her income. Yet taxation is already so high that commerce is crippled, and, consequently, it cannot be increased.

PENCIL MAKERS ABROAD.

Faber of Nurnberg's View of the Decline of the Trade.

From The London Globe.

According to a Foreign Office report, the production of lead pencils, which is considerable in Bavaria, is much affected by Austrian competition. The high tariffs in many foreign countries have contracted the export markets, and the consequence is a glut of pencils in Bavaria and Germany generally. It may be of interest to give the substance of a statement by Mr. Johann Faber, the large Nurnberg pencil manufacturer. He says that the price of cheap sorts of pencils has so fallen that in many cases work is carried on without profit, and some factories have had to stop work.

It is asserted that the Austrian pencils, taking Hardthmuth's as a type, are in no way superior to the Bavarian product, and yet are ousting the latter from Bavarian towns and schools, a fact which leads to many complaints. In almost all directions export is checked abroad, in Spain and Portugal by the fall in exchange, in Russia and the United States by the competition of protected industries. The troubles in South America have also affected the demand for German pencils there.

He considers that England is flooded with cheap American pencils to such an extent that the Nurnberg article has no chance of finding a sale. American cedar pencils are sold in England at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per gross. German manufacturers can, therefore, only compete in the middling and best sorts. He further complains of the inconsistencies and anomalies of the German and Austrian tariffs and of the vexatious provisions of the McKinley law.

In the branches of optical and other scientific instruments the reports from Nurnberg and Munich manufacturers are somewhat better than in other lines of industry, although great complaints are made of the crippling effects of foreign tariffs, particularly in Russia and the United States. In Nurnberg business was active, and the different works fully employed. In toys and similar fancy goods, for which manufacture Nurnberg is so well known, general overproduction and no profits are reported, the demand failing to balance the supply. The quantity of export was partially maintained by working without regard to profit, and at cost price. Foreign tariffs and the troubles in South America contributed to this unsatisfactory state of things.

Paid the Farmer for His Trouble.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A farmer in China, Me., recently heard smothered squawking in his henhouse and 'twas midnight. When he went out he found the henhouse door ajar, and sounds indicated that the intruder was still within. Therefore the farmer slammed the door, bolted it, and posted himself outside the henhouse until morning did appear. Then he looked in the wndow and discerned a neigbor, who came contritely forth and paid the farmer $28 for time, loss of sleep, &c. Still people say there is no money in farming!

A NEW BICYCLE SKIRT

PERFECT OF ITS KIND AND THE INVENTION OF A WOMAN.

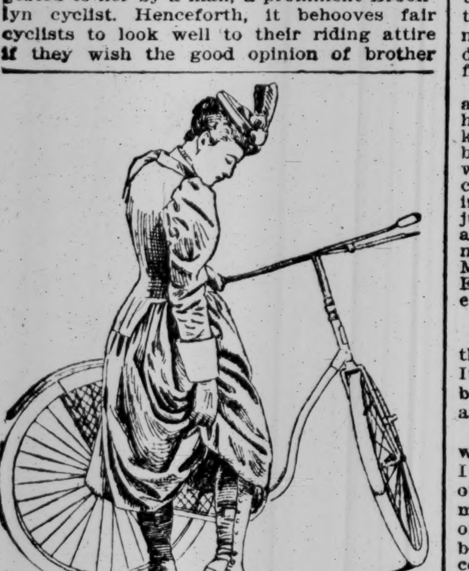
A Garment for Wheelwomen that Will Not Wind, Catch, or Pull—Comfort, Grace, Modesty, and Convenience Combined in It—Its Value Tested in a Moment of Danger—A Safety Watch or Money Pocket and Light Flexible Leggins Are Adjuncts—The Story of Its Creation.

This past week another name has been added to the list of bright women who have joined the ranks of the cyclists, and thereby hangs a tale—a little, modern fairy story, telling of great things accomplished and goods deeds rewarded in this life, and in which Mrs. Frank Sittig of Brooklyn is at once Cinderella and the good fairy. The coach and four has arisen at her command, and now she is to have the pleasure of riding in it.

To her friends Mrs. Sittig is known as an attractive society woman, musician, philanthropist, and writer of pretty little children's stories; but for the last year or more the general public has been more familiar with the name of Mrs. Lena Sittig, the inventor of a great boon for women—a waterproof in which it is an impossibility for the skirts to become drabbled. This was Mrs. Sittig's first work of the kind, but once initiated into the delights of creation, her busy brain refused to be quieted. One thing followed another, and for some time past she has been casting her bread upon the waters, in the shape of the most charming bicycle suits, and now, before many days, it has returned to her, and she is tasting the delights, moral, mental, and physical, of an exercise that is neither walking nor flying, but a happy combination of both.

* * *

The inventor was quite disinterested when she began her work; in fact, it was suggested to her by a man, a prominent Brooklyn cyclist. Henceforth, it behooves fair cyclists to look well to their riding attire if they wish the good opinion of brother wheelmen. Perish the thought that men are not interested in the dainty details even of woman's dress! This gentleman was delighted with Mrs. Sittig's waterproof.


Leggin in Position.

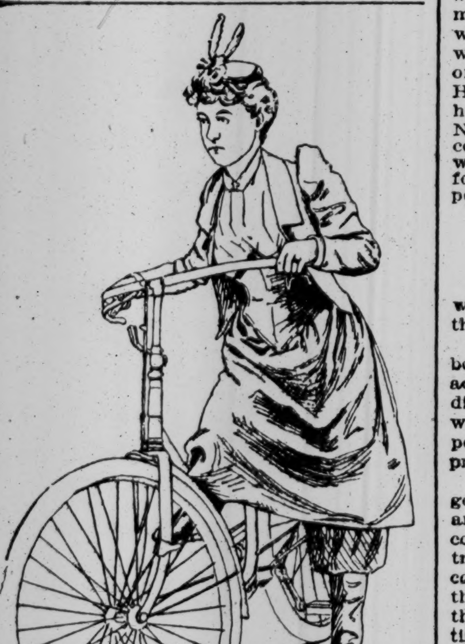
"It is perfect," he said; "now, why can't you get up something for a bicycle suit for women that will prevent flying skirts and the constant necessity of pulling them down." It was no sooner said than done. Mrs. Sittig took her waterproof for a model, made a skirt, and gave it to a friend for trial. It was pronounced a grand success.

The "duplex skirt," as Mrs. Sittig calls her invention, is perfectly simple, can be slipped on in the shortest space of time, and hardly weighs a pound. It is a double skirt, the under part of which is held to the hip line of the leg by straps fastened to the yoke belt. A single cord easily reached through a side plaquet adjusts the skirt in an instant to any desired length. The outer part of the skirt is attached to an ordinary band. It is not divided, or in any sense a divided skirt.

Perhaps a better idea of the entire simplicity of the garment can be obtained if one imagines a straight, round skirt about twice the ordinary walking length, gathered into soft folds at the waist. At the middle of the bottom of the skirt the back and front are sewed together for about two inches, the openings on either side are gathered like the bottoms of knickerbockers, carried up into place and fastened as before described. The waist is like that of a riding habit, and a blouse is worn in Summer.

* * *

The leggins form an important part of the suit. They are made of the same light material and have a footpiece which is lightly caught to them at the sides. The illustration gives an excellent idea of it. It is shaped like the forepart of an overshoe, and is lighter than a dancing slipper. The upper part is of the cloth and a rubber sole prevents slipping on the pedals and keeps the foot dry in case of rain. It is absolutely free from clumsiness, gives a delightfully trim look to the foot, and the most comfortable old shoes can be worn under it while riding.


Skirt for Misses.

As many skirts can be worn inside the duplex skirt as may be desired, and one could go to a garden party on the wheel dressed in the lightest and daintiest draperies. It would be impossible for dust or dirt to reach them, and a few seconds in the dressing room will transform the demure, darkly-gowned wheelwoman into the gayest of Summer maidens.

Some of the last skirts have been made without the extra belt, the whole thing being fastened into one waistband. A minimum of time is saved in dressing by this improvement, but the skirt cannot be used as a waterproof and gown protector when there are no straps by which to lower it, and its threefold nature greatly adds to its value in the opinion of many of its devotees.

* * *

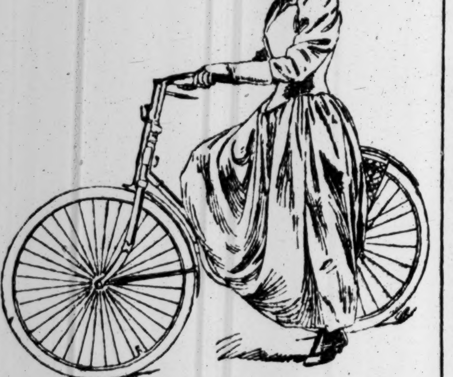
Its great charm, in Mrs. Sittig's opinion, is its convenience and modesty. "I have endeavored," she says, "to make the drapery as little of a nuisance and as much of a grace and comfort as possible." There is a little fullness around the hips, and, being fastened, as it is, underneath, it follows every motion of the body, and it is impossible for it to draw. There are no weights to catch in the wheel, the fullness cannot blow to either one side or the other, and the neat leggins are always a protection to the ankles.

The suit is made of cravenette cloth, a material Mrs. Sittig discovered in looking for a suitable stuff to use for her waterproof. It is sold largely in England, but is not so well known in this market. It is a beautiful goods, high-priced, but wide, very light, entirely waterproof, and, of course, will not shrink or fade. Mrs. Sittig has been so much pleased with it that she has other gowns of the same material, with shoes to match. Its wearing qualities are excellent.

A well-known cyclist of Brooklyn was the first person to try the practicability of the new skirt for ordinary riding, and the other day had occasion to test its good qualities in time of danger. She was riding alone when, as she met a team of frightened horses, her wheel caught, and it was impossible to move it in any direction. The horses were in front, and she could not get off at either side, but, thanks to her gown, she slid safely over the back of the wheel, without let or hindrance, and as easily as a man.

* * *

A feature of the skirt is the belt, which gives with every motion of the body, and is made pliable with a new kind of webbing; it also contains a patented watch-pocket, which opens and closes at will, but firmly secures watch or money. This is a recommendation to male riders, as well, for the back pocket, which is so hard for the rider to get at, is quite accessible to the light-fingered bicycle gentry, who have not been slow to appreciate the extraordinary velocity of the wheel as a vehicle for escape as well as enjoyment.


Skirt at Wheel Length.

Another variation of the bicycle costume and one better liked by some wheelwomen has the same skirt, with the addition of knickerbockers, all fastened into a single band. This skirt can be made ordinary walking length, when the knickerbockers come half way below the knee, or a few inches shorter, with the knickerbockers just covering the knee. In either case, they are met by high-buttoned boots, the tops made of the same material as the gown. Mrs. Mary Mapes, a daughter of Mrs. Eleanor Kirk Ames, wears one of the shorter skirts for wheeling.

* * *

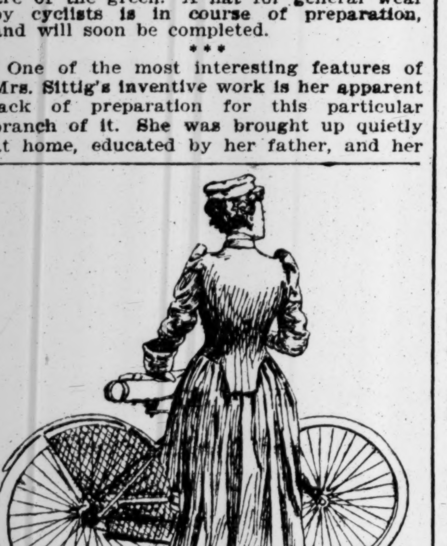
The longer one, Mrs. Sittig thinks, solves the problem of a business dress for women. It is light, warm, and easily put on. It can be made of the cravenette cloth, flannel, or any suitable material.

"I do not object to trousers worn in this way," says the inventor of the duplex, "but I do not approve of them when worn without drapery for cycling. There are a great many women who are anxious to put them on, and, while in all cases they would not be worn immodestly, they would tend to commonize the exercise, and many of the better class of women would give it up."

In Mrs. Sittig's own bicycle gown one sees the duplex skirt with its adjuncts in a state of perfection. The material is beautiful dark green, with a chemisette of tan-colored cloth. It is handsomely embroidered with gold braid, and a little, round hat, also Mrs. Sittig's design, and trimmed with a wider braid, accompanies it. The leggins are of the green. A hat for general wear by cyclists is in course of preparation, and will soon be completed.

* * *

One of the most interesting features of Mrs. Sittig's inventive work is her apparent lack of preparation for this particular branch of it. She was brought up quietly at home, educated by her father, and her time was entirely taken up by her music and studies, which did not include needlework. What she should wear never came within her range of thought, and even for the most important events of her life her gowns were bought for her, and she wore them without a question. The mechanism of one of them was, and still is, a mystery to her. Her talent she undoubtedly inherited from her father, who was a successful inventor. No one believed it possible for her to accomplish anything in a line of work to which she was so little accustomed, and for five years she worked alone before she perfected her waterproof.


Skirt at Walking Length.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

"I am in despair," cried a woman last week, as a friend entered her home, "and that is the cause of it."

"That" was a beautiful mahogany sideboard, polished and elegant, which most acceptably filled a space in the handsome dining room adjoining the parlor, and about which, to the uninitiated spectator, there appeared to be nothing which could have provoked the evident misery of the speaker.

"In an evil moment," she went on, "I got the idea that an old mahogany desk, an heirloom in my husband's family, could at small expense and without much trouble be converted into a sideboard. I consulted a cabinetmaker, who decided that the thing could be done and carried off the desk. That was six months ago. From time to time I have seen him, and he has led me by easy stages to grant him certain verbal concessions over the original contract, whose full import I have only learned to-day when the sideboard was delivered.

"My chief idea in the whole matter was that my husband would be pleased to have his beloved old desk preserved in a usable and handsome shape—for as a desk it was awkward and inconvenient—but when I asked the man to show me the desk pieces in this new article, he finally admitted that he had only been able to work in of the original piece of furniture these two door panels and the two short columns that support this second shelf.

"That is bad enough, for I have descanted airily to my husband of the ease with which the change was to be made, and assured him that every inch of the desk could be utilized; but there is more to come.

"I told him that the outside estimate for the work was $25, and here," she finished, thrusting a piece of paper toward her visitor, "is a bill for $88 for 'material furnished.'"

* * *

"If possible, see the fair by yourself," advises somebody, and it is true that this is the one place where only the most perfect and sympathetic companionship can be endured. The magnitude of the thing is oppressive and overwhelming, if one fully realizes it, as one does in an attempt to reduce the seeing of it to any sort of system. It is only by drifting along with no beginning or stated end to the day's sights, subject to no whim but one's own, resting when the strain is too great, letting much pass without the smallest effort to absorb it, that one is able to preserve any intelligent or lasting impression of the wonderful pageant.

* * *

Gold latchkeys are affected by some fashionable men and women.

* * *

"Look to your kneading boards," is a physician's warning to housekeepers. The ordinary wooden molding tray is an excellent harborer of the ever-alert germs and microbes, and should be kept chemically clean—a condition which is, fortunately, beginning to be understood outside the operating rooms of hospitals. A marble bread board is the best to use, until the new ones made of polished metal that were shown with patent attachments out in Chicago can be had.

* * *

Dr. Meredith, a popular and well-known clergyman of Brooklyn, in a recent address to his Sunday school, urged the children to speak to him whenever they met him.

"I may not always recognize you," he said, "but you all know me, and I want you to speak to me." Not long afterward a small boy accosted him on the street with: "How do you do, Dr. Meredith?"

The doctor stopped at once and replied cordially, and then asked:

"And who are you, Sir?"

"Oh! I'm one of your little lambs," was the unexpected and offhand remark, as the youngster sauntered on.

* * *

A new tea cozy is an elephant of white felt, with trappings of red.

* * *

An electric carriage bowling along over the drives in Prospect Park has excited much interest on several afternoons during the past fortnight. One wonders, in watching it gliding along without horse or coachman, what the stately "Jeems" is going to do when these vehicles come into common use and he finds his occupation gone.

* * *

It is the suggestion of a writer on hygiene in the larder that it is not a good plan to put fish in direct contact with ice. An examination into several cases of illness resulting from eating fish that possessed some poisonous quality has led to the conclusion that it was obtained in this way, the water, "having impurities before freezing, promoting a formation of animal alkaloids known as fish poison." As any known source of possible danger is one more ally in the housekeeper's fight for the health of her family, it will be well to pass this bit of information on to one's fish dealer, as well as to see that the cook in one's kitchen wraps a towel or piece of cheesecloth about the fish before she puts it away.

* * *

The sofa and chair cushions made of the effective bands of orange ribbon which tie up cigars in boxes have been supplemented with equally pretty covers for small tables similarly made; a handsome fringe of the ribbons in shading tones finishing these very beautifully, each strand ending in a tiny silver bell.

* * *

A suburban wedding of the past week was a white and gold one, in which the scheme was carried out in white and yellow chrysanthemums. It was a house wedding, and the young couple were married in an alcove of the drawing room, which was banked with the yellow and white blooms against a foliage background. The six bridesmaids wore yellow, and carried long sprays of white flowers; bunches of the two varieties, yellow tied with white and white tied with yellow, were everywhere in profusion.

* * *

A pretty gift for a college room is a pillow with Alma Mater's seal embroidered upon it. One which graces a Farnham Hall room is of Yale blue silk, with the college seal embroidered in white. The young woman who made it says it was easily done. The seal was drawn first on a circle of transferring paper to fit the pillow; then the design was applied to the silk square and worked in outline. The idea, of course, can be carried out for any college.

* * *

"I must inveigh," says an oculist, "against the candle as a night-reading light. It is quite a custom, I find, for sleepless folks to keep a candle at their bedside and rely upon it for light during wakeful hours that are passed in reading. As the flame flickers with the slightest current of air, the light is uncertain and waving and most trying to the eyes. A small reading lamp takes a few seconds longer to light, but it is much to be preferred."

And while on the subject of lamplighting, do all housekeepers know that when lamps are not in use for a week or more the oil should be poured out, or the stale oil will cause an unpleasant smell when next it is lighted?

* * *

In an interesting sketch about gloves we are told that it was not until near the close of the tenth century that English women dreamed of such subtleties as gloves. Before that they wore their sleeves long, with pointed flaps that rested on the backs of their hands. The first gloves were like mittens, with a thumb and no fingers, and were worn by men and women, Church dignitaries having them to match their vestments. They were jeweled and embroidered and lace trimmed, and were so elegant and costly that they became a distinction of position and wealth.

* * *

A novelty in the embroidery line for cushions is one huge flower, without a trace of leaf, worked in the centre of the square.

* * *

Stories of Summer fun are being brought to town by the returning wanderers. A young woman tells of a girls' supper that was "one of the events of my Summer. When we entered the dining room, which was rather dimly lighted by wax candles, we were all surprised to see three colored men, in faultless waiter attire, standing about the table like ebony statues. It was a little country village, and we all wondered where our hostess had secured her swell servants, and why she had thought it necessary to add such formality to the otherwise simple affair. As we sat down, however, and the men began to serve us, we soon recognized the cousin of our hostess and two of his chums, who, for a joke, were thus able to assist at what started out to be a real girls' gossip and love feast.

"I must say they made admirable waiters, and though we took our revenge by the most merciless sarcasm and comment on them in their proper persons, the stolid servers never betrayed that they were not deaf, dumb, and blind to all that was going on."

* * *

Another story is from the White City, and the fun was for the spectators. "While we were doing the street in Cairo," says a woman just back from Chicago, "several women forming a party approached one of the camel drivers and signified a wish to ride. Only one of the three, however, persevered in the intention when the moment to mount came. The camel kneeled for his load, and the woman seated herself, but no sooner did the animal rise to his feet than she, too, repented the action and called out to be let down. The camel driver, however, understood no such conduct, and started off. Then the woman, growing more and more frightened, screamed and began to prod the driver with her parasol to gain his attention and secure her release.

"The driver thought she wanted to go faster and urged his steed into the rolling gallop of which he was capable, to the increased and desperate alarm of the rider perched on her high, uncertain seat. Down the street they flew, the woman wildly prodding and screaming, the driver yelling for way, and the friends of the unwilling rider racing after, shouting to the driver to stop.

"But a camel ride in Cairo of the Midway means the length of the street and return. So there was no stopping for the unhappy woman till the gallop back was over, and as the driver's mettle was evidently aroused by the din and parasol jabbing, she rode in even faster than she rode out.

"There was a fluent exchange of English and Egyptian language when she was finally permitted to dismount, but it is doubtful if the conversation brought mutual satisfaction."

* * *

Referring to the "broken sugar candy" recently spoken of in this column as being served at an English table to sweeten tea and coffee, a correspondent writes of her experience traveling in Japan. "At many places," she says, "with my cup of tea a large, rough piece of sugar would be handed to me, and after a sip of tea a nibble at the sugar was the proper thing."

* * *

It is a hint that comes from a woman recently returned from a considerable residence in one of the German art cities, that the closest inquiries should be made, before taking lodgings or apartments, into the cleanliness of the beds and furnishings.

"In some of the most attractive-appearing and apparently faultless places," she says, "we have been fairly driven out after a short stay, forfeiting the rent rather than undertake to accept the conditions. At last we put the question bluntly every time, expressly stating that if on trial the apartment was found to be infested, we should claim the right to move at once."

This traveler's experience may have been exceptional; it is at least actual and as such, perhaps, is a note of warning.

* * *

A four days' bazaar held last month in England represented a court yard in Jerusalem. The divans which lined both sides of the room were under flat-roofed buildings, with overhanging balconies and Oriental draperies, and were named after four of the principal mountains in Palestine, being called Mount Tabor, Mount Olivet, Mount Hermon, and Mount Zion. When it is added that the name of the refreshment stall was called Bethany, it may be seen how complete was the scheme to popularize scriptural nomenclature.

* * *

The "Distaff" series, which, it is pleasant to record, is having a cordial welcome, promises to be almost the only permanent souvenir of the Exposition. When all the beauty and splendor and embodied energy known as the fair are scattered into space again, there will be left hardly another concrete remembrance of the miracle it has been outside of these little books, a fact which alone should make them worth having, if they were not, per se, full of interest and value.

* * *

A dinner club formed recently in this city has some interesting features. It grew out of a discussion among some women of a needed reform in hospitality. Persons of wealth and fashion give such elaborate feasts, and emulation in that line has become so extensive that to give even a a so-called simple luncheon or dinner has become a formidable and expensive affair. This naturally interferes with the gracious offices of hospitality, since it is natural to wish to return courtesies in degree, if not in kind.

The club referred to numbers a dozen matrons, and they have agreed to undertake a series lasting from November until April of monthly dinners; every member is not to be included at every one of the series, the numbers dividing around until every member and her husband has entertained every other one with hers. The menus for the dinners are to be strictly limited to a soup, a joint, a salad, and a sweet, with fruit, cheese, and coffee, one variety only of the fruit and cheese to be served. Each dinner company counts only six, and two hostesses entertain on the same night every month. In this way a round of small hospitalities that are expected to be very enjoyable and to tax none of their promoters is to be secured.

* * *

A lovely white and gold room recently seen had bamboo curtains falling over two doors, the bamboo painted white and put together with gold beads. The effect was very beautiful. Maroon and ebonized bamboo strung with white beads is another pretty design in these airy hangings.

* * *

The sudden lengthening of the list of fashionable hotels in the city, each aiming to be more quietly elegant than its predecessor, has offered a new diversion to wealthy New-Yorkers. It is quite the thing to move one's establishment briefly to one of these magnificent boarding houses, and last season a trifling excuse, the loss of a cook, trouble with the plumbing, or any temporary domestic derangement sufficed to install the family for a fortnight or so in a hotel suite of rooms. At this transition season the practice is again in evidence, and while households are being put in running order its members are enjoying hotel life.

WOMAN'S WORK AT HOME.

Some Data on the Subject as Concerning the Laboring Classes.

A paper read lately by Miss Ada Heather-Bigg before the British Association presented some new considerations of the much-debated topic of woman's work at home.

"To women's home work," says Miss Heather-Bigg, as quoted in The London Queen, "were attributed by some persons (and especially by working men) such evils as excessive toil, starvation wages, and unsanitary surroundings. This assumption was based upon a fundamental misconception. The popular impression seemed to be that women were taking a larger share of the world's work than heretofore. But women's work had not changed in quantity, only in character, and not even so much in character as was supposed.

"As a matter of fact, women of the working classes had always been joint breadwinners with their husbands. At no time in the world's history had the man's labor alone sufficed for the maintenance of his wife and children; and, as an eminent French economist has said, 'the ideal society in which the man supplies all the wants of his family has never existed yet.' Morever, from the beginning of the Middle Ages, women had worked at other industries than those that were domestic, sometimes pursuing such industries in their homes, sometimes outside of them. This truth had long been admitted and acted upon in France. It was affirmed of England before the Industrial Remuneration Conference. 'Not more than half the whole number of working-class families,' said Miss Simcox, 'are maintained by the labor of the father, assisted only by the elder children.'

"It had been shown to apply even to the United States, where, though the total family income was higher than in Europe, and the husband's contribution to it larger, there were only a few industries in which, unaided, he could support his family. Even in the bar-iron industry one-tenth had to be made up. In Belgium it was calculated that the husband earned three-fifths and the wife two-fifths. Talk about the gradual substitution of the woman for the man as bread earner was absurd. The woman's share in household maintenance was no more than it ever was. The facts had not altered, but the conditions of modern industry enabled us to see what the facts were; in short, a revolution was going on, not a substitution.

"Formerly, a woman working for her family in her home had to pick up faggots, fetch water, bake bread, spin flax and wool, cure, pickle, preserve, churn, wash, knit, &c. To-day, at any rate in large cities, the wife's household work meant only mending, washing, cleaning, cooking—care of children being the same in both cases. Even among working men, there were some enlightened enough to see that the ideal to be aimed at was not that the man should be the sole bread winner, but that breadwinning should go on under circumstances which should secure the most comfortable life for the men, women, and children of the family, which should permit the fullest development of all powers, and openly substitute economic co-operation on the part of the wife for economic dependence."

PERSONAL.

How felt has been the want that the woman's apartment house, for which Mrs. Candace Wheeler and Miss Janet Lewis have labored unceasingly, is going to supply, may be gathered from the statement that over 100 applications are already filed for the 140 rooms and apartments that the building will afford. The plans are drawn, contracts awarded, and ground is to be broken very soon; the promoters hoping to open the establishment early next Autumn.

* * *

An interesting fact in connection with the life of Maria Mitchell, of beloved memory, is that she was never able to overcome her fear and dread of lightning. The heavens were to her as an open book, yet this of their marvels was always awful and mysterious to her.

* * *

Although Miss Emily Faithful's home is in the dreariest part of dreary Manchester, in England, once inside the door, all exterior environment is forgotten in the charm of its exquisite and artistic adornment. That her devotion to the work and advancement of women is recognized in high places is shown in the warm regard she has won from the English Queen. Victoria rewards as well as admires her, for she has bestowed upon her a literary pension.

* * *

Anna Katherine Green (Mrs. Charles Rohlf) is quoted as not liking the term "detective stories," applied to her writings, preferring the name, "law romances," which they are also called. "I cannot write," she told an interviewer recently, "before I have a motive sufficiently strong to move me, and I always have my plots well planned before I begin to write. Suggestions that are often made to me by both friends and strangers of incidents for use in my stories I rarely use. People make a great mistake in believing that I take my incidents from the daily papers. The truth is, that I dread to read the reports of accident and crime lest they unfit me for the day's duties. I can identify myself in imagination with anything, but for the actual I have a great aversion."

* * *

The census returns for Albany show that there are 8,393 working women in the Capitol City. And among these are 1 lawyer, 1 pawnbroker, 49 saloonkeepers, and 7 doctors.

* * *

"I had to learn of my daughter's misery," says Mrs. U. S. Grant, in an interview in Chicago, "through the American press." The stories about Mrs. Sartoris's unhappy domestic life are, according to her mother, in a frank statement of which the sentence quoted is the prelude, without foundation in fact. Mrs. Grant is certainly qualified to speak with authority, and her statement should be accepted as final.

* * *

Miss Jane Meade Welch's success as a lecturer on historical topics has become national. "Now," says The American Woman, "it is international. On Wednesday, the 2d of August, 1893, in Divinity Hall, opposite St. John's College, in Cambridge, England, Miss Welch began a course of lectures on 'The Finding of the New World.' These lectures were given in connection with the Cambridge Summer meeting. This year's innovation in scholastic Cambridge that for the first time saw a woman delivering a series of lectures, and on American history, too, in an English college hall, proves again Miss Welch to be, indeed, a pathbreaker."

BEFORE THE DAYBREAK.

Before the daybreak shines a star
  That in the day's full glory fades;
Too fiercely bright is the great light
  That her pale-gleaming lamp upbraids.

Before the daybreak sings a bird
  That stills her song at morning's light;
Too loud for her is the day's stir,
  The woodland's thousand-tongued delight.

Ah! great the honor is to shine
  A light wherein no traveler errs;
And rich the prize, to rank divine
  Among the world's loud choristers.

But I would be that paler star,
  And I would be that lonelier bird,
To shine with hope while hope's afar,
  And sing of love when love's unheard.
—F. W. Bourdillon.

—Exchange.

FASHION'S FUN AND EARNEST.

Plaid taffeta baby ribbon is used on children's white felt hats for Autumn wear. Plaques of the soft white felt are plaited into low and very small round crowns that are tied around with the ribbon, which seems to be holding the slight fullness in place. Loose rosettes of the ribbon are arranged on the brim, and one or two lengths serve as strings.

Such simple effects are so much prettier for children than the elaborate trimming with which their hats are overloaded too often that it seems strange that mothers do not appreciate the fact. It is true that the long snowy plumes and the clusters of white tips look very lovely as they crown golden curls, but aside from the plumed hats, which are standard favorites entirely independent of the season's caprice, the heavily-trimmed headgear for children is always in doubtful taste.

Large felt flats intended for misses and young women have the fur cravattes twisted around them. The fur scarf is an exceedingly clumsy trimming for a hat, but perhaps if the scarfs are utilized thus they will the sooner disappear. The enormous stocks provided last Winter insure the continuance of those ugly things in at least partial favor, although almost any style of boa is infinitely prettier.

* * *

Some of the fur ornaments brought out for millinery purposes are comical enough to repay inspection, even were they not among the novelties. Fur roses and other flowers look quite as artistic as they could be expected to; quills are made in queer imitation of featherwork.

A square-top quill of beaver is edged all around with the new featherwork that looks like chenille, or soft, thick-pile silk plush. A bonnet of this feather plush in dark, rich brown has a trimming of uncut velvet, a clear canary shade, and beehive buttons of steel. It is a charming combination of new ideas.

Four of the tiny ermine tails are stuck upright around a white aigrette in a clou of seal. Each funny little tail seems wholly independent of all the rest, and the result is a most aggressive ornament, if it be not too great a liberty with the much-abused King's English to call it so.

As fantastic a design as any rational mind well could conceive is a roll of fur coiled round and round, like a coil of hair, and stuck all over with jet spangles. Two bird claws of jet beadwork are provided for the nondescript creation. If women like this style of decorative work, it is well to have it so perfect of its kind. It is beyond criticism.

* * *

Jet, feathers, fur, and fur plush are made up together in indescribable arrangements that deserve many adjectives, but seldom the one for which fashion writers fortunately find such frequent use—"pretty." Fur and fur-plush bands, or, rather, fringes, are ready for use on hats and bonnets. They require a heading of jet or felt gimp.

* * *

Women are accused of having little sense of humor, but Dame Fashion, though of the feminine gender, certainly is a humorist, and her jokes are quite equal to any in the comic papers. A pictorial chronicle of the fashions of several generations affords convincing proof that she has perpetrated many a sly joke in the past without the knowledge of her victims.

Mr. Edward J. Lowell's article on "Clothes" in the September number of Scribner's Magazine reveals one of these bits of quiet humor by the illustration of the costume of 1864. Middle-aged women can but attest the faithfulness of the representation, however much they may be inclined to pronounce it a caricature. The skirt of the gown looped in festoons above the gayly-striped balmoral petticoat stretched over the widespread hoops—could anything be funnier? Yet this costume was accepted as seriously by its wearers as the most chic costume of the present season.

The hat which crowns the funny, foreign-looking figure would not be a bad model for a walking hat this Fall, though, in its association with the inflated skirts beneath, it furnishes the finishing touch of comicality.

* * *

One of the hats offered this Autumn that is ikely to supply some amusement to posterity is the Tyrolean-crowned, wide-brimmed sailor. Silk beaver is used for the crown of this hat, and, indeed, for the crown of other and prettier sailors. Some of these have the stiff pasteboard brims covered with cashmere the color of the crown. A jaunty little sailor with a black beaver crown and black cashmere brim is a good knock-about hat, and costs only 75 cents.

* * *

Glancing again at the interesting series of sketches referred to the eye is caught by the costume of 1828, so amusingly suggestive of some of the prevailing ideas of to-day, and by the illustration of the "Grecian-bend Period." The latter has such a familiar look as to hint that he who would write a paper on Fashion as a Humorist need not go so very far back for some of his best material.

* * *

Except for the floating veil, the absurd little bonnet would answer perfectly for one of the latest Paris models. Here, for instance, is a bonnet that has been designed from a chariot of war, apparently. On each side is a great wheel of green velvet, five inches in diameter, with an enormous steel button for a hub. A third wheel, set across the front, has a widely radiating fan of steel spears bristling up behind it.

* * *

The green velvet and steel combinations produce some of the most showy effects of the season. The emerald green is particularly rich and effective with some of the infinite variety of brown shades. A bright golden tan beaver felt has deep green velvet bows and strings, and an aigrette of jet and emeralds. The long, thick, silky nap of the felt furnishes an excellent background for the green.

A tiny bonnet is of smooth felt, so light in weight that it is hardly more than cloth. The edge is pinked, and the bonnet shaped to the head in such a way as to leave a ruffle brim that becomes quite full in front The felt is a light ecru, and the trimming is of black velvet and steel. The green and black combinations were noted early in the season. Black moire makes the soft crown of a green felt hat that is finished with black plumes running forward and back from under a jet sun on the left side.

* * *

A round hat of emerald green felt is banded with a wide openwork galloon of jet studded with big green stones. The edge of the felt is cut, and the only trimming is a cluster of black tips held by a jet and emerald ornament. The large-headed jet pins are conspicuous on hats of every material, but on bright or white velvet they show up astoundingly. Their best use is in the completion of the bonnets made wholly of graduated jet balls strung on wires in shell shape, the larger balls grouped over the brow and forming a little cape-like birdtail brim at the back. The pear-head pins of jet hold in place a bow of ribbon set directly on top.

* * *

Among the prettiest of the imported hats are those of stiff felt having a small, low, dome crown, with narrow, round brim rolled up in front, and a little at the back. One of very light-yellowish felt has the brim edge finished with a double piping of black satin. These satin pipings inclose wires that assist to preserve the smoothness of the brim. The brim is draped with black cord lace, wrought in an exquisite pattern of fruit and flowers. Catching up the brim at the back is a gold and steel buckle, while the front is held by a clou of black roses, from which springs a very tall and slender aigrette of black goura feathers. This hat is perfect in conception and treatment, the grace of the shape being preserved instead of destroyed, as is often the case, by the draping, while the yellowish tint of the felt is delightful with the black, gold, and steel of the trimming.

* * *

The fact that black is used in every kind of trimming makes the extensive use of it less monotonous and gloomy in effect than would seem possible. Every woman knows how difficult it is to match black goods. So it is that upon any one hat which groups black velvet, flowers, feathers, lace, fur, silk, and jet, as multitudes do, there are as many different shades as there are materials, and the result is almost as cheerful as though colors were employed.

A hat that in shape is a duplicate of the one just described, is of white stiff felt, the brim draped in white-edged black lace, and caught up with large buttons of jet mosaic. The price of this triumph of simplicity is $40.

Small sailors are brought out in yellow chamois. They are bound and banded with tan leather.

The American Art Galleries,
Madison Square South, New-York.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION.
Van Gaasbeek & Arkell,
for the purpose of reducing their immense stock, will sell, by ABSOLUTE AUCTION, through our management,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF THEIR MOST CHOICE AND VALUABLE
Oriental Rugs and Carpets,
especially selected by an expert, and guaranteed as to production, condition, and size, including
THE FAMOUS
Antique Persian Silk Rug,
Exhibited by them (Van Gaasbeek & Arkell)
at
"THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN FAIR."
∴ *Due notice will be given of date of sale.*
∴ Applications for Catalogues will receive prompt attention.
American Art Association, Managers,
6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

WHERE MARRIAGE IS A FAILURE.

The Wife and Mother Must Not Ask for Fame, Too.

In a recent paper in a contemporary on "The Spinster Versus the Married Woman," Mrs. Kate Upson Clark gives a graphic picture of the handicap of the latter in the race for fame in the world of art or letters.

"The happily married woman has little time to herself. Though she may go to her room and lock the door behind her, she is followed by persistent ghosts of duties, which mock at her efforts to abstract herself from the earth. The salad for tonight's dinner has not been ordered. Did Susibel remember to wear her rubbers to school? Is Adolphus Henry going to have the ear-ache again to-night? And why should he have the earache, anyway? And she must not forget to lay out Benedict's dress suit, and brush it for him, against his evening return.

"She resists these flitting worries. An hour passes. Her colors are mixed, or her clay is moistened, or her poem has taken form in her mind. Her hands begin to work out the fascinating thought of her brain, when suddenly the President of the Dorcas Society requires a consultation with her in the parlor. Then the plumbing bursts in the kitchen; the children come home to lunch. Clouds thicken about her bewildered mind. Well has she been compared to the bird who is tied by one leg to the earth by a tether which is all too short. Happy she if she reach the age of fifty fresh enough to practice for pleasure the arts which she once fondly hoped to pursue for fame."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Suburban: It is a very simple matter to start a woman's club. In your small community, even, one could flourish. Talk to two or three of your friends about it, then appoint a meeting on some afternoon in your parlor to discuss the matter more fully. Let your friends bring their friends, and have somebody the spokesman to describe the object of the meeting. Decide whether your club shall be for study or to take up some work in the community or elsewhere that attracts the members. Somebody will surely be conversant with some woman's club, to some member of which an application may be made for rules for membership and schedule of work. These can be used merely as models to work away from, according to the needs and wishes of the company which will make up the new club. As to its name, if it is the initial woman's club of the village, and it presumably is, let it take the name of the place for its title, as the Blankville Woman's Club. Mrs. C. E. Brown, East Orange, N. J., the President of the Federation of Women's Clubs, would be pleased, undoubtedly, to give you some further hints and suggestions in the matter.

Sufferer: This department knows of no "absolutely safe and sure corn cure." Many so called are made up of biting acids, which, carelessly applied, eat into the tender flesh about the corn, and produce sores that are sometimes not easily healed. The knife of a skillful surgeon chiropodist will often give relief, and a felt plaster to ease the pressure may drive away an incipient corn. As to what causes them, a chiropodist says they are inherited, and a physician is authority for the statement that too many corns denote a condition of the system which may be relieved by medicine—a tendency in the skin to grow callous, which indicates a want of lubrication. Ill-fitting shoes aggravate these afflictions, but it is certainly true that they are not always responsible for them.

Mrs. R. L. G.: A silk blouse may be washed with excellent results if care is taken. Make a lather with any good white soap and a quart of hot water, to which two tablespoonfuls of vinegar have been added. Wash the blouse well in this, rubbing no soap upon it, and taking care not to pull the garment. Rinse thoroughly in cold water, to which vinegar has been also added, in the proportion of about two tablespoonfuls to two quarts of water. Squeeze carefully between the fingers, but don't wring by twisting, or the blouse may be passed through the vinegar if care is taken not to stretch it. Iron on both sides without pulling.

Housekeeper: The weight of expert opinion is wholly against the notion that the use of tomatoes has anything to do with the producing of cancer. From time to time the notion finds expression, to be combated by the best of testimony and professional judgment. The cultivation of the tomato has produced fine varieties, and they are not only a valuable addition to table delicacies, but perform a distinct medicinal office, acting especially and beneficially upon the liver.

"Don't Know": (1) This question has been answered before in this department. Write "Returns thanks for kind inquiries" after "Mrs. Blank" on your ordinary visiting card and post it to such friends as have inquired. (2) Don't leave cards when you attend an evening reception. (3) In taking two ladies to drive, the hostess occupies the back seat with one of them.

OUR COUNTRYWOMEN ABROAD.

A Little Study of Them as They Gather in London Bound Home.

From The Gentlewoman.

Passing through town I met a young American in Bond Street gazing wistfully about. I knew she was American by the peculiarly pretty pallor of her skin, her neat but perfectly plain black gros grain skirt, and faultlessly-fitting and equally plain cloth jacket. When an American woman does not dress very smart and up to date, this is the admirable livery she adopts. But I am wandering. I knew by instinct that the lady was looking about for Redfern's, and I was right. "Can you tell me," she began, "where Mr. Red—?" "Only a few doors lower down," I chimed in; and the stranger fled.

As I went on my way I met with many another fair Yankee, and my national pride was hurt. "Why," I asked myself, "do these ladies always swarm in London during September and October, just when the murky Autumn mists are shrouding Piccadilly and making the whole town look the worse for wear? When all the smart, distinguished, and professional world is away, and only country cousins about? When our first actors and singers are in the provinces, the fronts of our houses in deshabille, and even the ladies' clubs in mufti?" But, after all, the fair Americans are wise in their generation.

They have collected together in London from all parts of Europe, going Liverpoolwards, homeward for the Fall. And they know that London is the best of good places to shop in. The hats and bonnets in Regent Street shop windows are just half the price of those in the Rue de la Paix. As for the coats, they are altogether desirable, and in September the very newest modes are out. Gloves, again, are just half as dear as in New-York. Woolen materials and laces are almost given away (when one remembers Boston prices) in Oxford Street. The London dressmakers are infinitely more tractable than the American. Photographs of celebrities and leatherware of all sorts are much appreciated by the fair visitors. Our jewelry they consider, if less expensive, also less neatly adjusted, durable, and tasteful than their own. To their notice I beg in my temerity to recommend the piles of old silver knickknacks to be found in our silver shops, the treasures at our furriers, and our really beautiful glass and old and new china.

A Thrifty Landlady.

From The Buffalo Courier.

A professional man of Buffalo, who, for the past few months, has been paying $31 a month for two rooms, which he had to furnish himself, recently discovered that his landlady paid only $20 a month for the entire house. The landlady is now looking for another tenant.

The Flippant Husband Again.

She, (knitting her pretty forehead perplexedly)—I was put on the Topic Committee at the club to-day. Can't you help me think of some subjects to discuss?

He, (looking off his paper with a thoughtful air)—Why don't you give one afternoon to that great friend of woman, the genius who invented ice-cream soda?

Possibly a Correct Opinion.

Flossie—My mamma is going to give a small dinner. What do you s'pose that is?

Mabel—Oh, I guess it's where the people don't get much to eat.

An Expensive Place.

Miss Clara—Where did you spend the Summer?

Miss Helen—Papa says I spent that and everything else at Bar Harbor.

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

SOMETHING OF AN OVERSUPPLY OF "DRAMA OF CHARACTER."

Sol Smith Russell's Entertainment at Daly's Theatre—The Fun of Mr. Harrigan in a New Medium—The Fist Fight and the Falling Elevator at the Fourteenth Street Theatre—Good-Bye to "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray"—Mrs. Kendal's Perversity.

There was less variety than might have been expected in the large number of new plays of the last week, although in one sense there was more of "variety" in those among them of American origin than was desirable. Reminders of the music halls cropped up not only in Mr. Harrigan's latest comic play of New-York low life, but in "The Corncracker" and in Mr. Russell's entertainment at Daly's as well.

That Sol Smith Russell should be regarded in remote districts as a comedian of rare powers is not strange. He has many qualifications that compel admiration in those communities that still support the traveling lecturer and find comfort in the drollery of the platform entertainer. Mr. Russell, in his earlier years, earned fame and a living as a part of the varied and moral show given frequently in Rondout and Trenton and Brooklyn, by the Peake family of Swiss bell ringers. Between the performances of "Rock of Ages" and "Hail Columbia" on the mellow-toned bells, Mr. Russell, with his hat well over on one side of his head, used to come forward with a comic monologue and sing a song or two. One of his songs, with the refrain,

For it is my opinion
That goose with sage and inion
Is the noblest bird that flies,

indicated pretty fairly the intellectual level of his humor.

After a lapse of many years, in which Mr. Russell has acquired a large fortune that his press agents never tire of telling the public about whenever they can find a suitable and inexpensive medium for the spread of valuable information, he retains all his old talent. He is tall, thin, and many-cornered; he wears cowhide boots as if he were born to them, and he talks through his nose with great facility. He can sing a verse of a meeting house hymn so naturally that if you shut your eyes and thus get rid of the effect of the red plush and gilding at Daly's you can easily imagine it is Sunday morning, and that you are in New-Hampshire or Vermont. But Mr. Russell has never seemed to me to be a real actor, who could carry the illusion of a real play, and his performance in Mr. Kidder's not at all unpleasing piece does not prove to the contrary. His caricature of a gawky, twangy, pure-minded Yankee lad, who is very shy in the presence of women, who shaves himself with a razor that has "an edge like the feelings of an old maid at another woman's wedding," who cannot find the pocket in his mother's dress—haven't we had that mysterious pocket on the stage before lately?—is very good as far as it goes, but it lacks depth of humor, as well as depth of feeling, form, force, finish—all qualities that a worthy portrayal of character should possess.

Compare it, for instance, with Mr. Goodwin's admirable embodiment of Jim Radburn in Mr. Thomas's play, a piece of acting that has all these qualites, that brings tears to your eyes in one instant and in the next brings the smile that drives them away. In the one case we have a droll and clever mimic and entertainer attempting a task—that of infusing with life a playwright's conception—that seems to be beyond his power, while in the other we see an actor at his work, and never think of him as an actor while he is performing it. Mr. Goodwin is every bit as natural as Mr. Russell, and something more.

"Peaceful Valley" is not a bad thing of its kind. It is brief, for Russell's persistent drawl is what makes it seem so long, and it is just as coherent and sensible as most of the plays put together nowadays for comic stars. The sentiment and pathos are a trifle antique and frayed at the edges, but so are the performers employed by Mr. Russell to give expression to them, and that is perhaps appropriate. The mother of Hosea Howe recites her share of the text like a school girl on commencement day. But the entertainment is altogether harmless and quite in keeping with Mr. Russell's reputation. It is a little difficult, though, to understand why it should be hailed as something particularly fragrant and precious by folks who saw in Denman Thompson's delightful "Old Homestead" nothing but vulgarity and yarn stockings.

* * *

If Mr. Harrigan has not quite done his best with his new piece, he has come so near to it that comparisons are quite out of order. He has certainly made a grotesque, broadly-comic stage piece out of materials drawn directly from life, and if he has in the past made a better piece of the same kind in the same way, that can be said of no other playwright on this side of the Atlantic.

The chosen field of Mr. Harrigan is large, but it is not quite inexhaustible, and he has been all over it several times since the early seventies; and, if his technical skill is rather better now than it was when he began, his humor could scarcely be richer or his perception quicker. "The Woollen Stocking" is brisk in action and plentifully supplied with comic types of character.

The Jewish politician who "pulls together" with the Irish is the newest of these, and is very ably presented by Mr. Radcliffe, while Mr. Wild, Mr. West, Mrs. Yeamans, and Mr. Harrigan himself appear in characters they have often played before, under other names. The songs are good, in Mr. Braham's usual way, and there are plenty of them, and the ensemble is excellent.

The usual excess of verbiage is noticeable, but this generally disappears in a Harrigan play as its run continues. The dialogue between optimistic Larry McLarney and his pessimistic stableman is exceedingly clever, doubtless, but it could be spared. Not so, however, the episode in Hoffmeyer's garden, with the operatic interlude in which Miss Moore sings "Il Baccio" while Mr. Harrigan is looking for Mrs. Yeamans, and Mr. McCarthy presents again his imitation, which is hardly a caricature, of the high-spirited Irishwoman who can get so very angry without seeming to lose a bit of her good humor.

Mr. Harrigan has improved his company by the employment of a large number of comely girls and a new leading juvenile, Mr. Wright, who, if he does not exactly represent, in his speech and deportment, the results of a college education, which in the play he is supposed to have had, has more force and ease of manner than the gentlemen Mr. Arthur employs for similar roles in "The Corncracker."

* * *

There is a great danger that this public will be wearied by an overproduction of American "dramas of character," as Augustus Thomas calls them. We are already getting too much, for variety's sake, of the eccentric traits of inhabitants of town and village on the stage. We have had "In Mizzoura," two of Mr. Harrigan's plays, "Peaceful Valley," and "The Corncracker," all within a few weeks, and "Shore Acres" and "In Old Kentucky" are still pending. The lout, the rustic philosopher, the good-hearted blacksmith, the man of the streets and the man of the lanes, who know everything but grammar, are doubtless amusing and often edifying fellows, much more interesting, perhaps, than the dress-coated villain who smokes cigarettes, or the talky, sentimental hero of the society play. But "The Corncracker," to tell the truth, is not likely to increase the respect of sensitive persons for "the drama of character." It is a noisy, rasping, incoherent sort of play. Its sentimental language is the veriest rubbish, while its humor is not exactly infectious. These rustics may be exactly like the Hoosiers and the Corncrackers, but if they are Indiana and Kentucky are pretty badly off for sane inhabitants. I doubt their verity.

Mr. Arthur's new play, however, is what the press agents are fond of calling a winner. Its fist fight is the real thing, and it is not every day that you can see a Methodist parson, in leather leggins, knock out a handsome young Corncracker, while the parson's sweet daughter stands by looking, with strangely mingled emotions, at the triumph of her father over her lover. Here is where Mr. Arthur got far away from the conventions. His moving elevator, too, is an admirable mechanical contrivance, while the fall of it makes a terrific noise, and therefore a terrific theatrical climax.

* * *

About "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" little remains to be said. The performance of this perfectly-constructed play at the Star Theatre last Monday night was a great disappointment, and the disappointment was all the keener because it was due not to Mrs. Kendal's misfortune but to her fault. She misread the part of the heroine with willful obstinacy. She is always a very competent actress. One cannot help admiring the force and variety of tone she can put into a strongly-emotional scene, her expressiveness in colloquy, her graceful posing, and the well-considered detail of her acting. She weeps at will, and the color comes and goes on her face much more frequently than it did on the face of the lady Sheridan made famous.

Mr. Kendal's acting is all that could be asked for. He is always within the modesty of nature, and in all his performances since he first came to America he has failed only in one play, "All for Her," to satisfy the highest critical judgment. Of course, the test of comparison, which is not always a good one, and is often unfair, has been applied to him sometimes to his disadvantage. Many of us will never be able to think as highly of his adroit and natural Colonel Blake as we used to think of Lester Wallack's dashing, romantic, richly-humorous Prosper Couramont. But the more competent judges of acting see of Mr. Kendal the more they appreciate his fine talent and his good taste, and esteem him as a leader in his calling and a model for young actors.

That such an actor, playing the part of Tanqueray exactly in Mr. Pinero's vein, should be associated with a brawling, violent, utterly-impossible Paula and the Cayley of an over-grotesque low comedian is a misfortune for playgoers, if not for Mr. Kendal. The illusion of one of the best plays of the century has thus been lost to us for ever.

Mrs. Kendal is not only perverse in her false portrayal of Mr. Pinero's heroine, but she is amusingly obstinate in her publicly-expressed opinions about the adverse criticisms of her acting. Her statement that she never sees the newspapers must be taken with just a sprinkling of salt. Mrs. Kendal is too shrewd a woman and too old a stager not to know that notoriety is the breath of the actor's life and to accept as good enough fish all "notices," good or bad, that come into her net.

But her assumption that "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" is objected to on the ground of immorality is begging the question. It is true that a large majority of American playgoers do not like to have any frank statement of the relation of the sexes on the stage, but, in spite of that, the noxious "Camille" has survived for forty years, there have been cheers for "Fedora," and "Frou-Frou" has thrived. The only fair statement about the performance in question is that Mr. Pinero, seeking to strongly point a moral, which, as Mrs. Kendal says, seems to be applicable to contemporary London life, chose as his smirched and "lost" heroine a woman of exquisite gentleness and grace, and that Mrs. Kendal, in depicting a noisy, objectionable harridan has ruined the play.

No sensible person ever expected a long run for "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" in New-York, but an intelligent performance of it would have been assured an interested hearing and respectful comments.

* * *

Interesting revivals of Shakespeare are close at hand. One of the foremost actors of this era, Richard Mansfield, will play Shylock for the first time at Herrmann's a week from to-morrow night. His essay is anticipated with eager expectation and some trepidation. Mr. Mansfield ought not to boast that he has never seen any other actor play Shylock. That is a loss he ought to be sorry for. He has missed a great deal. Booth, in his prime, was a splendid Shylock, and Irving's portrayal is fine, thoughtful, wonderfully picturesque, only lacking in passion and fury in the scene with Tubal. No matter how good Mansfield's Jew is, it will not eclipse the memories of either of these.

In Boston, to-morrow night, another able, progressive, and unconventional actor, E. S. Willard, will appear in his own stage version of "Hamlet," which is sure to be sensible. Mr. Willard says if the demand for the poetical and romantic drama continues he will shortly produce "Launcelot and Guinevere," by Louis N. Parker, "Mahomet," by Hall Caine, and also act Shylock and Benedick. While away out in Ontario, at Hamilton, to-morrow night, Otis Skinner will don the gaberdine of the Jew of Venice and shake the scales that are to weigh the pound of flesh, against the remonstrances of the lovely Portia of Helena Modjeska.

E. A. D.

BOSTON THEATRES.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—Mr. A. M. Palmer's company, from New-York, which to-night finished a successful engagement of a fortnight at the Globe Theatre, furnished Boston its only dramatic novelty, Thomas Bailey Aldrich's new play of "Mercedes," which New-York knows well. It had only two performances—Monday and Tuesday evenings—the entertainment being filled out with "A Pair of Spectacles." "Saints and Sinners" was played on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and "Captain Swift" filled out the week. Next Monday evening De Wolf Hopper begins an engagement in "Panjandrum."

Another New-York Company—Daniel Frohman's, from the Lyceum—also completed to-night a fortnight's engagement at the Hollis Street Theatre. It appeared in "The Charity Ball" on Monday and Tuesday evenings and this afternoon, in "The Wife" on both parts of Wednesday, in "The Idler" on Thursday, in "Old Heads and Young Hearts" on Friday, and in "Americans Abroad" to-night. Marie Tempest comes next week in "The Algerians."

The Bowdoin Square Theatre has done big business this week with Lottie Collins and the new Howard Athenaeum Star Specialty Company. Next week's attraction will be William Calder's company in "The Span of Life," and that of the following week "Hands Across the Sea."

At the Tremont Theatre, Mr. E. S. Willard's third week has been filled by five performances of "The Middleman," two of "Judah," and one of "The Professor's Love Story." Next week, the last of his engagement here, will be devoted entirely to "Hamlet," and great interest is taken in the promised event, curiosity having been stirred by the anticipation of a somewhat new interpretation of the chief part, and the presentation of an unfamiliar version of the tragedy. On Monday night another Shakespearean play will be produced at the Tremont—"A Comedy of Errors," with Stuart Robson as the star.

"Rosedale," having been successfully played for two weeks at the Grand Opera House by the new stock company of that theatre, is withdrawn. Next week "The Flag of Truce" will have its first presentation in this city.

Next Saturday night "Glen-da-Lough" will have completed a prosperous run of four weeks at the Columbia Theatre. On the succeeding Monday the Pauline Hall Opera Company will produce the new opera, "The Honeymooners."

"Prince Pro Tem," at the Boston Museum; "The Black Crook," at the Boston Theatre, and "Venus," at the Park, continue to prosper.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Richard Mansfield's engagement at Herrmann's is proving remarkably successful, not merely artistically, which was assured in advance, but from a popular point of view. He has drawn large and discriminating audiences through the week, and has fairly revived the fortunes of the house. The music, which is under the direction of Gustave Dannreuth, is a leading feature of the entertainment. The usual "quadrille" band has given place to a string octet. This week Mr. Mansfield will present "Prince Karl," "Beau Brummell," "The Scarlet Letter," "A Parisian Romance," and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and next week he will appear for the first time as Shylock.

—These are the bills at the Philadelphia theatres this week: Chestnut Street Opera House, James A. Herne, in "Shore Acres"; Chestnut Street Theatre, Fay Templeton, in "Mme. Favart"; Park, Roland Reed, in "Lend Me Your Wife"; Walnut Street, "A Brass Monkey"; Grand Opera House, "Shing Ching"; People's, "The Country Circus"; Girard Avenue, "A Night Off"; Forepaugh's, "Captain Swift"; Broad Street, The Bostonians, in "Robin Hood"; Bijou, variety and comic opera; Carncross Opera House, minstrelsy.

—Ada Reeve, from the London music halls, will make her first appearance in America at Koster & Bial's to-morrow night, and so will M. and Mme. Delmely, "duetists," from France. Harriett Vernon will remain on exhibition, as well as Edmee Lescot and a host of others. "The Koh-i-noor," a one-act operetta by Oscar Hammerstein, is gravely announced as "in preparation," but this may be one of Mr. Cline's jokes.

—The play this week at the Grand Opera House is "The Midnight Alarm." This piece is of the spectacular melodramatic class, with fine scenic and mechanical effects, among which are the Brooklyn Bridge scene, with boats on the East River; the drawbridge scene, and the engine-house scene, in which is shown a fire engine dragged by handsome horses. The cast is said to be above the average.

—Lottie Gilson, Mr. Kraus's own troupe of Imperials, and Hopkins's Transoceanic Star Specialty Company will all appear at the Imperial Music Hall this week. The bill will be almost as long as the Senate debate. The Lars Larsens, Danish athletes, are said to be marvels of muscular development and skill. The family comprises father, mother, and three daughters.

—Col. T. Alston Brown's "History of the New-York Theatres" will be published about Jan. 1. It will aim to tell the story of the stage in this city from 1732 to 1893, giving the original casts of the opening bills of every theatre opened here during the period of 161 years, with sketches of the most distinguished of the artists. The book will be in two volumes of about 750 pages each.

—The new order of things at the Eden Musee has caused a reawakening at that popular place of amusement. Even the wax figures look livelier. The serpentine Delmore and the Indian shadowy Nevada are rivals for terpsichorean honors in the theatre, while the singing of the boy Winfred Young and the humor of Ransome, the comedian, are highly effective.

—There is no falling off in the attendance at Palmer's and "1492" is apparently to run the season out at that theatre. A welcome change has been made at this house. The footlights have been lowered four inches, thus giving folks in the front stalls a good view of the stage, which they never had before.

—Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre stock company will begin a two week's engagement at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, to-morrow night, presenting "Americans Abroad," with the same cast that presented it in this city last season. Matinees will be given Wednesday as well as Saturday.

—A brief term of vaudeville will begin at the Bijou Theatre to-morrow evening, when Lottie Collins and the Boston Howard Atheneum Star Specialty Company will begin a three weeks' engagement. Miss Collins, who heads the company, will appear in her new specialty, "Marguerite."

—The "continuous performance" at the Union Square Theatre has proved a success from the beginning, and large audiences are constantly in attendance on the vaudeville and comic opera entertainment provided by Manager Keith. This week "The Chimes of Normandy" will be the operetta.

—At the Academy, Oct. 21, "In Old Kentucky" will be put forward for a long run. New scenery is being painted by Mr. Young of the Broadway Theatre and Richard Marston of Palmer's. A new company has been organized to present the play "on the road" during its New-York run.

—The usual excellent variety show is promised at Tony Pastor's this week. Among the artists who will make their first appearance are the Arlington Sisters, dancers, vocalists, and character artists. The Joughman sisters remain, as do Phyllis Allen and Bonnie Thornton.

—"Charley's Aunt" has made the hit of the season at the Standard. To accommodate the audiences the orchestra has been placed under the stage, and the space formerly occupied by the musicians has been boarded over and utilized for additional seats.

—The run of "A Trip to Mars," at Niblo's, will end in three weeks. The spectacle will be followed, Nov. 6, by a romantic drama by Roderick Fels, called "Olaf," in which Minnie Seligman and T. B. Thalberg will act.

—Joseph Jefferson, who is now said to be enjoying perfect health, will begin his short tour at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Oct. 23. He will act only in "Rip Van Winkle" this season.

—The one hundred and fiftieth performance of "The Prodigal Daughter" will be given at the American Theatre Tuesday night. The souvenir will be a bronze statuette of a jockey.

—A new comedy, entitled "Die Strohwittwe," ("The Grass Widow,") will be done at the Irving Place Theatre to-morrow night. It will be preceded by "Der Sechste Sinn."

—This will be the last week of "Liberty Hall" at the Empire. Tuesday, Oct. 24, the stock company will reappear in David Belasco's new play, "The Younger Son."

—The engagement of E. H. Sothern at the Lyceum is rapidly drawing to a close. "Sheridan" is still attracting large audiences.

—The last two weeks of the engagement of Mr. Goodwin and "In Mizzoura" are announced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

—"A Temperance Town" remains successfully at Hoyt's Madison Square Theatre.

—Patti begins her new American tour Nov. 9 at Carnegie Music Hall.

—Everybody ought to take a peep at the Crystal Maze.

Only Nine Hats of Napoleon.

From the London Daily News.

Careful inquiry has led to the discovery that there are no fewer than nine of Napoleon I.'s hats still in existence. A writer in The Vie Contemporaine gives a list of them. One is in the possession of Mme. Claitte, whose grandfather, Gen. Giraud, picked it up at Marengo. At a critical moment, Buonaparte started off at a gallop, and the wind blowing off his hat he did not stop to pick it up.

Another of the hats is in a little crypt beside Napoleon's tomb at the Invalides. This was worn on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of February, 1807, at Eylau, and it is the identical one represented in the colossal picture of the battle by Gros, to be seen in the Louvre. During the peace which succeeded the battle Gros was commissioned to paint the picture, and in order that the figure of the Emperor might be faithfully depicted, the hat was given to the painter.

At the death of Gros in 1835 it was found under a glass case upon a wooden stand, and it was sold by auction among the painter's effects for 2,047f. 50c. to Dr. Delacroix, who presented it to Louis Philippe. The latter, after the famous second funeral of Napoleon, ordered it to be placed beside the remains with the Emperor's crosses and the sword he wore at Austerlitz. Of the remaining hats, one belongs to Prince Victor Napoleon, and another to the museum at Gotha.

How the Chinese Emperor Receives.

From the London Daily News.

The account of the audience of the new German Minister to Pekin with the Emperor of China, given by a native paper, states that the Minister, accompanied by his interpreter, appeared at the Tsungli Yamen at 8 A. M. His Excellency was escorted by Prince Ching through the "Porcelain Gate" of the palace. After waiting for twenty minutes, he proceeded to the Throne Hall, where the Emperor was seated. Inside the Throne Hall, and "before the Presence," the Ministerial party made a low bow. This was done again as soon as they had arrived at the Dragon Pillar, some distance from the throne, where they stood still.

The German Minister presented his credentials, marching up to the foot of the dais as he did so, and making a short speech, which was translated into Chinese. Prince Ching hastened down the dais to receive the credentials, and placed them on the yellow table before the Emperor. The German Minister made another low bow, and then returned to his first position at the Dragon Pillar. His Majesty replied in a short speech, which was translated into German, and the party retired.

Dr. Hopkins and the Mountains.

A writer in The Boston Congregationalist says: "Coming from the West, some years ago, I met a distinguished teacher on his way to Williamstown. Asking him why he was going there, he replied: 'I meet many men from Williams College, and I observe in them all the combination that we call manliness, and I am going to see if I can find the reason for it.' Meeting him again, the week after, in Williamstown, I said, 'Have you found it?' 'Yes,' he said; 'it is these mountains and Dr. Hopkins.'"

The Chinese Navy Worthless.

From The London Daily News.

It is stated at Shanghai, "on excellent authority," that the real reason why none of the Chinese squadron went to Bangkok was that it was found there was not one of the squadron prepared for such a voyage without refitting, the internal condition of the ironclads and cruisers of China's new navy being very imperfect.

A WEEK'S MUSICAL TOPICS

GOSSIP OF CONCERT HALL AND OPERA HOUSE.

"Parsifal" Will Remain the Exclusive Pride of Baireuth—Mr. and Mrs. Paur and Their Ways—Boston Studies Them Closely—Alexandre Guilmant, the Great French Organist—How He Plays and Teaches—Chicago's New Wagner Club—Why Does Not Joseffy Play the Piano?

There are many stories afloat as to the likelihood of "Parsifal's" being produced at Munich. It is said on good authority that the copyright will not expire and that the exclusive rights of Baireuth will be maintained. It appears that according to Austrian law up to date copyright continues only for ten years after the death of the author. The inadequacy of such a law in Austria has long been seen, as in Germany copyright endures for thirty years after the author's death, and on this account an extension of copyright in Austria for twenty years has been proposed. As, however, the preliminaries for a change in the law would probably occupy some considerable time, a kind of decree (Nothgesetz) was issued with especial reference to Wagner's works, prolonging the copyright for one year. Before this period shall have expired a definite legal enactment will have been passed extending the duration of copyright twenty years.

Boston is unlike New-York in many respects. Among other peculiarities, its society exalts persons of artistic repute and treats them with respect. In New-York such people are regarded through lorgnettes with supercilious amusement. All kinds of excited rumors as to the personality of the new conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Emil Paur, are flying about the Hub. One writer says:

"Well, we have heard much this week about Mr. and Mrs. Paur. The first rehearsal of the orchestra under the new leader was held the 5th, and I am told the secrecy was equal to that observed in ancient days at the performances at Eleusis. Newspaper reporters, male and female, haunted the corridors, but they could see nothing. Peepholes were covered, and I should not wonder if the players observed a pianissimo throughout. And yet there were leaks somewhere. It is said that the pieces rehearsed were Beethoven's third symphony, Cherubini's overture to 'The Water Carriers,' and Beethoven's 'Leonore' overture No. 3. Mr. Paur was 'as delighted as a boy.' It is alleged that he perspires freely in the act of directing, and that his beat is firm and heavy—or 'massive and concrete'—as the young man described in 'Great Expectations' a reading of Shakespeare by an eminent tragedian."

It is furthermore rumored that Mr. Paur does not yet relish oysters, that he is not in love with American cookery, and that he does not drink beer. There is also a Mrs. Paur, who would not even be mentioned under the breath in New-York society, but who will be made much of by the only Miss "Jack" Gardner, the "Billy" Apthorpes, et al., in Boston. It is to be hoped that she will show more tact than her predecessor. Here are some extracts from interviews with her:

"I learned my English in school, and that was a long time ago."

"So few people speak German in Boston. It is quite different from New-York."

"I felt very sorry to leave all my German friends at home."

"I brought over furniture from Germany, but I am not sure what we will do with it. Why, your American furniture is so small. We shall be glad to have a house by ourselves. That will be better than what we had in Leipsic, for there are very few private houses there, you know."

"The Symphony is such a fine orchestra I am sure Mr. Paur will enjoy working with them very much. You know d'Albert says the Symphony is one of the best orchestras in the world."

"I am not anxious for notoriety."

Mrs. Paur should live in New-York. Her "notoriety" would then be strictly confined to the halls of the Liederkranz and the Arion.

* * *

Another foreign personage is here. It is Alexandre Guilmant, the best-advertised organist on earth. It must make one J. Sebastian Bach turn over in his grave. No one ever advertised him till 100 years after he was dead. Twenty-six years after he was buried Sir John Hawkins published a voluminous and learned history of music, in which Bach got half a page, picked up accidentally by the historian in a chat with Carl Philip Emanuel Bach, who was then living in London. Guilmant, on the other hand, gets just three solid columns in the last Musical Courier. It is an article written by W. C. Carl, an American organist, and a very good article, too.

One of the important points he insists upon with pupils, according to Mr. Carl, is in regarding the exact value of each note, especially the sixteenths. In the prelude to St. Ann's fugue, (Bach,) and in his own March Funebre, so well known here, I well remember how each note was not permitted to be left until it had received its proper duration; no matter how many times the phrase was repeated, it was not allowed to pass until exactly correct. In the manipulation of the balanced swell pedal, it is always gradual, and never with a sudden transition from ff to pp, or an unsteady crescendo. His study on this subject has resulted in a use of the "pedales d'expression" rarely attained even by his colleagues.

All schools of organ music are heard at La Trinite, and often for several succeeding Sundays the "Grand Sortie" will be selected from the works of Bach. As well Mendelssohn, Handel, Rheinberger, Wesley, and Lemmens, with naturally selections from his own compositions, are frequently played. All his writings are first performed at the church from manuscript before being sent for publication, thus giving an excellent chance to judge of the effects and make changes if necessary. At other services he will improvise a fugue, or perhaps a double fugue, and accomplish the task with as much ease as if it were a written work before him.

It is during one of these marvelous improvisations that his individuality is most clearly demonstrated.

Three set pieces, and occasionally an accompaniment to the Credo, constitute his work at the grand mass Sunday mornings, although occasionally his mass for two organs is used, and then he plays almost continuously.

In the afternoon at the "Salut," in addition to the interludes, the "Grand Sortie" is usually a set piece, and frequently a Mendelssohn sonata or one of his own larger works.

On leaving the church, a few steps up the Rue de Clichy bring one to No. 62, the town residence and studio of M. Guilmant, consisting of a suite of rooms, "au premier etage," with a salon, containing an Erard grand Mustel harmonium, a portion of his large library, a signed portrait of M. Cavaille-Coll, a pen portrait of himself when quite a young man, and several laurel wreaths, as prominent among the furnishings. The music room adjoining is devoted to the organ built for him by his father, who was a prominent organist in Boulogne, and who died recently at the age of ninety-seven years. It is upon this instrument, with its single manual and pedal board of twenty-seven notes, and not over a dozen stops, that M. Guilmant gives all his lessons, except in rare instances, when he will go to the organ factory of M. Cavaille-Coll.

* * *

The Boston Handel and Haydn Society will give the "Messiah" in December.

Mme. Nordica has been engaged to sing Elsa in "Lohengrin" and Venus in "Tannhauser" at Baireuth next Summer.

Franz Kneisel, the accomplished concert master of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will play Beethoven's violin concerto this season.

Ethelbert Nevin composed several new songs and a violin sonata during the Summer.

Arthur Foote, the well-known Boston composer, and C. M. Loffler, the talented violinist who shares Mr. Kneisel's desk in the Symphony Orchestra, have composed new 'cello sonatas.

Chicago has now a Wagner Club. The announcement is made that the object of the club is to encourage the cultivation of music of a high standard and to enliven and keep up the interest for it by studying operas—Wagner's works in particular, but not exclusively; by giving a cyclus of concerts and lectures on music, and by producing one grand opera in the original version at the end of each season. Clarence Eddy is the President of the club. Properly conducted, as it doubtless will be, such an organization can do wonders for the advancement of musical taste.

The novelties for the present season at the Munich Court Theatre will be "Die Rantzau," Mascagni; "Schach dem Konig," I. Brull; "Hansel und Gretel," E. Humperdinck; "Die Verkaufte Braut," Smetana; "Guntram," Richard Strauss; "Falstaff," Verdi, and "Kunihild," C. Kistler. The "Nibelungen Ring" will also, it is expected, be produced.

Maurice Dengremont, the once famous violin prodigy, is reported to have died at Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Hermann Wolff contradicts the report that D'Albert's opera, "Der Rubin," has been accepted by the Vienna Opera House. It has not been offered to that house.

Why does not Joseffy emerge from his retirement and play the piano for the world? He can do it. His intimate friends who have heard him in private report that he has gained greatly in depth and nobility of style. What is it they say about birds that can sing and won't?

NOTES OF MUSIC.

—The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give five concerts at Carnegie Music Hall on Wednesday evening, Nov. 8, and Thursday evenings, Dec. 14, Jan. 11, Feb. 8, and March 29. Both in an artistic sense and considered as a popular attraction, this organization has long held a leading place among the musical enterprises of this country. Its coming series of performances will excite more than usual interest for several reasons. They will introduce a new conductor, who has won high honors in more than one important position in Europe, and he will infuse new blood into the undertaking. The selection of Mr. Emil Paur was made after careful consideration of the merits of nearly a score of eminent conductors who were available for the place. The position he is to assume is a difficult one, but Mr. Paur is said to possess abilities which especially qualify him for its duties. He will find at his command an orchestra second to none in the world. Mme. Emma Eames, Mme. Lillian Nordica, Mr. Franz Kneisel, and others will appear as soloists. Circulars giving particulars may be had at Schuberth's music store, 23 Union Square.

—The Slivinski performances—concerts and recitals—have definitely been arranged for the Madison Square Concert Hall. Two concerts and two recitals will be given. The opening concert is now announced for Thursday evening, Nov. 30, (Thanksgiving;) the second concert for Saturday afternoon, Dec. 2. The two recitals will take place Tuesday evening, Dec. 5, and Thursday afternoon, Dec. 7. Anton Seidl and his Metropolitan Orchestra will appear at the concerts. M. Slivinski, who is under contract to Mr. A. M. Palmer, will arrive in New-York on Nov. 18. This piano virtuoso, with his excellent European reputation, together with Seidl's orchestra, will, no doubt, give performances of satisfactory magnitude and merit which will be hailed with genuine pleasure by cultured music lovers, who assemble together on all such occasions.

—C. M. Ziehrer, Hof Capellmeister, and his Austrian Court Orchestra will give a limited number of concerts in Madison Square Garden Nov. 1 to 5, inclusive, before their return to Vienna. Mr. Ziehrer is the conductor of the Austrian Court Orchestra, and his band is the Linein Infantry Regiment No. 4. Mr. Ziehrer and his band will come direct from "Old Vienna," in the World's Fair at Chicago, and it is proposed to preserve as much as possible the same surroundings and customs in the Garden as were employed in the streets of Vienna at Chicago. The programme will consist of popular selections, and on the floor of the amphitheatre will be tables and chairs where refreshments will be served and popular prices charged.

—The sale of seats to former subscribers of the Symphony Society for the coming season will commence to-morrow, Monday, morning at the Music Hall box office and continue till Saturday, Oct. 21, inclusive. The ticket office will be open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. The sale to new subscribers will commence Tuesday, Oct. 24. The following eminent soloists will appear at these concerts: Mme. Amalia Materna, soprano; Mr. Vladimir de Pachmann, pianist; Mr. Henri Marteau, violinist; Mr. Adolph Brodsky, violinist, and Mr. Plunket Greene, basso.

—The double bill of last week, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci," will be repeated four times this week by the Hinrichs Grand Opera Company at the Garden Theatre, on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights. On Friday night "The Jewess" will be presented, with Signor Guille and Mme. Koert-Kronold in the leading roles, and on Wednesday "Rigoletto" will be sung. Next week the company will present, for the first time here, Bizet's opera, "The Pearl Fishers."

—M. Henri Marteau, the famous French violinist, has left Reims for Vienna, where he will study the new Scotch suite for violin with the composer, Max Bruch. M. Marteau will play in Frankfort, Mayence, Cologne, Berlin, and Leipsic before sailing for America in November. The bookings for M. Mareau's ensuing tour are simply unprecedented and only second to those of Paderewski.

—In M. de Pachmann's first Chopin recital at Chickering Hall on the afternoon of Oct. 17 he will play the following numbers: Sonate, Opus 35; ballade, Opus 47; two nocturnes, Opus 37, Nos. 1 and 2; polonaise, Opus 26, No. 2; impromptu, Opus 36; scherzo, Opus 39; four etudes, Opus 25, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 9; two mazurkas, Opus 24, No. 2, Opus 41, No. 1; valse, Opus 64, No. 3, and rondeau, Opus 16.

—The Beethoven String Quartet announces three concerts to be given in the hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club on Nov. 23, Jan. 18, and March 15. The pianists will be Walter Damrosch, Xaver Scharwenka, and Mrs. Gustav Dannreuther. Among the novelties to be given are Scharwenka's piano quartet in F major, Sgambati's piano quintet in B flat, and Martucci's piano quintet in C.

—Miss Carlotta Desvignes, contralto, who for the last three years has taken part in the principal music festivals in Great Britain and France and has appeared in high-class concerts, has arrived in New-York under engagement to sing in oratorio and concerts during the coming season.

—The Oratorio Society's four concerts will be given on Dec. 2, Dec. 30, Feb. 24, and March 31. The works to be produced are Grell's "Missa Solemnis," Handel's "Messiah," Bach's "Passion according to St. Matthew," and Mendelssohn's "St. Paul."

—The soloists engaged so far for the concerts of the Symphony Society are Mme. Materna, Vladimir de Pachmann, Henri Marteau, Adolf Brodsky, and Plunket Greene. The important novelty of the season will be Tschaikowsky's sixth symphony.

—Anna Burch has been engaged by the Handel and Hadyn Society in Boston for the performances of the "Messiah" to be given during December.

—Francis Wilson's revival of "Erminie" at the Broadway Theatre has met with well-merited success.

French View of the English Press.

From The London Daily News.

The Revue Bleue has an account of the English press, the writer of which includes under that rubric daily, weekly, monthly, and even quarterly publications and books, and he deals also with public libraries. The writer quotes with approval the opinion that the great daily papers of London are "the most perfect, the most extraordinary product of human industry, the one which resumes in itself all progress, and is in a measure the result of every discovery."

To Mr. Archibald Forbes—who is honored with the epithet "the astonishing"—is given the credit of revolutionizing in The Daily News our journalistic methods by the indefinite extension of the use of the telegraph. The number of words with which the Post Office wires fed the press was, according to Mr. Preece, 21,000,000 twenty-one years ago. Two years ago nearly thirty times as many passed through its hands. These figures almost strike our friendly critic dumb with wonder.

The next point to which attention is called is the anonymous leader. On this subject we shall hear an exposition—more or less authoritative—of French views next month from M. Zola. He cannot be more favorable to the system than M. Leclerc is. In his opinion all the "puerilities and excesses" from which the French press is suffering are due to the signed article. It is only in dealing with foreign politics that English journalists are censured by M. Leclerc. He says that the insular prejudices of Englishmen make it impossible for them to take a fair view of anything beyond their shores.

BOSTON'S NEW CONDUCTOR

FIRST APPEARANCE OF EMIL PAUR AS SYMPHONY DIRECTOR.

Arthur Nikisch Succeeded by a Man of Very Different Type—A Conductor Who Will Not Upset Any of the Old Traditions, but Will Always Lead Correctly—Doubts as to His Immediate Popularity—The Matinee Girls are Sadly Disappointed.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—For the sake of art it is a great pity that the personal element should enter so strongly into the public consideration of artistic matters. Rossini wrote music simply that Patti might sing it; Chopin wrote scherzos only that Paderewski might interpret them; Beethoven composed symphonies that conductors might have "readings." Yet there are cases in which the personality of a single man means much, and one of these is in the direction of an important orchestra. Four years ago Wilhelm Gericke laid down the baton of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Arthur Nikisch took it up. Already the fame of the organization had grown so wide that it was regarded as a national rather than a local body. Persons from various cities, including, as a matter of course, the metropolis, flocked to Boston to attend the debut of the new man, and to try to forecast the future of the splendid orchestra over which he was to preside.

Again Bostonians are called upon to sit at the feet of a new conductor. Nikisch is no longer a name to conjure with. His pale, thoughtful face; his silken, pendent hair; his eloquent, conspicuous hands, and his passionate, erratic readings have all taken wings unto themselves and sought the seclusion of the Buda-Pesth Royal Opera. The causes of their flight need not now concern any one. They were not nice.

Of the unavailing efforts of Col. Henry L. Higginson—who is not and never was T. Wentworth Higginson, though many newspapers of high degree have tried to make him so—to secure Dr. Hans Richter of Vienna, of the doctor's willingness to come, and of the inviolability of his contract, the tale has been told. Emil Paur is the name of the new man who was finally engaged, and whom at yesterday's public rehearsal and to-night's concert all Boston went out to see. The verb "to see" is used advisedly, for even Boston, with all its intellect, is human.

Paur is an Austrian, born at Czernow, in the Province of Bukowina. He was a fellow-student of Nikisch and Felix Mottl, at Vienna. He has been conductor at Cassel, glorified by the memory of Spohr, and at Konigsberg, at Mannheim, and at Leipsic. In all of these places he directed the opera. He also appeared as a violinist and a piano virtuoso. Thus much Boston learned about him through the patient industry of the newspaper scribes, for, painful though it be to admit it, no one in Boston had ever heard of him before.

But such information did not go far toward satisfying the heart-hunger of that marvelous production of nature—not unassisted by art—the Boston Symphony matinee girl. Was the new conductor handsome? Was he blessed with a seraphic countenance, suggestive of an oatmeal diet and early death? Was he not at least poetic and esthetic? Did he have soulful hands? And did his clothes fit him? What were twenty thousand "readings," if he were to turn out to be short, rotund, and prone to limpness of the collar?

It is not likely that the matinee girl will soon recover from the dreadful shock which struck her emotional centre when Emil Paur stepped upon the stage of the Boston Music Hall for the first time. If ever there was a plain, prosaic, "nofcapelmeister" looking conductor, it is Paur. He is not especially short, nor does he run far toward globularity, but his architecture is severely Doric. His hair is a dingy brown—long, of course—and his face is conspicuous by reason of the prominence of the cheekbones and the length of his lower jaw. Paur is not pretty to look at.

As for his manner of conducting, it is certainly rigorous. His down beat is full of conscious rectitude, and the relations of the other beats to it are sanctified by the fundamental truth of trigonometry. It is certain that the remark of Little Buttercup about Dick Deadeye may be fairly applied to the new conductor: "He is a little triangular." Alas for the palpitating matinee girl! No more graceful curves that seemed to wave the music out of the air as though they were the summonses of a magician's wand; nothing now but a cold, intellectual, accurately-measured beat, for which, perhaps, the members of the orchestra are in secret profoundly grateful. For a good, intelligible beat, with the weight of head, hands, arms, back, and directorial solemnity behind it, has this one admirable quality: it will keep an orchestra acquainted with the conductor's wishes as to tempo.

Now as to that mighty significant, yet mysterious, matter called "reading." Mr. Paur called upon Boston yesterday afternoon and to-night to judge of his quality through the performance of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, Tshaikowsky's serenade for strings in C major, Opus 48, and Wagner's "Tannhaeuser" overture. No soloist was permitted to obtrude upon the scheme. The conductor himself furnished enough of the personal element. It may be prophesied, with a reasonable amount of assurance, that Mr. Paur's readings will never assume what is called a revolutionary tendency. His conception of the Beethoven symphony was one of which even Carl Zerrahn need not have been ashamed. It was one which could not have aroused very greatly the combativeness of Theodore Thomas, an attentive listener. It was thoroughly respectful and eminently respectable. It permitted Tradition to sit with accustomed squareness on her oaken throne, and it diffused a mild and gentle glow of general comfort.

But there is such a thing as carrying a reading too far, even though it be one whose correctness is indisputable. It is said to be necessary for the sculptor to study anatomy. It is not deemed essential, however, that he should practice the science of dissecting. Neither is it essential that a conductor should so far impose his process of intellectual analysis upon a performance that the articulation of the joints of a symphony should be exposed. Yet this was what Paur did.

That inexorable down beat made fate knock at the door with the arsis of every measure, while every phrase came out with neatly trimmed corners. In the simple, elementary rhythm of the final march this square-cut manner was decidedly in place; in the sensuous andante it was quite as decidedly out. Yet here the splendid quality of the Boston strings came to the conductor's rescue, and gained for him a result which was not his own. On the whole, the performance of the Fifth Symphony was acceptable. To those who are rightly weary of attempts to dramatize Beethoven it must have been a genuine relief. But it was undeniably a cold, calculated correctness that pervaded it, and some hearers must have been reminded of a von Bulow piano recital or a canon by Judassohn.

However, those who were wondering whether there was any real temperament concealed under the somewhat moist exterior turned with expectancy to the second number, the serenade. Again weight, force, deliberation, ponderosity. The lovely, languorous, delicately-treated valse came with heavy pulsings and affected ritardandi. Where were all the infinitesimal nuances, the dainty lacework of lights and shades, like sunlight shot through forest boughs, that one Gericke would have scattered through this sinuous scherzando? Was there no lightness in the man? Oh, for a single moment of Gallic volatility, poised on tiptoe, and with an airy kiss blown from fingertips! There is a time to laugh and a time to sing. It is not always time to count three in a bar.

Enough of this serenade. Now for the "Tannhaeuser" overture. Again weight and force, but now also dignity, for the music of the opening measures bears calm, sustained treatment. The end of the Pilgrims' Chorus is reached. The strings slip away into the weird mysteries of the bacchanale. Now, now for more passion. Gradually the agitation of the orchestra grows. There is a grim resolution about the down beat. There is a deep earnestness in the conductor's face. At last! There is a glow under this homely exterior. It is not a flash; not a burst of fire; but it is warmth, and the climax of the overture is reached in a finely-developed, powerfully-accentuated crescendo.

And so we come to the end of this first view of the new man from Leipsic. Final judgment as to his ability cannot now be pronounced. But unless nervousness and anxiety wholly changed the habit of the man, it is safe to say that weight, dignity, and correctness, rather than grace, poetry, and passion, will prove to be the salient qualities of Emil Paur's conducting. These are by no means qualities to be despised. The classic writers left us a very precious legacy, which is safe from violent treatment in the hands of just such men as Paur. Perhaps the modern romanticists may not seem to be quite so romantic under his beat, but that remains to be proved. From his first concert one would naturally expect to find that his most admirable achievement would prove to be the explication of a Bach fugue.

The attitude of the audiences toward the new conductor was not inspiriting. The applause was of a conservative nature. Perhaps in the future, when Boston is better acquainted with Mr. Paur, he may arouse enthusiasm.

A YALE RESORT FAILS.

The Proprietor of the Yale Hotel Has Gone Into Insolvency.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—Yale graduates everywhere will be interested to learn that Julius Prokasky, proprietor of the Yale Hotel, has gone into insolvency and that his well-known resort is closed. From the day of his initiation to Yale life to his graduation this cafe has for twenty years been a familiar object to the Yale student, and the closing up of the hotel will remove a characteristic institution from the city and college surroundings.

In the long billiard rooms in the rear Yale freshmen have been hazed almost from time immemorial. Here the sophomores brought their victims in wholesale numbers, and, standing them on a table, put them through a vigorous course of discipline.

In these rooms bets of wine suppers were paid weekly by scores of Yale men, and here the Yale man's farewell "blow-out" to his friends occurred after his graduation.

A few years ago the famous "bear" incident took place in this resort. A company of Yale undergraduates, jubilant at the football victory over Harvard, bought a large bear and gave him liquor enough to make him reel with intoxication. The bear was then marched around the streets staggering.

Mr. Prokasky has a brother who is one of the croupiers at Monte Carlo, and it has been whispered on the Yale campus that the French methods of gambling had been introduced into the "Yale Hotel."

In the rear of Mr. Prokasky's establishment, though the latter protests his entire disinterestedness in it, stood the local commission house where pools were sold on the Guttenberg and Gloucester races. This, with the other attractions of the locality, proved an alluring factor for the fast set at Yale, and drew a large crowd daily thither.

Prokasky says that he has sunk $25,000 in the hotel since he came here from Berlin twenty-five years ago. He has sent his family to New-York, and will himself follow in a few days. There he intends to establish himself in business again by the aid of friends, who have offered their assistance.

Prokasky's prominence in the recent Ellison trial at New-York is not yet forgotten. Assistant District Attorney Wellman so persecuted him with questions relative to the nature of his "Yale Hotel" that he was overcome on the witness stand, and wept bitterly.

The entire amount of Prokasky's liabilities is not more than $2,000, but he says that so many Yale men left town without paying their "Yale Hotel" bills that he is unable to raise this small amount.

NEWS OF NAVAL INTEREST.

The bids for the construction of the three new gunboats, Nos. 7, 8, and 9, will be opened at the Navy Department, it is announced, some time this week. The designs for the three new ships have been in the hands of prospective bidders for several days. The appropriation available provides $400,000 for each craft. It is thought probable that the three vessels will be undertaken for less than $1,100,000.

* * *

The United States revenue steamer Grant, one of the two vessels ordered to proceed from New-York to San Francisco, is now at this port receiving a number of new spars and fittings. The Grant has heretofore been a bark-rigged vessel. She is being converted into a barkentine-rigged vessel. It is announced aboard the Grant that she will probably sail for the Pacific the first fortnight in November. The itinerary of the Grant's cruise will embrace, it is said, stops at St. Thomas, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Sandy Point, Valparaiso, Acapulco, and San Francisco. Montevideo and Callao will not be visited, it is stated, unless the coal supply threatens to give out earlier than expected. The revenue steamer Perry, the vessel ordered to San Francisco in company with the Grant, is reported to have left Montreal Oct. 8, and Quebec Oct. 11. The Perry is en route to this port from her cruising station on Lake Erie. Here she will fit out for her voyage to the Pacific.

* * *

The commissioned United State war ships at present in this port are the armored cruiser New-York, protected cruiser San Francisco, double-turreted monitor Miantonomah, and corvette Kearsarge. All the above vessels, with the exception of the New-York, are attached to the North Atlantic squadron. The New-York and Miantonomoh are at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the San Francisco and Kearsarge are lying in the North River off West Forty-second Street. The New-York is being provided with tubes for the discharge of Whitehead torpedoes. A set of Whitehead torpedoes for the New-York is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is not thought probable that the New-York will be assigned permanently to any squadron for a three years' cruise until the early part of next year. At that time, it is expected, she will relieve the Chicago as flagship of the European station. The Vesuvius of the North Atlantic squadron has been assigned temporarily to duty destroying derelicts along the coast.

* * *

In the Hotchkiss ordnance exhibit at the World's Fair is a ten-pounder naval landing gun which has excited much admiration among ordnance men. It is deemed far the superior of the nine-pounder landing gun employed extensively in the British Navy. The Hotchkiss ten-pounder gun has a side-working breech block, much on the order of the Krupp system. The gun is open, it is thought, to the one objection that it is not a rapid-fire piece. After the breech block is closed it is necessity to function a primer in order to discharge the gun. The Hotchkiss ten-pounder naval gun is operated on the same principles which govern the twelve-pounder Hotchkiss mountain field pieces. The velocities imparted to the ten-pounder projectiles are comparatively low, the object being to obtain rather a good mine effect from the projectile at the end of its flight than penetration powers. The ten-pounder gun is intended almost exclusively for service against bodies of troops, either exposed or intrenched behind light obstructions. The shrapnel fire of the ten-pounder gun is deemed capable of attaining more satisfactory results than is possible from any other known type of naval landing gun.

* * *

There is on exhibition in the Japanese exhibit of the World's Fair a three-pounder Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun, improved upon by the authorities of the Japanese Imperial Arsenal. The Hotchkiss-Japanese gun is a type of three-pounder working in a cylinder, which fits the gun closely. The breech block is opened by a movement familiar in the standard Hotchkiss, but as soon as the breech block is down the side lever is thrown to one side. The gun being now ready for charging, as soon as the cartridge is home a convenient projecting lever is struck with the closed hand. The blow of the hand closes the breech. The gun is then ready for firing, and the shock of the discharge opens the breech block and throws clear the empty cartridge case. As soon as a fresh cartridge is inserted the breech block is closed by another blow of the hand, and the firing continues. The cylinder jacket around the middle of the piece serves as a recoil cylinder. As the Japanese modification is a Government design, there would seem to be no obstacle in the way of its adoption by foreign powers, if the same is deemed desirable.

* * *

The efforts to Americanize the United States Navy seem to be meeting with success, and the proportion of foreign element in the naval service to be growing less with each succeeding year. On several new cruisers the commanding officers boast of from 60 to 70 per cent. of Americans in the crew, and it was given out recently that one of the large vessels of the new navy had 80 per cent. of her crew native or naturalized Americans. It is said that when the American war ship Shenandoah sailed some fifteen years ago from Boston for Europe twenty-one different languages were spoken among the men forward. The Shenandoah is believed to have had a crew of about 250. It is known that the practice ship Constellation, in the first half of the eighties, carried in a crew of 175 not more than 21 native-born or naturalized Americans. When the American war ship Lancaster was flagship of the European station, in the eighties, it is said to have been customary for the few Americans in the crew to congregate by themselves in the evening hours between a brace of big eight-inch rifles. The American sailors, taking their cue from the familiar shop window signs in Mediterranean ports, reading "Ici on parle Francais," were accustomed to hang out on a board on a line inclosing the two guns a sign of their own, which read: "American spoken here." So that there could be no possible mistake, this sign was translated into the various languages spoken aboard the Lancaster.

* * *

The test of the pneumatic dynamite guns destined for the defense of New-York Harbor will take place, it is announced, about Nov. 10 next.

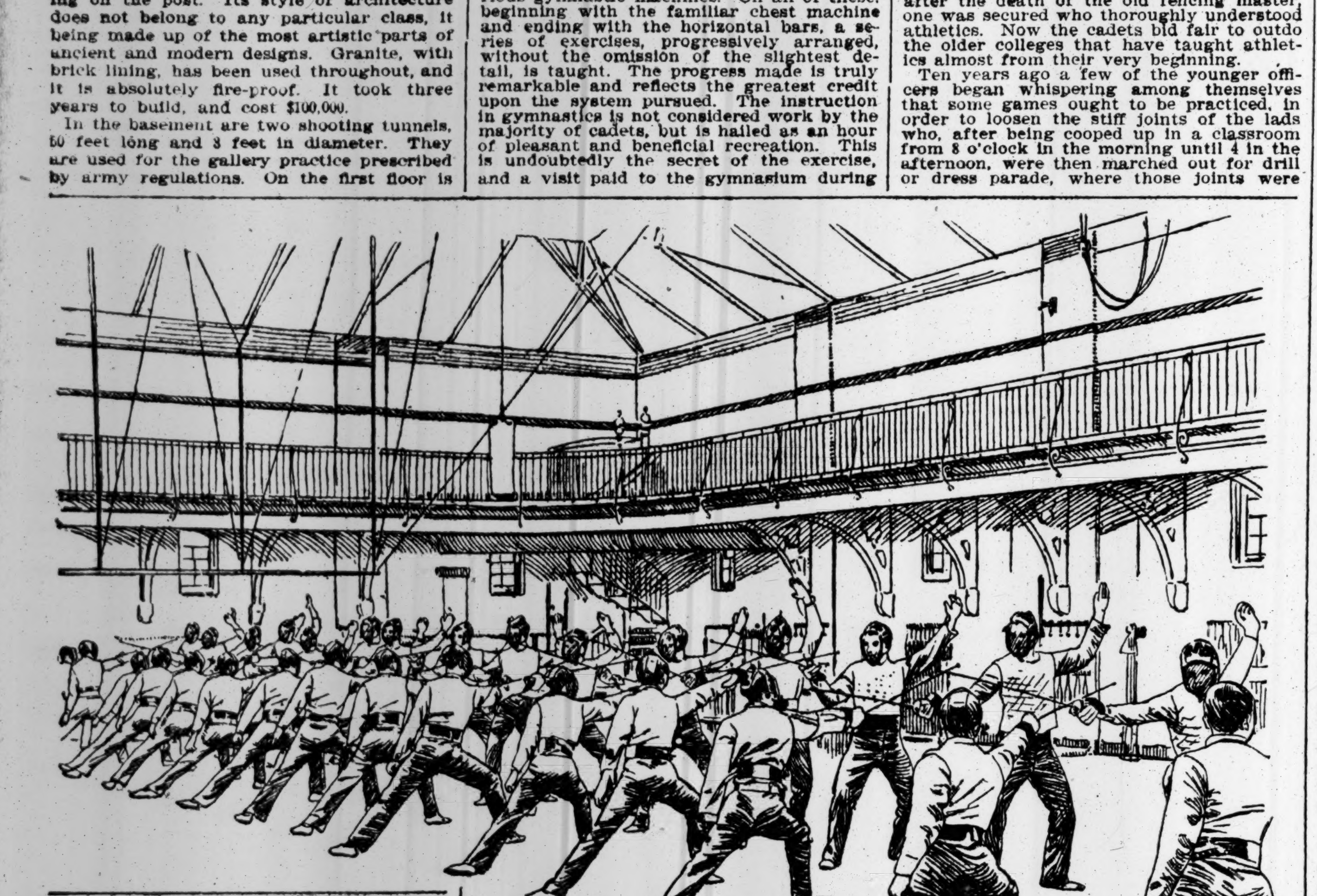
WEST POINT'S NEW GYMNASIUM

THE FINE BUILDING IN WHICH THE CADETS ARE TRAINED.

Perfect Appliances for Physical Culture—Manner in Which Defects in Muscular Development Are Remedied—Advance in Gymnastic Work Under Herman J. Koehler's Direction—Every Apparatus Which Science Has Devised—Duties in Which the Students Take Pleasure.

WEST POINT, Oct. 7.—The new gymnasium, which has just been finished, attracts more attention than any other building on the post. Its style of architecture does not belong to any particular class, it being made up of the most artistic parts of ancient and modern designs. Granite, with brick lining, has been used throughout, and it is absolutely fire-proof. It took three years to build, and cost $100,000.

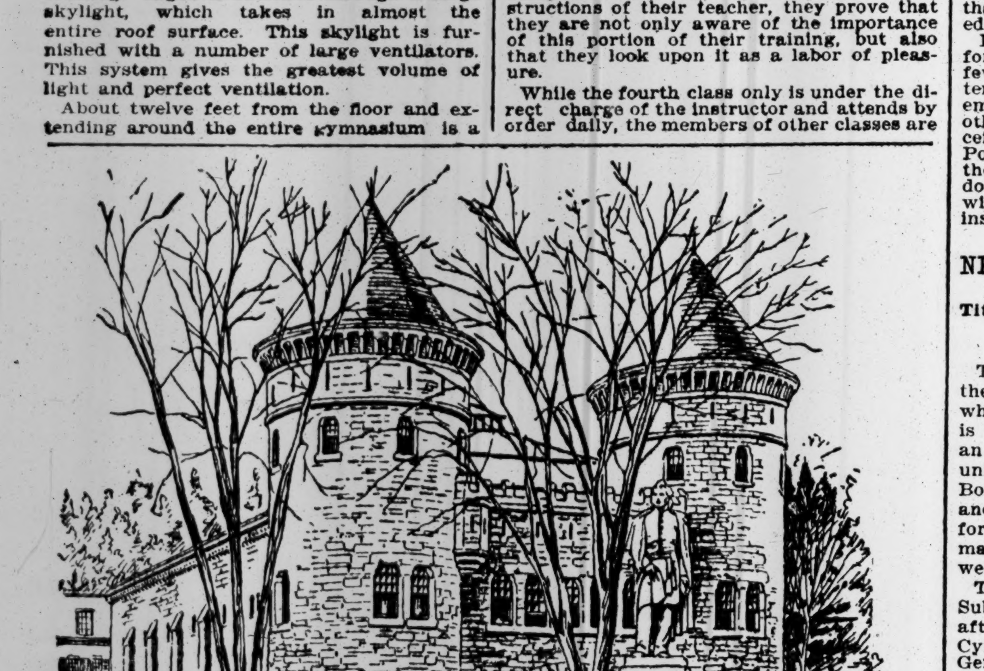
In the basement are two shooting tunnels, 60 feet long and 3 feet in diameter. They are used for the gallery practice prescribed by army regulations. On the first floor is the reception and reading rooms. A dressing room and four bowling alleys are also on this floor. On the southwest side is a swimming tank, 30 by 60 feet, varying in depth from 4 to 8 feet, and lined with porcelain brick. At the north end of the tank is a diving platform, five feet above the water surface. The water is filtered, and warmed by steam circulation when necessary. There are thirty-six dressing rooms connected with the swimming room.



Cadet's Fencing.

On the second floor, and extending the entire width of the building, is the fencing room, which is used only for voluntary practice, the regular instruction being given in the main room. The gymnasium proper is on the same floor. It is 70 by 90 feet, and varies in height from 25 to 44 feet. It is ventilated with small windows, which are situated high enough above the floor to avoid all draughts on the cadets while exercising. Light is obtained through a large skylight, which takes in almost the entire roof surface. This skylight is furnished with a number of large ventilators. This system gives the greatest volume of light and perfect ventilation.

About twelve feet from the floor and extending around the entire gymnasium is a running gallery, six feet wide, padded with hair felting, which is covered with an elaborately-painted canvas, giving it the appearance of a cinder path; nineteen laps of this track cover a mile. There is also a spectators' gallery extending along the north end of the room. These galleries rest on brackets, thus doing away with pillars, which are so objectionable on a gymnasium floor. In the towers on the gallery floor are two rooms, one of which is used by the Directors. The other is used for sparring.



The New Gymnasium.

The gymnasium is fully equipped with all the scientific appliances for physical development. Those who are acquainted with the equipment of modern gymnasiums would be surprised at the large number of duplicate machines in this room. Some are duplicated five or six times. All the machines are so suspended that the gymnasium can be cleared in fifteen minutes.

Only members of the fourth class receive training. At the beginning of the training the men are measured according to the present system. This measurement aids in detecting any undeveloped parts or physical defects. A note of them is made, and the necessary corrective exercises are prescribed. This individual training does not, however, conflict with the general training. This general training is entirely on military lines. The exercises and combinations of exercises are of the simplest kind, which, while they tend to develop in a thorough and systematic manner those qualities which a soldier must possess, reduce the danger from injury of overexertion to the smallest fraction.

Herman J. Koehler has had charge of the exercises for the past nine years. He is the best swordsmaster and all-around athlete in the country. Mr. Koehler was graduated from the National Normal Training School for Physical Culture at Milwaukee. He is also a member of the Army Officers' Athletic Association and is a member of the Committee on Athletics in that organization. During the past ten years gymnasium work has steadily advanced at West Point, until it has now reached the highest standard of perfection. It is looked upon as one of the most pleasant duties connected with the Military Academy.

All exercises are executed by a large number of cadets simultaneously at the word of command of the instructor. The precision with which they are executed illustrates in the most forcible manner the benefits which the young cadet receives from such a training. It is absolutely necessary for him to have entire control of the muscles in order that the exercise may be executed in the strictest and most approved military style.

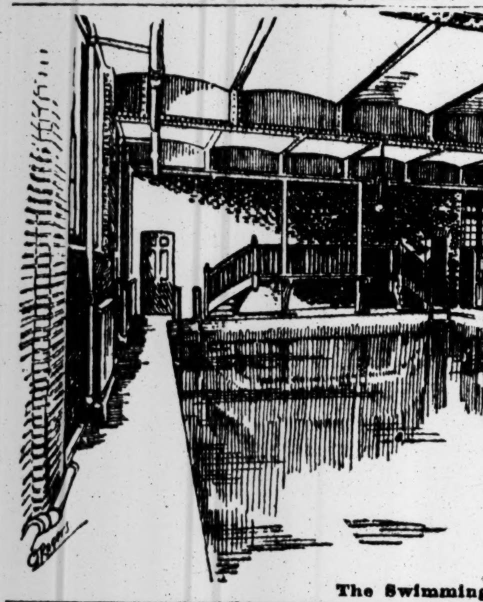
When the unsophisticated plebe first enters the Military Academy he is turned over to the tender mercies of the new third class, who have only shed their own plebe skins a few days before and who have waited and longed for the moment when they could command the trembling and much-frightened new-comer to take his place in line, and, by means of the regulation "setting-up exercises," instill into his unenlightened brain the means and ways to expand the chest and throw back the shoulders. These are hard days for the plebes. At every corner he is met with the command, "Hold up your head, Sir!" "Throw back your shoulders, Mr. Dumbjohn!" "Compress your toes!" and many other mild injunctions which serve to remind him that he is a thing of earth and of no account whatever. He is finally turned over to the gymnasium director, who proceeds, probably less forcibly, but surely more scientifically, to train the new arrivals according to the most improved methods of physical development.

He at first receives a thorough training in an elaborate and detailed system of so-called free exercises, in which no implements whatever are used. These instruct the cadet how to use his muscular force to the best possible advantage, which is looked upon as a sort of physical economy.

After becoming acquainted with the various uses of the different muscular groups, and after having learned properly to control them under all conditions and circumstances, the cadet is put to work on the various gymnastic machines. On all of these, beginning with the familiar chest machine and ending with the horizontal bars, a series of exercises, progressively arranged, without the omission of the slightest detail, is taught. The progress made is truly remarkable and reflects the greatest credit upon the system pursued. The instruction in gymnastics is not considered work by the majority of cadets, but is hailed as an hour of pleasant and beneficial recreation. This is undoubtedly the secret of the exercise, and a visit paid to the gymnasium during drill hours is the most convincing proof of the boys' enjoyment of this part of their duties.

To study the movements and evolutions of these fifty or sixty young men, earnestly at work preparing for the hardships which their future life is apt to have in store for them, is a picture that is at once pleasing and astonishing. Always on the alert to carry out with alacrity the slightest instructions of their teacher, they prove that they are not only aware of the importance of this portion of their training, but also that they look upon it as a labor of pleasure.

While the fourth class only is under the direct charge of the instructor and attends by order daily, the members of other classes are not only permitted but encouraged to visit and practice in the gymnasium. During the Winter, from Nov. 1 to March 15, the gymnasium is open from 4 to 6 P. M. daily. Cadets make much use of this privilege and continue the good work begun in their plebe year. The work of these cadets is along conservative lines, there being an absence of all acrobatic feats and other work which smacks of the circus ring. It is owing to this that the records at the hospital show no serious accidents traceable to the gymnasium.



The Swimming Tank.

As was to be expected, the systematic gymnasium training soon made the want of field athletics felt. Where an occasional baseball game, sometimes played in full fatigue uniform, constituted the entire athletics, sports are now found established on a solid basis. The regular army officers stationed at the post, appreciating the importance and benefits derived from the practice of athletics, organized a society which has for its object the aiding and encouraging of athletics.

In the gymnasium the cadet takes his first lessons in horseback riding. Here the wooden steeds, covered with leather, and stuffed with hair, await the arrival of each new fourth class. These horses are of various sizes, several being taller than the tallest horse in the cavalry stables. From September until May the plebes practice riding on these wooden horses, and many are the falls experienced by the amateur horseman. When he is able to vault with sufficient alacrity, and turn somersaults over these improvised chargers, he is sent to the riding hall, where the full course is given him.

That the importance of gymnastics is recognized by the highest authorities, even in civil life, is shown from the report of the last Board of Visitors. This said: "The foundation of much of the endurance and soldierly power of the cadets is laid in their gymnastic training. The board witnessed the exhibition of work done with the members of the fourth class in the gymnasium and was strongly impressed with its scientific character and with the remarkable results achieved."

In the old academic building, which is being now replaced with one of the finest buildings for classroom purposes in the world, the first gymnasium at West Point was established. It took up about half of the ground floor of that building. It was lighted with windows on the southwest side, but there was no pretense made at ventilation. The height of the room was not much over 6 feet, and the fittings of the place were in keeping with the other accommodations. A few rings, dumbbells, and bars constituted the working apparatus. There was hardly an attempt made to instruct the cadets in a systematic manner in athletic science, so that they were compelled to get along as best they could without the aid of properly-trained teachers. Bright minds, however, saw the necessity, and, after the death of the old fencing master, one was secured who thoroughly understood athletics. Now the cadets bid fair to outdo the older colleges that have taught athletics almost from their very beginning.

Ten years ago a few of the younger officers began whispering among themselves that some games ought to be practiced, in order to loosen the stiff joints of the lads who, after being cooped up in a classroom from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, were then marched out for drill or dress parade, where those joints were made even stiffer than before. They were afraid lest some of the old fogies might hear them and they should be reprimanded for daring to introduce new-fangled ideas which would do away with the time-honored customs of the past. But the storm of progress was gathering, and its bursting on the football fields of West Point and Annapolis was the first warning that some of the most bitter opponents of athletics had found that their ideas were antiquated and unsuited to this day and generation.

Privileges are now extended to the cadets for the practice of athletic sports which a few years ago would be looked upon as utterly foreign to the purposes of the academy. The tennis, baseball, football, and other athletic field sports which are now receiving so much encouragement at West Point cannot fail to raise the academy to the highest standard of perfection. They do not conflict, but actually harmonize, with the thorough military and scholastic instruction given at the academy.

NEW FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF.

Titles of Gen. de Boisdeffre to the High Position.

The appointment of Gen. de Boisdeffre to the post of Chief of the General Staff, to which I have already drawn your attention, is now regarded practically in the light of an accomplished fact. This selection will be universally approved. Gen. de Mouton de Boisdeffre is a very distinguished officer, and belongs to an old military family, which for two centuries past has won laurels on many a battlefield. His father and his uncle were officers in the Grande Armee.

The General obtained his commission of Sub-Lieutenant at the age of twenty-one, after the usual course of instruction at St. Cyr. Before the outbreak of the Franco-German war he was appointed aide de camp to Gen. Chanzy, who was then holding an important command in Algeria. Soon after the commencement of hostilities he was attached to the staff of the Thirteenth Army Corps, under Gen. Vinoy, with whom, after the disaster of Sedan, he retired to Paris.

About the middle of the following December Gen. de Boisdeffre left Paris in a balloon, the bearer of important intelligence to Chanzy, who would not allow him to leave him. He took part in all the important engagements which the Second Army of the Loire had yet to fight, and when at the conclusion of peace Chanzy was appointed to the command of the army corps, with headquarters at Tours, he took his aide de camp with him. Major de Boisdeffre accompanied Chanzy to Algeria when he was nominated to the post of Governor General, then to St. Petersburg as Military Attache, when he was appointed Ambassador to the Czar's Court, and he was Chanzy's chief of the staff when he took over the command of the Sixth Army Corps.

Promoted to the rank of General of Brigade in 1887, M. de Boisdeffre was appointed sous chef of the General's staff about three years ago, and he held that position until very recently, when he took the command of a division of infantry stationed in Paris. He was in Russia some time ago at the military maneuvres at which the German Emperor was present, and some months after his return to Paris he received from his Majesty some very interesting documents explaining his views on a military question which they had discussed together at some length, and in a manner which excited no little admiration from the officer thus honored.

Christopher's Health.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A retired Cleveland minister and his daughter spent several weeks of the past Summer with some friends in the country. During the visit a little son was born to their entertainers and very promptly named Christopher Columbus. Possibly the name was too much for the baby, for it was very fretful and ill, so that both parents and guests were much concerned about it. The clergyman and his daughter returned to the city and in a few days wrote to the mother asking about the health of the child, and were convulsed with laughter when this laconic reply came back: "For the past four or five days Christopher Columbus has been better than at any time since he discovered America."

PRACTICAL SUBMARINE BOAT

NEW DESIGN OF JOHN P. HOLLAND UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

Awaiting the Approval of Secretary of the Navy Herbert to be Given a Practical Test—Defects of Previous Diving Boats Have Been Overcome in the New Design—The Boat Will Be Practically Indestructible and Capable of Effective Work.

The first serious attempt at providing an effective submarine boat for our navy was made during Mr. Whitney's administration of the office of Secretary of the Navy.

The remarkable performances in our harbor of a submarine boat popularly known as the "Fenian ram," the invention of John P. Holland, greatly interested Lieut. W. W. Kimball, who, with the assistance of a few other officers of the Ordnance Bureau, persuaded their chief, Commander Sicard, to explain to Secretary Whitney the importance of possessing an effective vessel of that type.

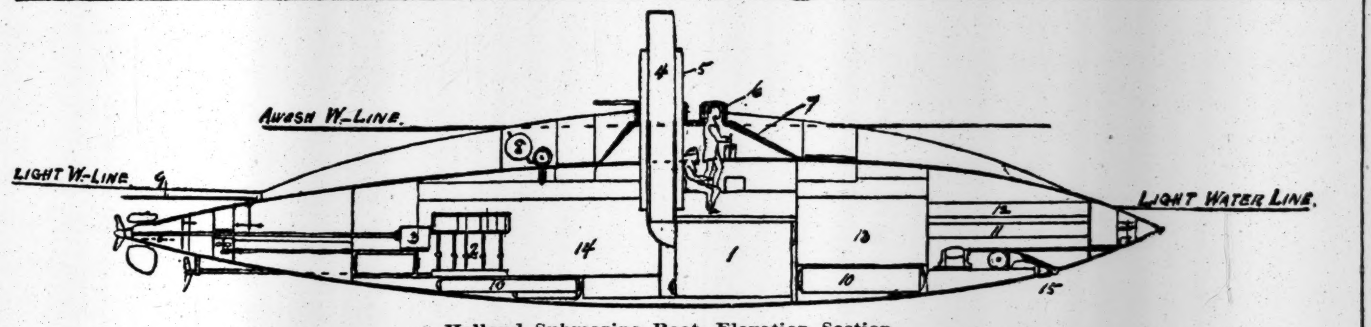
Mr. Whitney, to whom must be given the credit of first appreciating the importance of this advance in naval warfare, set apart for this purpose $150,000 of the $2,000,000 placed at his disposal by Congress for the construction of vessels for harbor defense. An advertisement was issued, accompanied by a list of requirements to be fulfilled by the boat to be accepted by the department, and a date was fixed for a competition of designs.

This was answered by two bids, by the Messrs. Cramp of Philadelphia, who made one bid on John P. Holland's design and another on Nordenfeldt's. Still another design was proposed by George C. Baker of Detroit.

This competition failed because the Cramps did not give the necessary guarantees, trusting to Nordenfeldt's prestige to carry his design through successfully, and his agent learned that we had a better design than his in this country which we were prevented by a technicality from utilizing.

Commander Sicard now became thoroughly interested in the submarine boat question and reissued the advertisement in the following year, 1888. Bids were made on Holland's and Baker's designs, resulting in the selection and approval of Holland's. As Secretary Whitney's term had come to an end, no other action was taken than to recommend the matter to his successor.

The money set apart for the submarine boat was then applied to completing the Monterey, and the submarine boat was shelved. Holland's design was never withdrawn, but remained as the just claimant for the first new appropriation for a submarine vessel, even without competition.



Holland Submarine Boat—Elevation Section.

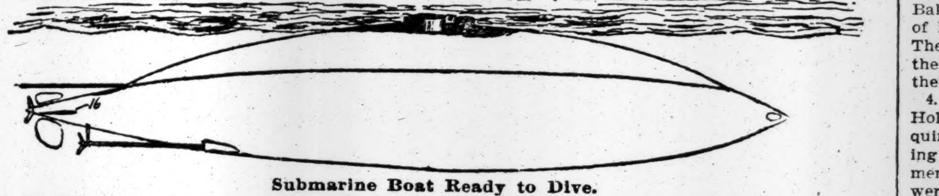
1. Boiler.
2. Engines.
3. Dynamo.
4. Smokestack.
5. Air Shaft.
6. Pilot Turret.
7. Armored Superstructure.
8. Air-Renewing Apparatus.
9. Automatic Steering Geer.
10. Air Reservoirs.
11. Torpedo Expulsion Tubes.
12. Torpedo Cases.
13. Torpedo Room.
14. Engine and Boiler Room.
15. Anchor and Cable Drum.

After an interval of nearly four years, Secretary Tracy, at the request of the John P. Holland Torpedo Boat Company, and, as if in atonement of his department's former action, succeeded in adding an appropriation to the naval appropriation for a submarine boat.

Commander Sampson, the present Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and his assistants being quite as favorably disposed to the introduction of this style of vessel as those who favored it during Mr. Whitney's administration, a competition was quickly organized by the appointment of a board, consisting of Commander Sperry, Lieut. Alger, and Constructor Kapps, in which Holland's design was, for the third time, victorious.

This victory was emphasized by being repeated twice afterward, following reconsiderations obtained by the defeated competitor. The final unanimous report was approved by Commander Sampson, and that report has, for about a month, been awaiting the approval of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Holland Torpedo Boat Company intended to place in the competition a design for a vessel of the submarine class that would have its body completely submerged, with an armored turret projecting above the surface of the water. This design was strongly approved on two occasions by the department, and the Board of Bureau Chiefs recommended its admission to any future submarine boat competition, but some one on this occasion placed among the requirements as an essential condition that the vessel should be capable of complete submergence. The company was therefore compelled to place in the competition an improved form of the design that had been victorious in the former contests. The design held back on this occasion has not been withdrawn.



Submarine Boat Ready to Dive.

16. Horizontal Rudders.

It was suggested by Secretary Whitney's expression of regret that it was quite impracticable to protect torpedo boats, such as the Cushing, against the projectiles of even the smallest rapid-fire guns. In this case, a vessel exactly the size of the Cushing and of equal speed is more completely and heavily protected than any armor-clad, afloat or projected. The armament was to consist of submarine and aerial torpedo guns, with one rapid-fire gun to repel torpedo boats.

The vessel approved on this occasion is to be 81 feet long, 11 feet in diameter, and of 140 tons displacement. It will carry an armored turret, to protect the pilot and the smokestack when the vessel is awash. It is propelled on the surface by twin quadruple expansion steam engines, of 1,000 horse power, and while submerged by a seventy-horse power dynamo driven by storage batteries. It will carry two torpedo expulsion tubes and five torpedoes.

Those who expect that the employment of successful submarine boats will produce as great a revolution in naval construction as that inaugurated by the Monitor and Merrimac will most assuredly be disappointed. Yet, when the capabilities of vessels of this description are understood and appreciated, naval tacticians will have several difficult problems to solve. There will be different estimates placed on certain types of ships, or some qualities may be developed at the expense of others of less importance; but it is probable that the greatest changes will be made in vessels for harbor and coast defense, and in the tactics governing their movements.

The original idea of a submarine boat was a vessel capable of secret approach and of destroying the vessel attacked by the explosion of a torpedo that it attached to her.

A study of the difficulties added by the introduction of steam power in war vessels, the fact that they will not anchor during a bombardment while surface torpedo boats and heavy guns are within reach, and the impossibility of directing the course of the submarine boat, while under water, against a vessel that is itself moving in an uncertain direction, changes the original submarine boat idea almost beyond recognition.

Directing the course of the vessel in any other way than by observation of direction, while above the surface of the water, is out of the question. The employment of a strong electric light at the stem, even during the night, would only complicate matters, and probably reveal its presence to those on the surface of the water. The best that can be done is to make certain that the vessel will steer on a straight course, but it is not practicable, unless on very short runs, to alter the course while submerged and to return to it again with certainty.

Coming to the surface to take bearings while attacking a ship is not without danger, especially since the introduction of high-speed torpedo boats capable of running 12 yards a second, and of rapid-fire guns that can throw projectiles heavy enough to pass through an ordinary ship, at the rate of eight or ten a minute. Clearly, the submarine boat must be able to come to the surface, disappear again, and reach a safe depth, say 20 feet, before a torpedo boat could cover a distance of, say, 200 yards, about sixteen seconds, otherwise she is almost certain to be torpedoed.

This manœuvre should also be made more rapidly than rapid-fire guns can be trained on her, or the pilot's turret must be armored heavily enough to safely withstand the blows of four-inch projectiles, and the vessel's hull must, at the same time, be covered by a depth of water sufficient to afford perfect protection, or about three feet.

The submarine boat must also be able to attack from a distance, for several reasons. The notion that a little boat can come under water from a distance of one mile, fasten a torpedo to a ship, move away and explode it, is absurd. The man who can perform that feat on the North River, for instance, would be a far greater curiosity than his boat. When the ship is moving it is clearly an impossibility.

Even if the submarine boat by accident got close enough to the ship, the operator would have no time to think of torpedoes, the imminent risk of having himself and his boat broken in pieces by the ship's propeller, and the necessity of getting out of the way quickly, would be matters of far greater urgency.

The successful design, in the last competition, proposes a vessel that can attack without being compelled to dive, unless threatened by a torpedo boat carrying spar torpedoes. As the projectiles of even the largest rapid-fire guns cannot destroy its turret or reach its hull, they may be ignored. It will not be compelled to dive to avoid torpedo boats until they come within a distance of fifty yards, and its pilot will be certain of the direction of its course when it is running submerged.

It will be provided with two expulsion tubes, to employ Howell or Whitehead torpedoes, and, unlike the vessels on the surface, it can come without risk quite close to the ship to deliver its attack, thus rendering it certain that every shot will be effective.

It can run for ten or twelve hours totally submerged, and remain on the bottom as long as the crew can stand the confinement; but such performances will never be required. It carries a sufficient volume of compressed air to support the crew for twelve hours while completely submerged, and when this is exhausted the supply can be renewed while the vessel lies at a depth of fifty feet.

When the energy of its storage batteries is exhausted they are recharged by one of the main engines.

When in action it will act quickly and finish its work rapidly. Its slowest and probably most useful work will be on picket service, at the outer line of defense, when it may be compelled to remain awash during the whole day or night until relieved by another vessel, to give its crew time to rest.

The method of manœuvring when attacking a ship is as follows: In case it be necessary to approach unobserved from the point at which the ship becomes visible, the submarine boat will run awash toward the ship while there is a chance of being unobserved, the remainder of the distance being covered by a submerged run, care being taken during the approach to bring the top of the turret occasionally over the surface so that the pilot may correct his course. Or, if the weather be very clear and the surface of the water undisturbed by waves, the camera lucida tube may be raised above the surface, the boat remaining submerged; the pilot can then see to lay or correct his course.

When near enough to prevent the chance of missing, say, thirty to fifty yards, as many torpedoes as may be necessary to disable or destroy the ship can be launched in quick succession. Two are always ready in the expulsion tubes. The submerged speed, eight knots, not being high enough to follow and overtake a ship, it is probable the open method of attack will be preferred.

Suppose, then, the ship is at a distance of two miles, the submarine boat having been engaged on picket service, submerged, and therefore unobserved. Steam is raised as rapidly as possible to full pressure. The twenty tons of water ballast is forced out quickly by compressed air, and the boat comes from the awash to the light condition in order to utilize its speed to the utmost.

It runs straight toward the ship, which may move away on detecting its approach. In that case the submarine boat remains on the surface until the distance between them is shortened sufficiently to attract the fire of the ship's guns. Water is then admitted to the ballast tanks, until the boat sinks deep enough to have its upper surface submerged three feet. It is then in the awash condition.

If a torpedo boat approaches and threatens it, no change is made until it gets with in sixty to eighty yards. The blowing engines are then stopped; the furnace and ash pit door sealed. At the same time the smokestack is drawn down rapidly by hydraulic power, the cover is swung around and sealed, the pilot tilts the forward edges of the horizontal rudders upward, and the boat descends at full speed at as steep an angle as he may desire. All this work can be accomplished in less than five seconds, as each operation has a man to attend to it, and the slowest movement takes less than three seconds.

When the vessel is submerged twenty feet, the inclination of the horizontal rudders is reversed until the boat lies on an even keel. The automatic apparatus for regulating the depth of submergence, which is always in action, then solely controls vertical motion. Just before diving, the pilot is careful to run for a moment in the direction he wishes to maintain while submerged.

He then attaches the automatic steering gear to the wheel, and the apparatus shown in the section over the stern of the boat steers her accurately on the course desired, correcting instantly any deviation in either direction. The boat should come to the surface within one minute, in order to make certain of not missing the ship, and descend again, if compelled to do so. The surface torpedo boat may be destroyed, if it ventures too near, by causing the submarine boat, which cannot be seen, to rise under its bottom and crush in its shell.

There is no risk that in diving the boat can ever reach the depth at which the water pressure can crush its shell—180 feet. The automatic apparatus controlling the horizontal rudders will prevent it. But, lest by any accident this may fail and the pilot be dull enough to neglect the warning given by another device, the moment the vessel reaches a predetermined depth, say fifty feet, her weight is instantly reduced by two tons, and an upward force of seventy-five foot-tons is applied at her stem, to which she will respond readily.

The manœuvres described would be impracticable if the weight of the vessel varied by even 1,000 pounds while she is in action. But, as fifteen tons of coal or oil must be carried, and spent as she runs, the total weight will grow less as the fuel is expended. This is prevented by admitting to suitable tanks an exact equivalent in weight in sea water of the fuel consumed in a given time. The water is placed at the same distance from the centre of buoyancy as the fuel it replaces, in order that both the weight and the trim of the vessel shall remain unchanged. This operation is continuous while the fires burn, and also automatic.

ITALY TRICKED BY BISMARCK.

She Is Bankrupt from Helping Germany to Hold Alsace.

Crispi was invited to Berlin. When there, he explained to Bismarck that the difficulty in the way of Italy joining Austria and Germany was that her fleet could not, single-handed, defend her coasts from France in the event of war taking place between the two powers. Bismarck met this by inducing Lord Salisbury to convey to Italy an assurance that England was so interested in the status quo in the Mediterranean that, were the French fleet to take action, the English fleet would range itself on the side of the Italians.

It was due to these assurances that Italy joined the Triple Alliance, which is a guarantee that if France attacks either of the three powers the other two will regard this as a casus belli. Thus the astute Bismarck secured a guarantee of Alsace and Lorraine from the Italians. Distrustful of this "league of peace" based upon huge armies, France and Russia have made a counter-alliance, and thus Continental Europe is divided into two camps armed to the teeth.

What has been the result of this to Italy? She has to keep on foot an army far above her real requirements, and, although practically bankrupt, she has built gigantic ironclads, which seldom leave port, for there is a difficulty in finding sailors for them. In order to pay for these and the lavish waste in her administration, the Italians have to part with about 60 per cent. of their incomes in taxation, but notwithstanding this, the country has a permanent deficit. A vast floating debt hangs over her which she is unable to fund, for she cannot float a loan. It is therefore simply a question of time when she will have to go into bankruptcy.

JOHN STETSON'S SUMMER HOME.

His Recent Purchase of a Queen Anne Residence Near Beverly, Mass.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—Few more beautiful estates can be found along the North Shore than the grounds and handsome residence at Burgess Point which have just passed into the hands of Manager John Stetson. The place makes an ideal Summer home.

The property is situated about half way between Pride's Crosing and Beverly. The extreme end of Burgess Point is occupied by R. C. Evans's Summer home, and next to it comes Mr. Stetson's place. From where Ober Street crosses the Point a driveway runs to the extremity. Two rows of trees extend down the middle, ten feet apart. On each side are walks 15 feet wide, the edges beautified by banks of flowers.

Driving down this road, Mr. Stetson's property is reached. There are four acres of ground, all well laid out and cared for. The house is a very large and handsome Queen Anne, three stories high, with steep gabled roof and a tower at one corner. A broad piazza extends around three sides of it, commanding a view of the sea from two sides. The main hall runs from the ground floor to the roof, with stairs winding about the open centre. The furnishings are in the same elegant style as the structure itself, and were included in the bill of sale.

Smooth lawns and pretty parks occupy the four acres of land which make up the estate.

Mr. Stetson will make the place his Summer home. It was formerly the property of Mrs. A. B. Turner, and its value may be estimated when it is stated that Mrs. Turner had, previous to Mr. Stetson's offer, refused $80,000 for it.

TORPEDO-BOAT QUESTION.

Holland People Should Be Given a Chance to Show What Their Invention Can Do.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Herald of yesterday contained the following from its Washington correspondent:

"There is a strong probability that the question of a submarine torpedo boat for the navy will be indefinitely postponed. After many weeks' deliberation over the plans submitted by Mr. Baker and Mr. Holland, Secretary Herbert, I am told, has about reached the conclusion that neither of them possesses sufficient merit to insure a successful war craft. The board carefully investigated all the plans submitted and reported in favor of the Holland boat, but they were not particularly enthusiastic over this design, and Capt. Sampson, who forwarded the report, has expressed some doubt whether the Holland boat possessed all the desirable features of an effective war machine.

"For these reasons, and because of a desire to handle judiciously the appropriations intrusted to his care, Secretary Herbert believes it the part of good administration to wait until a really meritorious design is submitted before expending the $250,000 appropriated for a submarine torpedo boat.

"The fact, too, that the appropriation was secured largely through the interests of the advocates of the Baker boat may also have caused the Secretary to hesitate about approving the board's recommendation in favor of the Holland boat."

Because of the general interest in this subject, we are led to consider a little minutely the matters above set forth.

1. As to the merits of the Holland boat. Its design and specifications were before the Navy Department during the administration of both Secretaries Whitney and Tracy, and were favorably regarded by both. Indeed, the Bureau of Ordnance under the administration of the latter fully considered the merits of this boat and approved it, as did also the Secretary, as appears by the communication of Secretary Tracy of date of February, 1893, to the Hon. H. A. Herbert, then Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, in reply to a request of that body for information on the subject.

2. The present Secretary early last Spring issued a circular inviting bids for the construction of a torpedo boat according to specifications carefully prepared by the department, in response to which various proposals to build the required boat were submitted, only two of which, the Baker and Holland boats, commanded the attention of the Department, which referred them to a board of naval experts, which, after full and careful examination, reported unanimously in favor of the Holland boat.

3. Upon a protest on behalf of those interested in the Baker boat that full justice had not been done to them, the whole matter was referred back to the board, which, at the request of Mr. Baker, went to Chicago and saw a practical test of his boat, which was then lying at the wharf. The board again reported unanimously in favor of the Holland boat, which report was approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

4. There is no complaint that the owners of the Holland boat are not ready to give the bond required by the circular, to build the boat according to the plans and specifications of the department, and it must be assumed that those plans were satisfactory to the department, or they ought not to have been issued; and still, according to The Herald's correspondent, "the Secretary has about reached the conclusion that neither of them"—the Holland and Baker boats—"possesses sufficient merit to insure a successful war craft." Does not the Holland boat possess all the desirable features of an effective war machine that it did when the circular, containing or accompanied by full specifications, was issued?

Or is there any force in the suggestion at the close of the correspondent's communication that "the appropriation was secured largely through the interests of the advocates of the Baker boat," which, as he says, "makes the Secretary hesitate about approving the board's recommendation in favor of the Holland boat"? Is it material through whose influence the appropriation was made? Congress did not certainly so regard it, for it made no mention of any particular boat.

The Secretary, whose committee in the House approved the bill, did not so regard it, or he would not have invited bids from any and every one. Why did the Baker boat people enter into competition before the Naval Board if they so regarded it? Has the Secretary reversed his former decision that the law, as passed, left the matter open to public competition?

By all means let the Holland boat be built according to the plans of the department, and have a practical test of its sufficiency.

New-York, Oct. 12. SUBMARINE.

A Mecca Caravan Seized by Arabs.

From The London Daily News.

Hag Ahmet-el-Assal, a pilgrim lately returned from the Mecca pilgrimage, has been narrating the terrible experiences of his party to the editor of a native Egyptian paper called The Mokattam. The pilgrim, whose respectability is vouched for, we are told, by an Egyptian Sheik who is greatly respected in Cairo, declares that on returning from Mecca, the "Raflat," or detachment of the caravan to which he belonged, and which was composed of about 700 camels, left Bir-Said at daybreak and halted at sunset at the foot of a mountain, on the road to Yambo.

A few minutes after arriving there, the Raflat, composed of men, women, and children, found themselves attacked by Bedouins of the desert, who attacked them with the utmost savagery, slaying and maiming the men of the party. The hot, dry sand was wet with blood. Some of the women, after being robbed of their clothes and valuables, were left to their fate; the younger and better-looking ones were carried off as slaves. With great difficulty the narrator of these facts escaped with his life.

The poor pilgrims so cruelly outraged had actually paid 6 piastres each and 20 piastres each for their camels to the Governor of Medina, to secure his protection against the Bedouins. The conclusion drawn by the Egyptian paper is that the Ottoman Government is not really master of Arabia, but that it leaves the Sheiks absolutely free to rob and plunder, provided they profess a nominal allegiance.

A Merchant Marine Service.

From The Boston Transcript.

The short way to create a naval reserve from which the regular navy can draw seamen enough when on a war footing is to build up the merchant marine. Give us a great deep-water merchant marine and the patriotic instincts of its sailors will do the rest.

GUN TESTS AT SANDY HOOK

MANY NATIONS TO BE REPRESENTED IN THE VARIOUS MAKES.

After Six-Pounder Rapid-Fire Weapons Have Been Tried, 4.7-Inch Guns Will Have a Chance—There Will Be Only One of American Make, the Hotchkiss, in the Lot—How the Different Sizes of Guns Are Designated—Information for Laymen.

The coming international test at Sandy Hook of six-pounder, rapid-fire guns will be supplemented, it is announced, by a test of 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns open to the world.

It is learned that 4.7-inch guns will be submitted by Hotchkiss, Armstrong, Canet, Krupp, Maxim-Nordenfeldt, and Schneider et Cie. The Hotchkiss gun is the only American weapon in the lot, and the Hotchkiss gun, which is to be tried is the manufacture of the Hotchkiss shops outside of Paris.

The Armstrong gun is of English make. The type to be submitted will be mounted, it is reported, on an Elswick naval carriage. Guns of this type are now in service in Brazilian waters aboard the Brazilian cruiser Republica. The Brazilian cruiser Tiradentes, which was present in the Columbian naval review fleet, was also provided with Armstrong 4.7-inch guns.

The Canet gun is of French make. That which is to be submitted represents the type now in general use aboard the most modern ships of the French Navy. The Krupp 4.7-inch gun will be of the latest type that is employed in the German Navy.

The Maxim-Nordenfeldt gun is of American-English design, Maxim being an American and Nordenfelt an Englishman. Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns are fabricated exclusively at present in England.

The gun to be submitted by Schneider et Cie is French, both in design and in manufacture. The majority of the guns to be tried will be tested on naval carriages. The army test will comprise rapidity of fire, velocity, penetration, ease of manipulation, and accuracy. The Sandy Hook authorities will endeavor to determine which gun is capable of imparting to its projectile the highest velocity on the least chamber pressure and at the same time admit of great rapidity of fire with the least possible exertion in manipulating the piece. It will probably be found, it is said, that one gun will admit of greater rapidity of fire than its competitors, while possessing, perhaps, less range and general efficiency than some rival piece. On the whole, it will be deemed remarkable if the Sandy Hook test proves one gun to be superior in every respect to all other rapid-fire pieces.

The 4.7-inch, rapid-fire gun is a type in general use in modern navies. The projectile of a 4.7-inch gun weighs about fifty-three pounds. It is customary among American and English ordnance officers to refer to guns according to the weight of their projectiles up to fifteen-pounders. In the under fifteen-pounder category are one-pounders, two-pounders, three-pounders, six-pounders, nine-pounders, twelve-pounders, and fourteen-pounders. All these calibres are to be found in the Hotchkiss list. Similar designations are used by Nordenfeldt, Maxim, Maxim-Nordenfeldt, Armstrong, and by the authorities at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, England. The French refer as a rule to the calibre of their guns in millimeters. They have, for instance, the thirty-seven-millimeter and forty-seven-millimeter revolving cannon, and the seventy-five millimeter field gun, &c. From the fact that the Hotchkiss people manufacture rapid-fire guns in France the practice of applying French designations to Hotchkiss guns has, in a measure, been taken up by English and American officers. It is quite common for American officers to refer to the Hotchkiss revolving cannon as either of the thirty-seven-millimeter or forty-seven-millimeter class.

When speaking of guns above fifteen-pounders the general practice in England and the United States is to designate the diameter of the bore. In the United States Navy one finds guns of calibres four-inch, five-inch, six-inch, eight-inch, ten-inch, twelve-inch, and thirteen-inch. In the British Navy the five-inch gun gives place to the 4.7-inch piece, and the American thirteen-inch is offset by the British 13.2-inch. Likewise the British employ a 9.2-inch gun in lieu of the American ten-inch. Guns of twelve-inch and thirteen-inch calibres are frequently referred to, respectively, as a fifty-ton and sixty-seven-ton gun. The 16.2-inch Krupp gun on exhibition at the World's Fair is almost universally referred to as the "120-ton gun." The few 110-ton guns mounted on British battle ships are, in calibre, sixteen-inch guns.

The 4.7-inch guns to be tested at Sandy Hook will use fixed ammunition. By fixed ammunition is meant that the projectile and powder charge are held together in a common case. The ammunition thus put up resembles cartridges such as are familiar to all who use breech-loading rifles.

The 4.7-inch guns have, as a rule, a range approaching close to five miles. Krupp 4.7-inch guns are reported to have fired fifteen shots a minute.

The Sandy Hook test, it is now said, will be conducted by a Board of Ordnance officers detailed by Brig. Gen. D. W. Flagler, the Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army. It is probable, it is further said, that the test will extend fully four weeks. The result of the test will enable the ordnance experts of the army to determine on the best type of rapid-fire gun to be adopted for placing the sea-coast defenses of the United States.

It is not yet known, certainly, whether the 4.7-inch gun test will precede or follow the test of the six-pounder guns. In connection with the test of the latter it is now expected that Austria and Spain will each enter for competition rapid-fire guns, and there is some hope of a Norwegian six-pounder putting in an appearance. It was a Norwegian gun—the Krag-Jorgensen—which came out ahead recently in the United States Army test of various small arms of the world.

In American ordnance circles great faith is placed in the new Hotchkiss six-pounder gun, which will be entered in the Sandy Hook test. This gun is now on exhibition at the World's Fair, and has secured a first gold medal. The new Hotchkiss gun has been described in brief in the columns of The New-York Times. The following test figures are additional data:

Tensile strength of metal, 64,000 pounds; elastic strength, 51,500 pounds; breaking strain, 91,000 pounds; muzzle velocity, 2,665 foot-seconds; penetration at muzzle, 7.9 inches of wrought iron; penetration at 1,000 yards from muzzle, 5 inches of wrought iron; theoretical pressure capable of withstanding, 27.6 tons per square inch; actual pressure withstood on test, 24 tons per square inch.

The physical test figures represent actual conditions imposed. It was necessary for the metal to stand the above strains to warrant being used.

The enormous muzzle velocity of 2,665 foot-seconds was obtained from the new six-pounder Hotchkiss on but little more than 14 tons pressure per square inch. It will be observed that between this 14-ton pressure and the theoretical pressure of 27.6 tons capable of being withstood, there is a large factor of safety. In obtaining 2,665 foot-seconds velocity, the Hotchkiss ordnance men employed smokeless powder. It is claimed that the smokeless powder now being used in Hotchkiss guns can be counted upon not to give pressures exceeding 15 tons per square inch. Up to the advent of the new Hotchkiss six-pounder guns, service initial velocities for this calibre weapon seldom exceeded 1,875 feet a foot-second.

In the United States Army rapid-fire guns may be said to have played, up to the present time, no part in the coast defense system of the country. In Europe, however, rapid-fire guns of both small and large calibre constitute a most important element in the defense of many of the seacoast and strategical inland forts. The smaller rapid-fire guns have been found to possess a large field of usefulness in flank defense work, repelling boat attacks, sweeping a water's edge, and in delivering a rapid-fire atttack upon the decks of the enemy's ships. At their best, however, rapid-fire guns for seacoast defense are but adjuncts to the main and stable defense which is offered by breech-loading mortar batteries and heavy ordnance of the eight-inch, ten-inch, and twelve-inch types.

Offices for Kansas Women.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The Kansas Populists having nominated women in several counties for the county offices there has been a very general inquiry made of the Attorney General whether women are eligible under the law for such offices. The Attorney General has made diligent search through the Constitution and the statutes, and fails to find anything which will bar them from qualifying in case of election. If the Populist voters of Kansas want women for the offices, there is no reason why they should not have them. They certainly have as much ability as these cranks. They have more practical good sense and political sagacity, and they may be trusted far more than any of the masculine Populists not to make a silly spectacle of themselves before the people of other States. It will be a decided improvement on the methods of business procedure in all the counties of Kansas if the male Populists would stay at home and do the cooking and housecleaning and let the women take charge of the public business.

M'KANE'S SODOM-BY-THE-SEA

THE PRIZE FIGHTERS FAVORED HOME AT CONEY ISLAND.

OUTGROWTH OF TWEEDISM IN BROOKLYN.

Continually Yearning for More Victims Whom It May Make Drunken and Rob.

SCENES THAT SHOCK AND DISGUST.

Raymond de l'Epee, the French Journalist, Investigates and Draws a Vivid but Depressing Picture of the Foul-Smelling Temple Where Money Is Coined by Brutal Encounters for Officials Charged with Enforcing the Law—Its Guard, Ruffians Loaded with Diamonds—Low Resorts on All Sides—The Base and Degraded Antagonists of Brooklyn's Clergymen and Other High-Minded Citizens Who Are Fighting to Save Their City from Shame.

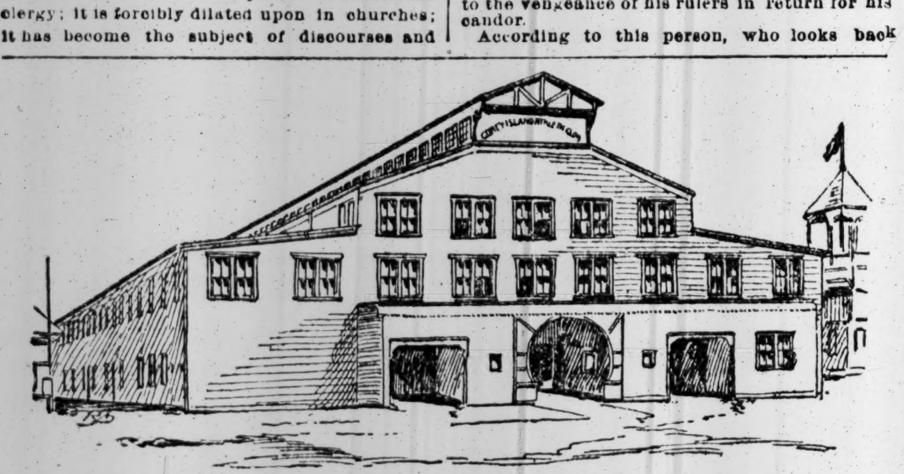
I.

The Protest of a Free City.

On my return from the West, full of the impressions made by great surprises, The New-York Times is good enough to intrust to me a most interesting commission.

I am to penetrate as far as I can into the singular complication of pugilism and crime with the administration of the great, misgoverned City of Brooklyn. I am to investigate a new nidus of public affairs and tell the readers of The New-York Times exactly what I see; what are the characteristics of this new power; what form it takes; what conditions govern it; what soil sustains it; what sort of public men depend upon it for nutrition; what aspect it offers to those among whom its tent is pitched.

This topic, I easily ascertain, is of the profoundest concern to Brooklyn. It animates the clergy; it is forcibly dilated upon in churches; it has become the subject of discourses and warnings to the young; it arouses loud and indignant talk in public places; it penetrates into the sanctity of homes; it evokes the wrath and reproaches of parents.



Temple of the Coney Island Athletic Club.

In other words, the shadow of the prize fight that is to have its local centre of disgrace in a suburb of Brooklyn, hangs over a pious and civilized community like the first ominous cloud of a threatening moral tempest.

I learn, on referring to some of the worthiest residents of this imperiled city, other important facts besides.

This community, overhung by the menace of a pagan and barbaric triumph, is a singularly patient and law-abiding community.

It believes in a Supreme Being on the one hand, and in a humanity, on the other, which has its mainspring in that Being.

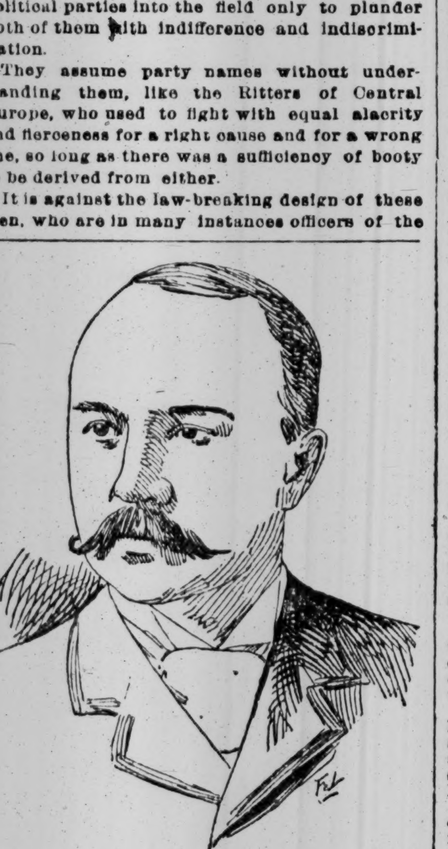
It is a community rich in channels of moral and religious affluence. Its clergy are vigilant sentinels, constantly alert and indefatigable. Its homes are themselves sanctuaries in which the loftiest piety and all the virtues of Christian citizenship are carefully cultivated.

That is what I learn from those who are competent to inform me of the contestants on one side of this curious conflict.

On the other, so I am told, there are brigaded some of the most dangerous and unscrupulous elements possible to conceive of. These are the camp followers, so I am assured, who attend political parties into the field only to plunder both of them with indifference and indiscrimination.

They assume party names without understanding them, like the Ritters of Central Europe, who used to fight with equal alacrity and fierceness for a right cause and for a wrong one, so long as there was a sufficiency of booty to be derived from either.

It is against the law-breaking design of these men, who are in many instances officers of the law themselves, that all Brooklyn, it appears is aroused and all her preachers are eloquent.



Police Justice R. V. B. Newton, Matchmaker for the Coney Island Athletic Club.

So powerful, apparently, is this menacing brigandage that an entire city has to rise self-defensively against the threats of its insolence—threats which the brigands feel confident they can completely execute.

It is, upon its surface, a most extraordinary situation. From my point of view, as an observant journalist, having accepted my commission, I am asked to regard the population of a great democratic city, peopled and nominally self-ruled by Americans, flocking to vindicate their civic honor, their pious name, and their reputation for respecting and obeying the law, into another but inglorious Pass of Thermopylæ.

In this narrow gorge, flushed with insolent pride, glittering with diamonds, vociferous with coarse and defiant expletives, stands a knot of freebooters. They show their teeth in grins that are at once vicious and contemptuous. They jingle their pockets with a cynical leer.

The incense of the orisons of a prayerful community they fan aside like the fumes of their cigars. To the remonstrances of good people who cherish a decent local pride they turn ears that are both derisive and heedless.

For the traditions of civilization, for the principles of popular government by majority, for the self-respect of a city, for the shame of individuals, they display as little regard as the hirsute and brutal foot soldiers of Alaric did for the venerable traditions of Rome.

Brennus, before the day of Alaric, stalking into the Senate House, plucked the beards of the conscript fathers with his shameful and humiliating clutch.

These neo-barbarians apply their fists, still more uncouth, to the faces of a blushing American city and of its spiritual and moral custodians.

It is in no sense a parallel. It is the reduction and the degradation of insult to its very lowest possible dimensions.

So grave is the menace of these heathen and so treacherous is the defense of the official wardens of the honor of Brooklyn that, almost hopelessly, in a spirit of indignant shame, that unfortunate city uplifts its reddened visage to the Governor of the State and, in the name of civilization, endangered by a base and detestable assault upon public morals, demands that he shall interfere.

I go upon my errand with an angry and minatory sound growing in my own ears.

It is the rallying shout of freeborn burghers who gather to resist a night attack of desperadoes.

It is the echo of sermons delivered with emphasis from the hearts of good men.

It is the valiant acceptance of a challenge by young men trained to be good patriots and soldiers of civilization.

It is the cry of wrath with which dastardly and dangerous adversaries are anticipated as they mass themselves for attack.

I am now quite aware of the conditions of the warfare I am instructed to survey and describe, and I begin my task by trying to insinuate myself into the camp of the enemy.

II.

Among the Sands of Sahara.

One has to find the desert when one is searching for the Bedouin, who dash out of it to threaten and depredate.

In the same way one has to explore the aridity of a monstrous sand reef to find the fermenting plague spot in which the blow flies of Brooklyn breed. The septic poison of Coney Island, it seems, is distilled in what used to be a fresh, pure air blown across the Atlantic. Its virus has permeated a soil on which untainted ocean waves have broken for scores of centuries.

Before leaving Brooklyn for this new birthplace of moral pests I am warned that I might as well explore the sodden delta of the Ganges, out of which the cholera germ comes to terrify and devastate the world.

This hideous and disgusting prize fight between the American Corbett and the Englishman Mitchell is only a single expression, I learn, of the miasma which is generated in Coney Island. The hostility to law and decent government of this malaria of the region that decays on the seashore has several unnamed and indescribable forms.

Coney Island, in short, to-day is an alembic in which poisons are distilled that are uncatalogued though appreciable—poisons that pollute but evade identification.

In the train which conveys me to the West End of Coney Island I discover among my few fellow passengers an intelligent American who is concerned in the sale and management of property in its neighborhood.

I succeed in getting this worthy man to converse, all the more readily, perhaps, because I am a foreigner and unlikely to hand him over to the vengeance of his rulers in return for his candor.

According to this person, who looks back upon the vanished past with very evident regret, the suburb in which I am to look for the incubation of moral injuries to its mother city used to be the home of a simple and innocent population—scanty but law-abiding.

Those who had reclaimed it from the sea were sturdy fishermen who were not daunted by tempests, and who lived contentedly on the harvest of the ocean. They were an outpost of American civilization, perpetually fronting the capricious Atlantic. Between themselves and the sea there was never anything more tranquil or more reassuring than an armed truce.

It was as if they stood perpetually girded with weapons, forever face to face with the hostility, sometimes dormant, sometimes furious, of the implacable tyrant, Nature.

So far as I could learn, they were men like those that are aerated and salinated and molded into heroic forms by gales in our own Brittany and in the Spanish Province of Biscay.

Amid such people, the wind and the sea breed both fearless and straightforward qualities.

It was while we were crossing little estuaries, and rumbling over a road that traversed marshes, in which the brown reeds waved sadly, that this man told me with a sigh how a nursery of American manliness has become an Alsatia of outlaws.

The men of the West End of Coney Island no longer put out to sea to do battle with the ocean and wring trophies from the storm.

They derive their sustenance from prize fights and their harvest from those who fall, drunk and drugged, in the gutters of their filthy streets and alleys.

The women who used to look prayerfully and with courage out of the windows of fishermen's cabins on the fury of the sea have all of them gone.

In their place are the women of the new period of the West End of Coney Island, who listen with satisfaction to the cries of the assaulted and the moans of the robbed, and who, instead of scaling and eviscerating the fresh-caught fish, despoil the stupefied stranger and the drunkard who blunders into their net.

It was with this reproachful proclamation of outlawry still sounding in my ears that I alighted at the home of the outlaws.

I found myself standing in an amazing street. It was a long street—reaching as far as the eye could see—of incongruous wooden buildings, and every building was a drinking place. From hundreds of signboards that jostled and overlapped each other came an almost audible cry of invitation to those who hesitated to get drunk.

They fairly tumbled and sprawled over each other, these misshapen and shabby buildings, in their mad desire to allay the thirst, apparently, of the universe.

In every direction, look where I might, a sign leered at me or winked at me or grumbled at me or shouted at me or hissed at me or yelled at me—a sign that always adjured me to disregard all the other signs and go in and drink whisky or rum or beer or anything else I might fancy.

The drollery of this chorus of appeal under the circumstances was irresistible, for there was nobody to avail himself of the opportunity of such monstrous hospitality.

To the right, a long vista of grogshops beseeching me to get drunk. On the left, another vista, equally long, equally vociferous in insisting that I should make away with my senses and fall an unconscious prey to the sirens who still lingered on this garbage-strewn Island of Calypso.

I felt myself redden as I realized that, with the exception of a handful of negroes and bloated white men already drunk, and, in consequence, sullen, all this titanic voice of invitation was addressed to solitary me.

It was such a vision as the dipsomaniac sees in his toxic dreams—a standing adjuration of stained weatherboards and uncleaned windows addressed to all mankind to come in and be stupefied with Somebody's beer or Somebody Else's whisky.

I could not help thinking of the changed conditions to be associated with the vanished Summer—the noise and commotion of the roaring Atlantic waves beyond transferred to a sea of inebriety raging in this doleful channel.

As if this street were not space enough for the triumph of disorder, alleys leading out of it on both sides were occupied by lesser drinking places and places devoted to even unseemlier uses.

Some of these alleys stretched out to the brown and melancholy marshes. Others stretched down to the white-crested waves of the sea. All were devoted to the ignoble businesses of the place.

It is clear, in short, that this Alsatia has but two deities—Silenus, sodden with beer or odorous with rum, and Mylitta, demanding her tax at every convenient corner.

I find myself compelled, at this point, to interpose a cynical protest.

In the micro-Babylon I am cast away in, vice has lost all sense of proportion. It has become so monstrous that it is repulsively exaggerated.

The few people on the street regard me with some curiosity. It is the curiosity of a spider who wakes in his Winter sleep to find a frozen fly in his web.

They arouse themselves sufficiently to stare. I have strayed into a jungle and have evidently interested the jackals. It is not feeding time, however, and the interest is purely passive.

I stroll up the almost deserted street and I notice the following signs:

"The Honest Man."
"The Snug."
"The Big Elephant."
"The Little Casino."
"The Widower's Rest."

There are a few empty and desolate shops. These are theatres, and they all take care to announce that they are "free." Two of them combine with freedom the virtue of ease.

They proclaim with weather-beaten signboards that they are "free and easy."

In front of one of these free-and-easy theatres—ludicrous travesties of our own Theatre Libre—are two billboards. On these are pasted placards of the dramatic performance that has, latest of all, delighted and improved the taste of Coney Island.

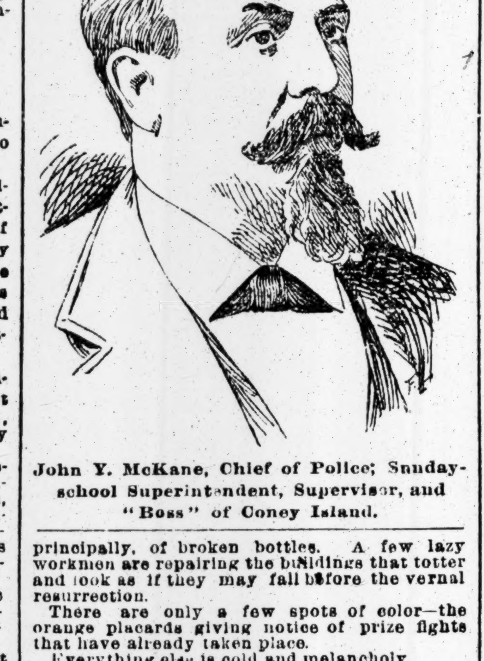
They invite one to go and see prize fights between Ernst and Leeds and Sullivan and other dramatic artists. Between two of these billboards is a door which admits one to the upper floor over the free-and-easy theatre. This upper floor, it appears, is the headquarters, not of the Coney Island Athletic Club, but of the Coney Island Fire Department.

It is possible, however, that these two institutions are identical.

The situation is a curious one. I am in a deserted village given over entirely to the promotion of drunkenness and correlated vices. I am in a street—the main street of that village—and all the customers who have sustained its industries have gone home for a year. It will be Spring before they are ready to riot and be drugged and be robbed again.

A cold gray sky, with clouds that hang low and are of darker gray, is the roof of this free-and-easy theatre of depravity that has begun to hibernate. Forlorn dogs run aimlessly and hungrily up and down. Some crouch disheartened in locked and barred doorways.

In all the gutters one finds traces of the vanished pirate tribe. These vestiges consist, principally, of broken bottles. A few lazy workmen are repairing the buildings that totter and look as if they may fall before the vernal resurrection.



John Y. McKane, Chief of Police; Sunday-school Superintendent, Supervisor, and "Boss" of Coney Island.

There are only a few spots of color—the orange placards giving notice of prize fights that have already taken place.

Everything else is cold and melancholy.

There are but two industries, evidently, in this West End of Coney Island—two, that is, besides the selling of beer and spirits. One of these is pharmacy; the other the trade of the eating house.

Both, probably, include the selling of strong drink.

As for the men and the women who still linger like ædematous ghosts about the scene of their ill-doing, I find it easy to explain their presence when I survey them. Like the starling of the Bastile, so pitifully described by Laurence Sterne, they cannot get away. They are in sanctuary, and it would be unsafe to stray beyond the boundaries of protection.

As I look in the direction of the civilization which is menaced by this dreary harbor of outlaws, I see tall, blue-gray spires of churches rising in the distance above and beyond the marshes.

These are not only the monuments and memorials of a distant Christianity—they suggest and they recall to me the panoply of justice, the structures of jails, the ceremoniousness of courts, the majesty and vengeance of the law, remote, but yet in its forms, at all events, still existing.

Realizing this, I understand why some of the population of the West End of Coney Island prefer the paludial security which keeps New-York and Brooklyn at a harmless distance. I understand why they prefer being marsh fowl to enjoying a wider range. I understand why they loiter, half asleep and uninterfered with, even in Winter time on the foul pavements of the Rum Streets and the Beer Alleys of the West End.

Beyond those marshes, somewhere at least, is justice. In the blue distance are jails. Across the bounds of sanctuary is a State prison.

It may, perhaps, enhance the charms of the West End to some of its residents and pique their sensibilities that in the State prison, lost in yonder far-away gray haze, is a death chair.

III.

The Temple of Eleusis.

I have by this time reached the building out of which has come the first tangible defiance of Brooklyn by Coney Island. It is easy to find it, for it is the structure around which the business of this end of Coney Island is proud to revolve.

I am face to face with it, and it is a huge edifice, like a monstrous stable. All its windows that can be opened are open so as to let in the fresh air and let out the odious breath of thousands of inebriate and passionate men, who, after all, are not so much men as they are brutes.

A few days ago there was a prize fight in this building, and it requires ventilation. Places in which men enjoy prize fights under cover get to smell like slaughterhouses or zoological gardens. The acrid odor of distempered men is not unlike the odor of caged wild beasts.

It is, however, more offensive and more pungent. The nobler animals, it would appear, are of sweeter perfume than the men, temporarily free, who constitute the spectators of prize fights.

The one surprises you with the piquant scent of the woods and the wilderness. The other recalls, in a surprising way, the stifling effluvium of a jail.

It is on this account, possibly, that most prize fights take place out of doors and avenge themselves when they are transacted among the habitations of the civilized by smelling most horribly.

The paint has been rubbed off this cheap and tawdry building by the indignant and insulted elements.

It is situated so close to the margin of the sea that at high tide the ocean must flow in anger up to its very foundations. It is now low water, and an immense pile of broken bottles and flasks is disclosed in its seaward-fallen shadow.

Some day, probably, a vast and sudden wave will inundate this building, and, loaded with its brutal traditions, it will be engulfed forever in the Atlantic Ocean.

One can picture to himself that possible triumph of nature over this unsubstantial Pompeian temple of wood and tar paper. He can see the water sparkling coldly over the sand heaps that shall cover half an acre of submerged criminality in an instant taken by a fatal surprise.

He can hear in his imagination, as he recalls the tragic legend of Lost Isle, the shrieks and curses of the drowning wretches, the shouts as the lamps go out, the splashing as of a hundred thousand rats perishing in a cage, the yells that appall, the oaths that curdle the blood, the bubbling groans in which such a catastrophe must eventually end—the obliteration in the dark.

There is but a patch of sand between the wrath of God and the defacers of His human image. Beyond there crouches for one vindictive and destroying leap that inscrutable monster—the ocean.

Let me imagine such an overflow of punishment. Let me picture to myself the purified and purifying sea and air under which a congregation of the most brutal wretches in America shall have found unceremonious burial.

The tides have rolled over them. The winds have shrieked their jubilant refrains above them. Society has recovered from its horror and found reason to be glad that heaven has with prompt decision cleared the overcrowded stage on which crime has played a hundred parts.

The waters recede. Time has elapsed. Years have gone by. New generations of men curiously explore the great common grave of the unidentified—the *fosse commune* in which the bones of the murderer are mixed with the skeleton of the thief, and the blanched skull of the desperado is misjointed with the anatomy of the profligate.

There is nothing but a cairn of bottles and flasks and rusty revolvers and blunt knives and pointless daggers to commemorate this last of the Coney Island prize fights.

Apparently, in anticipation of some such retributory catastrophe, there is an old boat made fast to this headquarters of the Coney Island Athletic Club. There is a name painted on it, which has been rendered almost illegible by the weather.

So far as I can decipher this name, the boat once bore the name of Devlin.

In its present weather-beaten state, however, the legend now reads, with startling propriety, "The Devil's lifeboat."

In front of the foredoomed building is a great wheel—a cycle that looks like the wheel of Fate. There is also a huge machine built to look like a cow and covered with the hide of one. In Summer time this machine gives milk. But to-day it is dry. Like the community of which it seems to be a symbol, it has been milked to the last drop.

But the most significant of the characteristics of this nursery of crime and disorder are four sentry boxes with padlocked doors.

It appears that on the nights devoted to prize fighting tickets are sold out of these sentry boxes. To evade the law each of these boxes is marked "Membership tickets." From this one who is not well informed would draw the conclusion that there must be thousands of members of this club to be accommodated, and that they all arrive in a maddened horde.

But there are not thousands of members. It seems there are only nine.

I attempt to enter the building. At first there is nobody to oppose me. The janitor is absent from his room—a dingy and unwholesome cell papered with cheap colored prints. He sleeps there on a soldier's cot, when the prize fights have been fought out, covered with a filthy horse blanket.

Among the sciences professed in this place the science of ventilation is evidently unconsidered.

As I attempt to proceed I arouse four men, who hastily emerge from the "business office," in which prize fights are arranged, the law placated, its interference averted, the prize fighters paid, and the profits subdivided.

All these men are well-dressed ruffians. It is easy to see that they wear their expensive clothes with almost indecent pride. They also wear diamonds wherever they can be affixed to their garments. Their enormous hands are loaded with rings. Their watch chains are like fetters converted into amulets.

The first of them demands of me where I am going. My explanation does not satisfy him. It is manifest that I am on forbidden ground.

"You can't get in; see?" he says gruffly.

This must be a temple of Eleusis. Unholy rites, perhaps, go on within. At all events the unilluminated one may not enter.

I protest, but the rejoinder is the same, reinforced by two of the others.

"You can't get in; see?"

Science here is inhospitable. Nor is candid brutality more cordial with the unknown.

If I had aimed to contrive and arrange a fresh and surpassingly violent breach of the peace; if I were the ambassador of one who desired to knock another man insensible; if I brought suggestions of more profitable bloodshed, they would perhaps admit me with alacrity.

But I am merely a curious looker-on, and the door of the Temple of Eleusis is shut in my face by its red-faced and diamond-wearing custodians.

Outside I meet an intelligent man who smiles as I look back at this shrine of assault and battery and obscenity and brutalism. I catch his eye.

"Do the police permit this business to be carried on?" I ask.

"Why not?" he says. "Is not the Chief of Police the landlord of the building?"

"But," I protest, "do not the magistrates prohibit its operations?"

"The magistrate here," he replied, "arranges all the prize fights."

"The Sheriff of the county—surely he interferes, does he not?"

"Quite the contrary; the Sheriff of the county brings his sons here to derive their education."

I am astounded—and I am silent.

The limit of my questioning has, obviously, been reached.

There remains only the Governor of the State to be introduced—and to this my audacity is unequal.

As I wait for the train which is to restore me to civilization, I am attended in a restaurant by a waiter from Berlin. His professional smartness is under a cloud. It is smeary with a new and inappropriate varnish recently acquired.

I discover that he has become a "sport." This, he explains, is a compulsory deference to the one great institution of Coney Island.

One must, perforce, profess the religion of the country.

Everybody insensibly becomes a "sport." Everybody bets upon prize fights—and usually loses. He himself lost $25 of his month's wages in backing Ernst, the man who last fell senseless and pounded to the consistency of beefsteak on the stage of the Casino.

The restaurant in which he serves is much frequented by prize fighters. "If it were not for these people," he adds in apology, "there would be no business here."

Incidentally, he learns a great deal from these professors of an untabulated science. For example, he has gathered from his scientific patrons that Ernst "threw" his prize fight to Leeds. He is also conversant with the details of Dixon's "arrangement" with Plimmer.

The fact that Dixon spent $250 in "getting drunk at O'Brien's" in order to put himself in condition for losing that prize fight to Plimmer he confides to me on the supposition that I, too, am a "sport" of French nationality.

He can contemplate, it appears, no other visitor as being possible on Coney Island except a "sport."

It is with the babble of this perverted waiter in my ears and closely watched by the four custodians of its Eleusinian Temple that I leave Coney Island.

IV.

L'Envoi.

On my return to civilization I am affected by a curious incident. Just upon the boundary of the West End they have torn down an old Christian church. It was plainly an irritating superfluity, and they have got rid of it.

It no longer annoys them by suggesting another life and another world.

The débris is piled high up in a corner, and the devastated graveyard is full of shabby and disreputable West End men who have strayed almost beyond the lines of safety.

The foundations remain and will probably be used to support some such drunk-creating, thirst-tantalizing place as a "Snug" or a "Little Casino" or a "Widowers' Rest."

Some fanciful fellow has picked up a huge white cross, long exposed to and tinted by the weather. He has rooted it into the pile of debris. There it stands, the insulted emblem and symbol of the Christian's creed, outstretching its two compassionate and forgiving arms as if to embrace a horde of miserable and impenitent idolaters.

In the elevated train which carries me to the Brooklyn Bridge I encounter a very well-informed and sagacious man with hair of silver-gray. His garb is of severe black, his face benign.

We fall into conversation, and I tell him about the scenes I have been noting.

"In an Egyptian pyramid," he says to me, "are stored all the elementary measurements used by mankind. In the same way, you have discovered in Coney Island all the mensurations and dimensions of the oligarchy which controls Brooklyn, and which, unless they are destroyed, will be the moral measurements of that city.

"What you saw microscopically in the domain of the prize fighters, you can already see, telescopically, in the domain of the City Government. That, too, has a Temple of Eleusis in which mysteries are transacted by well-dressed and opulent ruffians, to which the curiosity of the respectable and the law-abiding is never admitted.

"The esoteric rites of McKane's Sodom-by-the-Sea are magnified to become the ritual of the confederated office holders of Kings County. Both systems—the small one and the great one—have for their animating spirit, for their very essence, an almost furious contempt for law.

"The nine or ten men, studded with diamonds, who foment crime and protect criminals on the margin of the impatient and retributive ocean, in a greater and more influential degree mock at the endurance of a great community, slow to wrath, but, some day, destined to overflow them and bury them in an undiscoverable grave.

"These men of the shameful Brooklyn priesthood of public immorality and misrule—these hierarchs of the order of outlawry—spring from the same social depths out of which come the lawbreakers of Coney Island. They make vast fortunes in defying and evading the law and they spend vast fortunes in outraging and shocking public virtue. They, too, have the hands of burglars, and their hands, like those of the lesser ones, are heavy with diamond rings.

"They, too, have their orgies—just as the successful malefactors of the thieves' quarter of New-York have theirs, in which plunder is dissipated in fleeting and unfamiliar luxury.

"They begin by being noted, then they become notorious; finally they conclude their careers in infamy and oblivion.

"The corrosion of their crimes and malpractices burns an undeniable brand upon their visages. You can identify them as easily as your officers of Toulon identify a galley slave by the fleur-de-lis burned upon his shoulder blade.

"They live fast and furiously, these apparently triumphant barbarians. Their ill-fitting and unbecoming prosperity frets them into a pernicious and incurable fever. Their opulence remains with them just long enough to mock them as if with a mirage.

"The money which the pickpocket snatches turns to dry leaves between his parched fingers. With these men of Coney Island who excavate their wealth from the sinks of society only to drop it back again into the sewers, fate is equally severe, and she will be equally severe in her conversion of the plunder of Brooklyn into mere apples of Sodom, radiant in the grasp, but unspeakably bitter in the mouth.

"You must not include all of Coney Island in your denunciation," continued this grave man. "The indignant sea has separated its plague spot from its major body. Even the elements are disgusted and circumscribe the Sodom of McKane. There is an estuary which divides the East End from the West End. It is in the East End, where civilized Christian people innocently enjoy their holidays at the great hotels, that McKane has his habitation, rears his family, and superintends a Sunday school."

I ask him for his card, and when he obligingly gives it to me I find it is the card of a modest and distinguished Brooklyn clergyman.

We are passing the Cemetery of Greenwood.

"There" he says, "in better company than would have tolerated him for a moment in his life, lies Tweed, the malefactor despot of New-York. The men who are doing in Brooklyn what he did across the river have invaded every other part of this city except the graveyard which contains his ashes. By and by, they will include his dishonored sepulchre among their other appropriations.

"The shovels of the bandits who plunder Brooklyn in time will steal from their prototype his last bed.

"Like them, he was fond of and protected 'science' and 'sport,' and the end of his dynasty began when one of his lieutenants broke his neck coming home drunk from an orgie.

"I will let you deduce your own moral, Sir."

I have deduced it, and I beg to recommend that unwritten moral as a consolatory thought to poor Brooklyn. RAYMOND DE L'EPEE.

Dog Collars Still in Demand.

From Hardware.

It would be supposed that in these times the trade in luxuries would be the most affected. A dog collar is not altogether a necessity, but manufacturers say that this season is better than any preceding, full prices being obtained.

JINGO POLICY COMES HIGH

HEAVY DAMAGES TO BE PAID FOR SEIZING BRITISH SEALERS.

Arbitration Involves the United States in the Necessity for Payment for Mr. Blaine's Assertion of a "Spirited" Policy—All that Was Contended for Might Have Been Obtained by Ordinary Negotiation—The Result of the Paris Incident a Vindication of Mr. Bayard.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—That the United States may be mulcted heavily for the seizures of British sealing vessels in Bering Sea is an evident deduction from the recent decision at Paris and one that carries with it an important lesson.

The official text of the findings of the arbitrators shows that damages will be claimed, not only for actual seizures, but also in the case of vessels warned not to enter Bering Sea for the purpose of taking seals and of vessels ordered out of that sea. From Aug. 1, 1886, to March 27, 1890, inclusive, there were twenty such seizures, &c., for which Great Britain, under the rulings of the arbitrators, may put in claims for compensation.

The following table, which gives the names of the British vessels seized, ordered out, or warned during that period by United States revenue cruisers, and their approximate distances from land at the time, becomes, therefore, of special significance. It was not included in the cable reports of the decision, but is to be found in the official text, and is of importance as the basis on which the final adjustment must be made. Its corectness, in so far as the facts recited are concerned, is admitted by the United States in the agreed statement of facts which was submitted to the Paris tribunal. It should be added, however, that the questions as to the value of the vessels or their contents and as to whether the vessels were wholly or in part the actual property of citizens of the United States were withdrawn by the latter from the tribunal, it being understood that it was "open to the United States to raise these questions, or any of them, if they think fit, in any future negotiations as to the liability of the United States Government to pay the amounts mentioned in the schedule to the British case."

The table is as follows:

Name of Vessel.	*Date of Seizure.*	*Approximate Distance from Land when Seized.*	*U. S. Vessels Making Seizures.*
Carolena	Aug. 1, 1886	5 miles	Corwin
Thornton	Aug. 1, 1886	70 miles	Corwin
Onward	Aug. 2, 1886	115 miles	Corwin
Favorite	Aug. 2, 1886	Warned by Corwin in about the same position as Onward	
Anna Beck	July 2, 1887	66 miles	Rush
W. P. Sayward	July 9, 1887	59 miles	Rush
Dolphin	July 12, 1887	40 miles	Rush
Grace	July 17, 1887	96 miles	Rush
Alfred Adams	Aug. 10, 1887	62 miles	Rush
Ada	Aug. 25, 1887	15 miles	Bear
Triumph	Aug. 4, 1887	Warned by Rush not to enter Bering Sea	
Juanita	July 31, 1889	66 miles	Rush
Pathfinder	July 29, 1889	50 miles	
Triumph	July 11, 1889	Ordered out of Bering Sea by Rush—(?) as to position when warned	
Black Diam'd	July 11, 1889	35 miles	Rush
Lily	Aug. 6, 1889	65 miles	Rush
Ariel	July 30, 1889	Ordered out of Bering Sea by Rush	
Kate	Aug. 13, 1889	Ditto	
Minnie	July 15, 1889	65 miles	Rush
Pathfinder	Mch. 27, 1890	Seized in Neah Bay[1]	

(1) Neah Bay is in the State of Washington, and the Pathfinder was seized there on charge made against her in Bering Sea in the previous year. She was released two days later.

The first seizures were made in pursuance of an order issued by Mr. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury, on April 21, 1886, for the enforcement of the provisions of Section 1956 of the United States Revised Statutes. Mr. Fairchild seems to have followed simply in the line of the Treasury Department precedents and rulings, but, upon further inquiry into the matter grave doubt was discovered of the authority to make such seizures.

It was this doubt which prompted the action of President Cleveland, in February, 1887, in directing the discontinuance of all proceedings in the seizure cases, the discharge of the vessels, and the release of the persons under arrest. That seizures were subsequently made during the same Administration may, perhaps, be explained on the hypothesis that the Treasury Department still felt itself bound by the letter of the law, as the department law officers construed it, leaving to the Department of State the settlement of the international features of the question.

Mr. Bayard, then Secretary of State, was certainly fully impressed with the perplexities of the subject and the probable consequences of the seizures. Mr. Bayard, at the time, showed himself thoroughly alive to the fact that the United States might be laying themselves open to claims for heavy damages. He became convinced early in his investigation of the subject that the claim for the United States of exclusive jurisdiction in Bering Sea could not be maintained, and that the only possible way of protecting the seals was by international agreement. For taking this position he was roundly denounced by the organs of the Republican Party, and sneered at for "truckling" to Great Britain.

Many weak-kneed brethren of his own political faith were inclined to bewail the fact that he could not be induced to pursue a more "spirited" policy.

He was succeeded by Mr. Blaine, who was "spirited" enough at the start, but came limping in painfully at the finish of his attempt to run all international law and comity off the course. Now that the decision of the Paris arbitrators has been announced, the wisdom of Mr. Bayard's course, so strongly asserted by The New-York Times in its elaborate review of the case on the 16th of August last, has been fully vindicated, just as, in another notable instance, it is being exemplified by the progress of events in the Samoan Islands.

The history of the Bering Sea negotiations and their result has a special pertinence just at this time in its bearing on the Hawaiian muddle. There are striking points of similarity between these episodes of our dealings in the Pacific. In both cases much has been made of "asserting the national dignity," and patriotic sentiment has been appealed to in the hope of committing the country to rash and dangerous claims. There are two ways of "asserting the national dignity." One way is to claim nothing that does not rightfully belong to the country, but to make good the claims the Nation does advance with every resource at command. The other way is to claim "everything in sight" and to "bluff" the country to be despoiled into giving it up to us.

The former policy was the one pursued by the first Cleveland Administration, and it is the one which commends itself to the common sense, the fairness, and the honesty of a free, self-respecting people, conscious of their strength, but not inclined to abuse it. The other policy is one which naturally appeals to private greed and ambition, always eager to advance their own interests, without regard to the general welfare or the Nation's good name. Without wishing to forecast the action of the State Department, it may be safely predicted that it will not be this policy which will be pursued in dealing with the Hawaiian problem.

American interests in those islands may be fully protected and advanced without descending to a "grab game" or lending the flag to the ignoble use of covering an act of downright spoliation. The United States does not want any territory or any advantage at the cost of national self-respect.

The correspondence on the Bering Sea matter, as disclosed in "The Foreign Relations of the United States" for 1888, Part II., shows a steady progression in the idea of an international arrangement such as has now been imposed upon us by the Paris decision. It should in all fairness be set down to the credit of Mr. Cleveland's former Administration that, as has been fully shown by The New-York Times, the result now arrived at in the framing of international regulations for the protection of the seals are substantially those which were sought to be attained in the negotiations of Secretary Bayard with the British Foreign Office.

In August, 1887, Mr. Bayard instructed the Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Germany, Sweden and Norway, Russia, and Japan to lay before the Governments of those countries the proposal for a joint arrangement for the better protection of the fur-seal fisheries. In a letter to Mr. Vignaud of the American Legation at Paris Mr. Bayard gave the substance of these instructions. Extracts from this letter were printed in the history of the episode which was published by The New-York Times on the morning after the Paris decision was announced, but they are repeated here as a necessary part of the subject matter. Said Mr. Bayard:

"Without raising any question as to the exceptional measures which the peculiar character of the property in question might justify this Government in taking, and without reference to any exceptional marine jurisdiction that might properly be claimed for that end, it is deemed advisable—and I am instructed by the President so to inform you—to attain the desired ends by international co-operation.

"It is well known that the unregulated and indiscriminate killing of seals in many parts of the world has driven them from place to place, and, by breaking up their habitual resorts, has greatly reduced their number.

"Under these circumstances, and in view of the common interests of all nations in preventing the indiscriminate destruction and consequent extermination of an animal which contributes so importantly to the commercial wealth and general use of mankind, you are hereby instructed to draw the attention of the Government to which you are accredited to the subject, and to invite it to enter into such an arrangement with the Government of the United States as will prevent the citizens of either country from killing seal in Bering Sea at such times and places and by such methods as at present are pursued, and which threaten the speedy extermination of those animals and consequent serious loss to mankind."

Acquiescence in this proposal was expressed in the following October by the French Government, and some weeks later by Lord Salisbury, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs. In response to a request from Lord Salisbury for a sketch of a system of regulations which would be adequate for the purpose, Mr. Bayard, on Feb. 7, 1888, addressed a letter to Mr. Phelps, United States Minister to Great Britain, in which he said:

"The only way of obviating the lamentable result above predicted (the extermination of the seals) appears to be by the United States, Great Britain, and other interested powers taking concerted action to prevent their citizens or subjects from killing fur seals with firearms or other destructive weapons north of 50 degrees of north latitude and between 160 degrees of longitude west and 170 degrees of longitude east from Greenwich during the period intervening between April 15 and Nov. 1. To prevent the killing within a marine belt of forty or fifty miles from the islands during that period would be ineffectual as a preservative measure."

The essential features of Mr. Bayard's proposal have now, after five years of controversy and of needless exacerbation between this country and Great Britain, received the approval of a great international tribunal, which has made them, in some respects, even more rigorous and more binding. Fur-seal fishing at any time within sixty miles of the Pribilof Islands, inclusive of territorial waters, is forbidden. During the season from May 1 to July 31 no fur seals may be killed, captured, or pursued on the high sea in that part of the Pacific Ocean, inclusive of the Bering Sea, which is situated to the north of the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude and eastward of the one hundred and eightieth degree of longitude from Greenwich till it strikes the water boundary described in Article I. of the treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russia, and following that line up to Bering Straits. Only sailing vessels may be permitted to carry on or take part in fur-seal fishing operations. The use of nets, firearms, and explosives is to be forbidden. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain are to take measures to control the fitness of the men authorized to engage in fur-seal fishing. These men shall have been proved fit to handle with sufficient skill the weapons by means of which this fishing may be carried on.

Russia coincided with Great Britain in assenting to the international arrangement proposed by Secretary Bayard, but asked that it be extended to that portion of Bering Sea in which the Commander Islands are situated and also to the Sea of Okhotsk, in which Robben Island is situated. In dispatches to Mr. White of the United States Legation in London, Mr. Bayard stated that the United States did not object to the proposed extension.

To meet the objection of Lord Salisbury that the proposed close season (April 15 to Nov. 1) might interfere with the trade longer than was absolutely necessary, Mr. Bayard consented to name Oct. 15 as the date for terminating the season. This was a compromise proposition, as Lord Salisbury had asked for Oct. 1, two weeks earlier. Mr. Bayard stated in his letter of May 1, 1888, making the concession, that the invitation sent to all the other powers to negotiate a convention for the protection of the seals had, without exception, elicited a favorable response.

When the negotiations had reached this stage, Canada stepped in with objections growing out of the pecuniary interest of the Canadian sealers in defeating the proposed arrangement, and Lord Salisbury was constrained by the exigencies of his colonial policy to defer a settlement of the matter. A dead-lock in the negotiations resulted, but it is more than probable that had the simple question of preserving the seals by the co-operative legislation of the maritime nations been adhered to, without raising the claim of "exclusive jurisdiction" in Bering Sea or the "property right" of the United States in the seals, the British Foreign Office might ultimately have been brought to terms.

Unfortunately, when Mr. Blaine again became Secretary of State he was possessed with the idea of winning cheap glory by "twisting the British lion's tail," and he thought he saw in a letter of the former Minister to Great Britain, Edward J. Phelps, to Mr. Bayard, written in September, 1888, a hint as to the way to do it. This letter was not published in the diplomatic correspondence of 1888, probably because it was so much at variance with the position taken at that time by the Department of State, and since confirmed in so striking a way by the decision and recommendations of the Arbitration Tribunal. It was, however, on file at the department, and was at once seized upon by Mr. Blaine. It may be found in "Foreign Relations" for 1891, page 530, &c. In this letter Mr. Phelps gives a report of a conversation with Lord Salisbury on the 13th of August, 1888, and says:

"I again pressed for the completion of the convention, as the extermination of the seals by Canadian vessels was understood to be rapidly proceeding. His lordship, in reply, did not question the propriety or the importance of taking measures to prevent the wanton destruction of so valuable an industry, in which, as he remarked, England had a large interest of its own, but said that the Canadian Government objected to any such restrictions, and that, until its consent could be obtained, her Majesty's Government was not willing to enter into the convention; that time would be requisite to bring this about, and that, meanwhile, the convention must wait.

"It is very apparent to me that the British Government will not execute the desired convention without the concurrence of Canada. And it is equally apparent that the concurrence of Canada in any such arrangement is not to be reasonably expected. Certain Canadian vessels are making a profit out of the destruction of the seal in the breeding season in the waters in question, inhuman and wasteful as it is. That it leads to the speedy extermination of the animal is no loss to Canada, because no part of these seal fisheries belong to that country; and the only profit open to it in connection with them is by destroying the seal in the open sea during the breeding time, although many of the animals killed in that way are lost, and those saved are worth much less than when killed at the proper time.

"Under these circumstances, the Government of the United States must, in my opinion, either submit to have these valuable fisheries destroyed or must take measures to prevent their destruction by capturing the vessels employed in it. Between these two alternatives, it does not appear to me there should be the slightest hesitation.

"Much learning has been expended upon the discussion of the abstract question of the right of the mare clausum. I do not conceive it to be applicable to the present case.

"Here is a valuable fishery and a large and, if properly managed, permanent industry, the property of the nations on whose shores it is carried on. It is proposed by the colony of a foreign nation, in defiance of the joint remonstrance of all the countries interested, to destroy this business by the indiscriminate slaughter and extermination of the animals in question, in the open neighboring sea, during the period of gestation, when the common dictates of humanity ought to protect them, were there no interest at all involved. And it is suggested that we are prevented from defending ourselves against such depredations because the sea at a certain distance from the coast is free.

"The same line of argument would take under its protection piracy and the slave trade, when prosecuted in the open sea, or would justify one nation in destroying the commerce of another by placing dangerous obstructions and derelicts in the open sea near its coasts. There are many things that cannot be allowed to be done on the open sea with impunity, and against which every sea is mare clausum. And the right of self-defense as to person and property prevails there as fully as elsewhere. If the fish upon the Canadian coasts could be destroyed by scattering poison in the open sea adjacent, with some small profit to those engaged in it, would Canada, upon the just principles of international law, be held defenseless in such a case? Yet that process would be no more destructive, inhuman, and wanton than this.

"If precedents are wanted for a defense so necessary and so proper, it is because precedents for such a course of conduct are likewise unknown. The best international law has arisen from precedents that have been established when the just occasion for them arose, undeterred by the discussion of abstract and inadequate rules.

"Especially should there be no hesitation in taking this course with the vesels of a colony which has for three years harassed the fisheries of our country with constant captures of vessels engaged in no violation of treaty or legal rights. The comity of nations has not deterred Canada from the persistent obstruction of justifiable and legitimate fishing by American vessels near its coasts. What principle of reciprocity precludes us from putting an end to a pursuit of the seal by Canadian ships which is unjustifiable and illegitimate?

"I earnestly recommend, therefore, that the vesels that have already been seized while engaged in this business be firmly held, and that measures be taken to capture and hold every one hereafter found concerned in it. If further legislation is necessary, it can doubtless be readily obtained.

"There need be no fear but that a resolute stand on this subject will at once put an end to the mischief complained of. It is not to be reasonably expected that Great Britain will either encourage or sustain her colonies in conduct which she herself concedes to be wrong, and which is detrimental to her own interests as well as to ours."

It is not necessary to pause to consider the merits of Mr. Phelps's ingenious and plausible line of reasoning. It is of consequence only as showing the points adopted by Mr. Blaine and urged with so much eloquence and force by the American counsel, of whom Mr. Phelps was one, upon the Paris tribunal. The decision of the arbitrators shows that the time spent in elaborating and advocating them was, as Mr. Bayard apprehended it would be, simply time wasted, with no other result than that of intensifying for months the friction between the United States and Great Britain, and bringing the two countries dangerously near the point of armed collision.

Every one of the claims indicated by Mr. Phelps and formulated by Mr. Blaine and his successor in the preparation of the American case was rejected by the arbitrators, and the net result was the return to the arrangement proposed by Mr. Cleveland's first Administration—an international agreement for the protection of the seals. To effect this agreement no arbitration was necessary. The long delays and costly machinery of arbitration were quite superfluous. The whole thing might have been settled in the ordinary course of diplomatic negotiation. Had it been thus settled, the question of damages for seizures need not have been raised, this country's "territorial rights" in Bering Sea would not have been restricted by a formal definition, and the United States might not now be confronted with the prospect of having to pay a heavy indemnity.

But the recourse to arbitration, although unnecessary, may fairly be considered to have wrought beneficent results. It has led to an irrefutable demonstration of the wisdom and dignity of the course of Mr. Cleveland and his advisers in the matter—a demonstration which ought to be gratifying to every patriotic citizen, of whatever shade of political belief, inasmuch as it provides additional proof of the fact that the interests of the country have been and will be intelligently guarded by any Administration of which he is the head, while nothing will be attempted which is in conflict with the settled principles of international law or of fair dealing among nations.

It is something to have so strong an assurance that, during the next three and a half years, there need be no apprehension of being made ridiculous or contemptible in the eyes of the civilized world. And, far more important than even this is the benefit accruing from the great gain to the cause of peaceful arbitrament among nations as a rational and practical substitute for war. The decision at Paris cannot but be regarded as an important step in this direction. Its moral value may be greatly enhanced by the promptness and scrupulous fidelity which, it is to be hoped, will be shown by the two nations in executing the agreement imposed upon them.

In this aspect of the case, also, the result is in strict accord with the general spirit and tendency of Mr. Cleveland's foreign policy. The facts of his former Administration of the State Department show a keen appreciation of the exceptional position of the United States as a nation peculiarly qualified for the role of peacemaker and exemplar of reasonable methods in the settlement of international disputes.

It was partly in order to reap the full benefit of our independent position and freedom from "entangling alliances," which ought to secure to this country the largest measure of consideration and respect among foreign nations in the assertion of the great principle of arbitration, that Mr. Bayard was so careful, while Secretary of State, in adhering to and reaffirming the traditional policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. The first radical departure from this policy is seen in the tripartite control of the Samoan Islands, which may lead this country into annoying complications, and has already made us a party to proceedings which can hardly be considered creditable to first-class powers.

The United States have nothing to gain and much to lose by the cultivation of that spirit of aggression or "jingoism" which second-rate politicians, reckless adventurers, and ambitious naval officers, longing for the promotion a foreign war might give them, seem anxious to make a test of patriotism. Not even the selfish plea of benefits to accrue from territorial expansion provides a valid excuse, for history will show—and notably in the case of the Louisiana purchase—that greater and more permanent results in this direction may be secured by peaceful negotiation than by conquest. As a check to the development of "jingoism" in this country, the Bering Sea arbitration, therefore, has a value apart from its international importance and the good it may confer upon mankind.

THE CHICAGO'S CRUISE.

Hospitalities in Havre—Little Attention Paid in Lisbon.

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 24.—The Chicago's run down from Havre to this port was made under very exceptional circumstances of wind and weather, and at a rate of about 10.5 knots per hour, which, for a ship that has not been docked since June, may be considered as a very satisfactory showing, under cruising conditions. Scotch coal was all that could be obtained at Southampton, owing to the strike in the coal mines at Wales, but it proved to be a fuel very well adapted for use with the Chicago's boilers. On the way down there was firing at a target, with both the main and secondary batteries.

The people of Havre were quite anxious to have the ship in their port, for they thought that the presence of the American flagship there would be taken as positively indicative of there not being any cholera there. The Major, in his speech at a banquet given to Admiral Erben and his officers, said words to that effect, and also dwelt upon the great benefit Havre derived from its intimate commercial relations with the United States. To be sure, when the ship arrived here, the Portuguese officials failed to be convinced that, because we found no cholera there, there was none to be found, and very promptly put the vessel in quarantine, where she remained until seven days had elapsed from the time she left the basin in Havre. The Portuguese are very strict in their quarantine regulations and enforce them when there is the slightest suspicion of infection or contagion. All Continental journals were publishing telegrams from here about ten days ago, saying that the doctors here acknowledged cholera, with an exceedingly large percentage of fatal cases. Inquiry here, however, shows the report utterly without foundation, and that the date line should have read Leghorn, instead of Lisbon.

The people here do not consider the United States to be of one-half the importance that it is in our eyes, or even in those of our English cousins, and we were very much surprised, upon inquiring about a telegram that had been sent to our Minister, to find that the address, United States Minister, was so puzzling to the postal officers that they actually thought it meant the Brazilian representative, and when he declined it they picked out the United States of Colombia or some other small aggregation before they found the right person. It takes a trip or two away from home to convince one that the larger end of the binoculars is often looked through by these thick-pated foreigners when we are the object.

It was very amusing, the other day, to hear a young friend of The New-York Times's correspondent, who is studying geography in France, make the statement that she is being taught all about the departments and chief cities of France and very little of other countries, all of which are dwarfed into insignificance in comparison with la belle France. One of her books describes England as a small island lying off the coast of France. If Wellington and Nelson are engaged in studying geography in theosophy land, how this must rouse their ire and make them try to project their spirit into some fleshy Briton with the sole object of teaching the Johnnie Crapauds a bit or two about the real relations between the two countries!

While at Havre the Chicago's officers were afforded an opportunity to visit the extensive works of the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee, where is made modern ordnance of various calibres, from the small rapid-fire artillery to the huge guns intended for the batteries of the largest battle ships. Machinery for war vessels and merchant packets is also made here, and some of the most successful engines in France have been constructed at these works. While specimens of the work showed fine workmanship and excellent design, the tools about the shops did not impress one as being quite up to date. Particularly is this the case when compared with what visitors are shown at the Washington Ordnance Foundry, where guns for our navy are made. We were favored with an invitation to witness the launching of the mail boat La Tamise, which is to run across the Channel from Dieppe to Newhaven and Brighton. She was also built by the same company, and is a fine type of naval architecture, combining the most advanced ideas. She will be the finest and most speedy vessel for Channel service and will no doubt do a great deal to popularize that route, the great object being to reach the other side as quickly as possible. When the Chicago passed out through the basins, the piers were lined with people, who cheered and applauded most enthusiastically, and particularly so at the close of the various pieces played by the band.

BEST LITERATURE OF THE DAY

A MAN MISJUDGED.

I.

The world goes by, and fancies he is cold,
Self-wrapt in coils of egotistic thought—
Fettered with links of subtle cobweb, wrought
By selfish meditation. Men have told
Each other laughingly that once he sold
His heart for love of knowledge—that he bought
A calm content (so oft and vainly sought)
By breaking every dear affection's hold.
They read him lightly; he has never known
The loose emotions that can weep at will,
The void that makes each passing wind its own;
Yet in his breast are caverns hard to fill—
Not to be fathomed by the careless stone
Of those that cast to show their petty skill.

II.

He is of alien character to theirs
Who brand him with their foolish, worthless, scorn:
His careless seeming is a vesture worn
To hide the troubled front of many cares;
Beneath the cloak of callousness he bears
A beating heart, with sorrow often torn:
He has a burden heavy to be borne
Of love and sympathy: his thoughts are pray'rs.
When most he seems unheedful he is sad
For that vast trouble which is life's below—
Longing to teach the tearful to be glad,
The helpless hopeful—wearying to know
What food for famished spirits may be had,
What solace for the mass of human woe.

—Temple Bar. ARTHUR C. SALMON.

TO THE PROFESSOR.—(RONDEAU.)

"Your path and mine lie wide apart;
For you, the things of head and heart,
The level of that loftier plane,
Where soul draws near its source again:
For me, the sordid street and mart.

"Your choice has found 'that better part,
And, Martha-like, I feel the smart,
And oft contrast, with secret pain,
Your path and mine!

"But yet, two vessels may depart
On different tacks, yet by one chart
Direct their course across the main,
To some far port: and so these twain
May finish closer than they start,
Your path and mine!"

—Summer Fallow. C. B. GOING.

A WESTERN YOGA.

Miss Godkin was a tall, angular woman, with a green veil and a spatulate hand. The former she wore invariably, as if it were the natal caul that prevented her from drowning; the latter served to put a solemn emphasis to her speech. When she spoke, her auditors never quite overcame the impulse to look about for her big brother, she had such a heavy bass voice. Perhaps it was this adjunct of authority which gave her such influence over little Mrs. Grenville, for when she was absent that matron never missed her, and was wont to join with her husband and her sister Ella in comments more accurate than complimentary. But when veil, hand, and voice all combined in asserting a certain duty, the tiny woman yielded; perhaps the more supinely because she was both conscientious and obstinate, and the more she was shown to be foolish, the more bound she was to be right. It may be premised also that Mr. Grenville was wealthy and uxorious, and that the young couple were childless; thus it will appear that impulse and idleness were an unfagged team of every whim.

One day Miss Godkin, in full panoply, was sitting close by the side of her friend, and talking earnestly. She always sat close and talked earnestly, for she had found that acquiescence increases with a desire to get away.

"My dear Mrs. Grenville, my dear Anna, if I may call you so," she was saying, "you must let me lead you to the light."

"But I don't know what Theosophy is all about," complained her hostess.

"Can you expect to," continued the veiled prophetess, with measured beat. "Can you exceed the steps of the Initiated, can you define the undefinable, can you draw out a leviathan with a hook?"

"I certainly cannot, and I don't want to. It's hard enough to draw my dress with a hook, without striving after strange beasts."

"But this selfish apathy does not relieve you from the obligation of progression. You know sufficient to need to know more. Yearn, my friend, and persist in yearning. Reach out, and persist in outreaching. Soon the East, the mystical East, will glimmer and glow. Theosophy, which you know indeterminately to be the religion of religions, shall endow you with the powers of a divinity. You shall see yourself as the past ages have seen you. You shall recognize your spiritual identity, your astral body. You shall be here and there and everywhere at a thought."

"Horrors; I would look as old as the hills, and I don't want to be anywhere except home here with Charlie and Ella."

"Tut! tut! that is merely the voice of your flesh resisting the advance of your soul. Oh, my child, you can't overcome your predestined elevation. Know, then, that my Mahatma has assured me that, through you, here in this very house, we shall be able to get a Western Yoga."

"Yoga?" repeated Anna, timidly. "What is that? Something they wear in 'Julius Cesar'?"

"Not at all, not at all! The Yoga is the science of the soul. It teaches a spiritual art which enables one to control physical forces. Through its holy sorcery you might say unto this house: 'Be you removed into the depths of the sea,' and it would be removed."

"But that is the very last thing in the world that I would say. The idea! when we have just paid off the mortgage."

"It's only an example, child. Wouldn't you like to possess a wishing cap, an Aladdin's lamp? Wouldn't you be proud to fulfill the desires of your heart, the ambitions of your husband; to have earth, fire, air, time, and distance vassals at your feet; to bid the sun halt, like Joshua, and to say to the waves, thus far and no further, like—like Canute?"

"But Canute got wet. I remember the picture of him upset in his rocking chair in my Standard Third Reader."

"Hum! he lacked either faith or method, I suppose, and we shall be surcharged with both. Nothing then will be too small nor too great for one's powers to achieve. Take my own humble endeavors, for instance. I failed to notice on entering that you are having the house painted; hence I got my dress stained. But do you suppose I care? When I get home I shall simply stand on one foot and look at the tip of my nose and think, and—presto, change! the spot will be gone."

"How nice!" cried little Mrs. Grenville, clasping her hands enthusiastically. "No druggist! No 25 cents a bottle! No hot iron! I must send the recipe to The Woman's Domestic Gazette. Is that the invariable method for getting a Tog—a—a—Yoga?"

"Yes, my dear, the power comes from meditation and concentration of the mind. One must posture in silence and abstraction. And this can be best attained, as I have said, by standing on one leg and looking at the tip of the nose."

"But I should become cross-eyed, I know I should. Why, I always feel my eyes twist when I have to talk to that Dr. Baker, who squints so! Besides, I wear French heels, and I have corns!"

"Of course, there are difficulties. If the mountain were not steep and lofty, the view would not be grand. But we will surmount, never fear. Four is just the right number for concerted, harmonious action. Everything in this world proves it, from a game of cards to a hack. There will be you and your husband, and your sister Ella and I. And we must begin to-morrow night. Let me see what we should best attempt at first. I don't think it would be wise to start with any terrific cataclysm, do you?"

"I hate cats."

"Have you not some friend, far distant, whom you would like to see?"

"The very thing! There's poor George Mason, Ella's betrothed. He's in the navy, you know, with the Asiatic squadron, and was ordered home months ago. We are all so anxious about him. Ella will just go wild."

"We'll fetch him. If he's in the East, so much the beter; our Mahatmas can make one trip of it when we summon them, and so won't be cross. It seems a small thing to do, but remember the coral, Anna, dear."

"Yes, and Greenland's icy mountain, too. And, oh, Ella will be on my side at once. Charlie won't dare refuse."

"Well, then, we will conclude that our meeting for to-morrow night is settled. Good-bye, dear, until then. Perhaps when next we part, I shall harness the winds to a cloud, and hie me home through the air."

"High! I should say so. It makes me dizzy to think of it."

That night at dinner, Mr. Grenville looked up from his plate and over at his wife.

"What is it, Anna?" he asked. "You are so quiet, so thoughtful."

"Oh, I suppose that horrid Miss Godkin has been here with another fad," cried Ella. "She ought to have a brute of a husband and twelve unruly children. Anna is never herself for hours after a visitation."

"Perhaps none of us know our real selves," replied the little woman solemnly. "Perhaps the hour is coming when such thoughtfulness will bring omnipotence. Don't laugh, Ella! What wouldn't you do to summon George Mason? Oh, Charlie, wouldn't it be just splendid if we could get a Western Toga—I mean Yoga?"

"What is that?" asked Charlie. "Something to eat, like a yam?"

"Oh, Miss Godkin will explain fully. It's a soul's absorption, expansion, and pervasion. You stand on one leg and look at your nose, and, suddenly, all the wonders of the universe burst upon you."

"If I should stand on my nose and look at my leg, I'd burst a blood vessel, I'm sure."

"Charlie! Now, you are not going to think it smart to be skeptical like a schoolboy in his first long-tailed coat, are you? Tell me, have you any plan on foot for to-morrow night?"

"I thought of taking you girls to the theatre; but I guess you want us on foot, don't you, dear?"

"Yes, Charlie; you will be good, won't you, and let us try this experiment with Miss Godkin?" And the little woman's eyes became suffused and her lips twitched in an irresistible way.

Here an unexpected ally appeared in the shape of her sister.

"What is that you said about George Mason?" asked Ella.

"Oh, she said that if we should all try together, we could easily summon him to appear."

"Then I must say that Miss Godkin is a far more sensible woman than I ever supposed; and I'm with her, nose and sole, even if I change the former from an aquiline to a pug in the attempt."

"My dear," said Charlie, who was truly good-natured, "I will do anything in reason to please you; but would standing on one leg and looking at the tip of the nose be considered reasonable? Supposing one of the firm, or even a servant, should see me in such a barnyard attitude, how could I explain my conduct? Then, too, how long must such an experiment continue? You know what a creature of habit I am. If I once become accustomed to such a change, I will have to walk with a crutch. My eyeglasses will be useless, and when I read I'll be forced to attach a monocle to the end of my nose."

"Oh, dear," sighed Anna, piteously. "Do you think it manly or right to ridicule your wife's most sacred convictions? Of course, there are difficulties, but when we see George, we shall forget them. Think of Simon Stylites, who stood on one leg for a century, and never even once complained that his foot was asleep! Think of the Jews, who can't help but see their noses at all times; and yet, what happy, clever people they are! I only ask you to try it for one night. Miss Goodkin has been initiated, and she will lead us. As for any one intruding, we can let the servants go out and lock up the house. Besides, we may be invisible."

"But if we are invisible, how can we see our noses?"

"There, there!" said Ella, soothingly, beckoning for her sister to also draw near. "Does he want to be petted? Well, he shall be. Charlie will be a good boy, and perform for the ladies, won't he?"

And Charlie, overwhelmed by caresses, promised to perform.

The following evening Miss Godkin arrived bright and early, and set about arranging details with characteristic energy. The echoes of her voice fairly clogged the hallways. The servants were granted a welcome outing. The lower part of the house was darkened and closed. The second-story front sitting-room was chosen as the shrine of the new cult. The drop light was left burning dimly, so, as Charlie said, "one could see what one was looking at," but not much further.

"How long will we have to stand?" asked Anna, timidly.

"That is a parliamentary question," suggested her incorrigible husband, "which must be decided by the eyes and nose."

"Until Mr. Mason comes," answered Miss Godkin, intrepidly.

"Then, can't we change off?" continued Anna. "I don't want to be the least bit of a hindrance, but I'm sure I can only stand for a few moments on one foot."

"I wish my name was Crane," said Charlie.

"Oh, the too, too fatal trammels of the flesh!" ejaculated Miss Godkin, as if from a barrel. "Of course, you can't change your position. I put my foot down decidedly on that point. But maybe we can compromise with weakness. Let me see. We will each take a corner of the room, and there will be more or less support from the converging walls."

"Principally less," explained Charlie. "I would much prefer a bottle of beer and a sandwich on that little stand."

"Oh, come! let us hurry," cried Ella. "If it's late when George arrives, he'll be tired and want to go home."

"Remember," warned Anna. "If the bell rings, it will make no difference. The servants are out, and we are not at home."

"I'm pretty sure to feel not at home," growled Charlie.

"Silence, Sir," rumbled the veiled prophetess; "this is the time to feel, not to speak."

"I feel like a fool," he persisted, "but it's a comfort to know that I can't be as big a one as I look."

For awhile all was still. The four forms stood motionless in the corners, as incongruous in appearance as four ancient idols in a modern auction room. Then Miss Godkin whispered—a rancorous sound like the grating of a file.

"Sh!" she said. "I recognize the holy influence. Do you not feel Karma, my dear?"

"Calmer!" repeated Anna, in an hysterical ascending scale. "I was never so nervous in all my life!"

At this instant the doorbell rang violently, and the front door was vigorously rattled. Ella screamed and Anna started so abruptly that she came down squarely and undeniably on her two feet.

"That breaks the spell," announced the prophetess, sourly.

"We may as well take a spell, then," said Charlie. "I suppose you don't want me to go to the door?"

"No!" "No!" "No!" came three answers in soprano, alto, and bass.

"All right. I'll smoke a cigarette until the man with the bill—no one else would have such nerve—goes away."

"The man with the bill" was certainly very persistent. He rang and pounded and shook with an energy which Gabriel may well emulate. He even climbed on the balcony and tried the parlor windows. They were locked, and so he went away disappointed, his steps dying in the distance. Then Ella spoke: "Perhaps it was George," she said.

"What nonsense!" responded Miss Godkin, severely. "When Mr. Mason arrives, it will be on the wing of the ether—"

"Per the Air-Line Special," added Charlie. "Ella, I didn't think you would be soft on a featherweight."

"Now, Charlie, get right in your corner and don't say another word," said Anna, fearful of a quarrel. "George will think we are not very hospitable, if we don't show more interest."

Again there was silence, and the strain of muscles in posturing. Gradually lips that had twitched became set and eyes that had sparkled grew sombre. Frivolity fled abashed, and in its stead came the anticipation and apprehension of the unknown. After all, something uncanny might happen, for was not everything—light, air, substance, existence itself—strange and fearful when seriously contemplated? Through the open window came the grateful night breeze, fanning the heavy curtains, which, in their turn, set fantastic shadows creeping on the walls. So, too, might not human actions start unreal consequences? Above the distant horizon shone the crescent moon, with fair Vesper in her arms. How awful the serenity of those eternal lights! Did they not attest the mysteries which pervade the universe?

Anna pinched herself furtively, realizing that she soon must scream. In another instant she did scream without realizing it, and tumbled in a heap on the floor. For there was a slight, whirling, scraping sound along the front of the house, and a form swung lightly through the casement and stood in the centre of the room.

"Well!" exclaimed the visitant. "Are you all crazy, or is this a rehearsal for Mrs. Jarley's waxworks?"

"May I be—" blurted Charlie, and dashed to the assistance of his wife.

The veiled prophetess beat her brows with her hands and uttered a series of hoarse ejaculations, like a foghorn in distress.

"Oh! it can't be!" she roared. "I never did really believe it. I won't believe it! Help! murder! thieves!"

But Ella sprang lightly forward and threw her arms around the stranger's neck. "Oh, my dear, my darling George!" she cried. "I felt that you were coming to me."

After a little the lights were burning brightly, the shadows had disappeared. The little woman recovered from her swoon and smilingly recognized the undeniable solidity of the stalwart young sailor. True, Miss Godkin lay gurgling on the sofa, but no one heeded her. The actual human joys of welcoming and thanksgiving were omnipotent.

"But, George," at length asked Anna, "where did you come from, and how did you come? And where have you been? And aren't you ashamed of yourself to frighten me so?"

"I came from the Pacific coast as fast as the through express could bring me. I've been shipwrecked and have endured more adventure, privation, and danger than I now have time to relate. I rang your old bell, and thumped on your old door until I thought you were all dead. Luckily I noticed a painter's rigging on the outside of the house, so I went into your neighbor's and explained the situation; reached out of their window, swung into this, and here I am."

"With both feet," murmured Charlie, dreamily.

"Do you mean to tell me, young man," said Miss Godkin, sitting up erect and solemn, "that you didn't feel the holy influence of a Yoga, that within the past hour you were not conscious of an imperative call—"

"Not a Yog, not a call," answered George, flippantly. "Wait a bit, though. I've been so wild to see Ella, I couldn't stop to eat, you know. I didn't have a sudden call of hunger; I've got it now."

"You're my man," shouted Charlie. "I've been tantalized all the evening by a vision of a bottle of beer and a sandwich. I'm blest if that phantom sha'n't materialize."

"I imagine, dear," whispered Ella to her lover, as they all passed down the stairway, "I imagine that a Western Yoga is love."

Napoleon and Moscow.

At 6 P. M. dinner was announced, when we all sat down in apparent good spirits, and our actions declared our appetites fully equal to those spirits. Gen. Bonaparte ate of every dish at table, using his fingers instead of a fork, seeming to prefer the rich dishes to the plain-dressed food, and not even tasting vegetables. Claret was his beverage, which he drank out of a tumbler, keeping the bottle before him.

Gen. Bonaparte conversed the whole of dinner time, confining his conversation principally to the Admiral, with whom he talked over the whole of the Russian campaign, and attributed the failure of it in the first instance to the burning of Moscow, in the next to the frost setting in much sooner than was expected. He said he meant only to have refreshed his troops for four or five days, and then to have pushed on for St. Petersburg; but, finding all his plans frustrated by the burning of Moscow, and his army likely to perish, he hurried back to Paris, setting out with a chosen bodyguard, one-half of which was frozen to death the first night.

He said nothing could be more horrible than the retreat from Moscow, and, indeed, the whole of the Russian campaign; that for several days together it appeared to him as if he were marching through a sea of fire, owing to the constant succession of villages in flames, which arose in every direction as far as the eye could reach. He said the burning of these villages, as well as of Moscow, was attributed to his troops, but that it was invariably done by the natives.

After dinner he did not drink wine, but he took a glass of noyau after his coffee, previous to rising from table. After dinner he walked the deck, conversing principally with the Admiral, and to whom he said, during this conversation, that previous to his going to Elba he had made preparations for having a navy of a hundred sail of the line; that he had established a conscription for the navy, and that the Toulon fleet was entirely manned and brought forward by people of this description; that he had ordered them positively to get under way and maneuver every day the weather would permit, and to occasionally exchange long shots with our ships; that this had been remonstrated against by those about him, and it had cost him much money to repair the accidents which occurred from the want of maritime knowledge, such as ships getting foul of each other, splitting their sails, springing their masts, &c., but he found this tended to improve the crews and he determined to persevere in his plan.—From a Manuscript Diary. The Century Magazine.

Japanese Music.

The appreciation of Japanese music can scarcely prove an easy acquirement to Europeans. Apart from the feebler quality of the tone of the instruments, and its singular character, Japanese music takes extremely complicated forms, and demands the most delicate phrasing to express its individuality. "My own experience," remarked Mr. Pigott, "has been that even in the first-grade tunes it required twenty or thirty lessons to enable one to grasp the delicate nuances of many of the passages." He expresses the opinion that unless Japanese musicians come and play to us in England, accurate knowledge of their art and appreciation of their craft can only arise in the West very gradually.

The best way to appreciate Japanese music is to hear it performed by native musicians, without prepossessions of any kind, or the prejudices of travelers, and to hear it with ears undebauched—as an Eastern critic might put it—by the modern orchestra. For custom, in this matter, as in others, is somewhat of a tyrant. It is hardly possible, indeed, that the music of the Samisen, heard for the first time in Japanese streets, should be appreciated by the tourist accustomed to such street harmonies as are afforded by the cornet soloist, the piano-organ, or the German band. Japanese music should be studied, in fact, as the youthful Japanese learn it, by the ear only and experience of the instrument. For it is one of the many paradoxes of the art that it is taught entirely by rote and chiefly by blind professors. Women and blind men comprise the musical profession in Japan. It is odd that a people cultivating music on these terms should possess music books at all, or be at the pains of devising a system of notation.—The Saturday Review.

Alma-Tadema.

Alma-Tadema has shown how an artist can imitate marble in his Roman masterpieces by his care and tender manipulation. He has raised the art of the grainer to a very lofty pedestal indeed. In the Royal Academy Exhibition, when crowds gather round his antique revivals, it is not the noble Roman men and maidens who force the cries of admiration from them so much as the broad spaces of white and colored marbles which predominate in these compositions; those time-stained, rusted blocks, with the slight suggestion of a flaw here and there; the iron stains showing through the subdued lustre of the Roman limestone; the polished pillars and inlaid floors all kept under control, with the veins offered only as an apology at rare intervals.

This art of fidelity to nature and rigid restraint have made him the grand master grainer of the age. And yet I have seen as fine specimens as ever Tadema produced on his canvases wrought upon a show panel, only that I have not seen the same modesty and restraint. The producer of the show panel, as a rule, exerts himself too much and attempts to put into one panel the results of a whole palace, and that is the mistake which makes his work appear superficial and unreal.

Alma-Tadema puts no more work in his slab than appeared in the slab he copied so literally, because he never permits his imagination to run away with him while he has nature to guide him, and that is the secret of his wonderful success.—Where Art Begins—H. Nisbet.

Bank of England Notes.

With the Bank of England, the destruction of its notes takes place about once a week, and at 7 P. M. It used to be done in the daytime, but made such a smell that the neighboring stockbrokers petitioned the Governors to do it in the evening. The notes are previously canceled by punching a hole through the amount (in figures) and tearing off the signature of the chief cashier. The notes are burned in a closed furnace, and the only agency employed is shavings and bundles of wood. They used to be burned in a cage, the result of which was that once a week the city was darkened with burned fragments of notes. For future purposes of reference, the notes are left for five years before being burned.

The number of notes coming into the Bank of England every day is about 50,000, and 350,000 are destroyed every week, or something like 18,000,000 every year.

The stock of paid notes for five years is about 77,745,000 in number, and they fill 13,400 boxes, which, if placed side by side, would reach two and one-third miles. If the notes were placed in a pile, they would reach to a height of five and two-thirds miles; or, if joined end to end, would form a ribbon 12,455 miles long.—Chambers's Journal.

The Savage Dog and the Lamb.

Not long ago I was passing a barnyard and stood to look over the gate at a pretty half-grown lamb standing alone outside the barn. But the sight of me so enraged a fierce, shaggy gray dog tied up to his kennel between the lamb and me, that he barked himself nearly into fits, showing all his teeth, and straining so furiously at his chain as to make me quite nervous lest it should give way.

In the meantime I struck such terror into the heart of the lamb that it fled across the yard to place itself under the protection of the dog, and stood close by his side while he barked and danced with fury.

As I drew a little nearer, the lamb backed right into the kennel, and when, after I had made a circuit in order to watch the further movements of this strange pair of friends from behind a tree, I saw their two faces cautiously looking out together, cheek by jowl, while the dog's anger was being reduced to subsiding splutters of resentment. He was not a collie, but a very large sort of poodle.—The Spectator.

Bacteria and Light.

We know now that a remarkable improvement takes place in the bacterial condition of water during its prolonged storage in reservoirs, and although, no doubt, the processes of sedimentation which have been shown to take place during this period of repose are to a large extent responsible for the diminution in the number of bacteria present, yet it is also highly probable that insolation assists considerably in this improvement, at any rate, in the upper layers of the water.

As the depth of the water increases, the action of light is necessarily diminished; indeed, exact experiments conducted in the Lake of Geneva to ascertain by means of photographic plates the depth to which the sun's rays penetrate showed that they did not reach beyond 553 feet, at which depth the intensity of the light is equal to that which is ordinarily observed on a clear but moonless night, so that long before that their bactericidal potency would cease.

But exposure to sunshine, even when it does not destroy, may effect profound changes in the physiological character of certain micro-organisms. Many microbes are able to elaborate when grown on various culture media, such as gelatine or slices of potato, most brilliant and beautiful pigments ranging from intense blood red to the most delicate shades of pink, and embracing every gradation of yellow, as well as browns, greens, and violets.

Now it has been found that some of these pigment-producing bacteria, when exposed to sunshine on these nutritive materials, fail to exhibit their characteristic color, although the duration of insolation may not have sufficed to destroy their actual vitality. One of these organisms, originally obtained from water, has been specially studied in this respect by M. Laurent. If slices of potato are streaked with a small number of this particular bacillus, (bacille rouge de Kiel,) a magnificent patch of blood-red color makes its appearance in the course of a day or two, but if, on the other hand, similar slices of potato are exposed to three hours' sunshine, a colorless growth subsequently develops except where here and there a few isolated spots of pale pink are visible.

When the insolation is prolonged for five hours, nothing whatever appears on the potato, the bacilli having been entirely destroyed. But this is not all, M. Laurent found that, if he took some of the colorless growth and inoculated it on to potatoes, he obtained again, but without insolation, a colorless vegetation—in fact, three hours' insolation had so modified the physiological character of the bacillus that a new race had been generated, a race permanently deprived of its power of producing this red pigment.

In what numerous directions the character of microbes may be and are being modified, even by simple exposure to sunshine, opens up a wide field for speculation and research, while the tractability of these minute and most primitive forms of life, if we only approach their education with sufficient insight and patience, may enable us to make them serve where they are now masters.—Longman's Magazine.

Coal Endurance.

It is clear that naval minds are everywhere hardening on the question of coal endurance. We cannot broach the matter without remembering that the advent of liquid fuel may be close at hand, and as ships can be fueled (to coin a verb) at sea with liquid fuel when it would be impossible to take in coal, the hastening of that event is a thing to be calculated on. As it is, with coal, the experience of such ships as the Amphion, with a nominal extreme speed of 17 knots and a nominal coal endurance of 11,000 miles at 10 knots, on a displacement of 4,300 tons, appears to give more satisfaction to the naval mind as a combination than the Blenheim's 21.6-knot speed with 15,000 miles coal endurance on a displacement of 9,000 tons.

An Amphion would not be justified in running away from a Blenheim, so that the extra speed is not so far called for; and while the nominal 4,000 miles greater coal endurance may be an advantage, it would seem to be much more than balanced by the displacement of the Blenheim. While, therefore, great stress must be laid on coal endurance so long as coal is the fuel, it may be easy to overdo it in sacrificing other elements.

But coal endurance is itself nominal. The Amphion could not, as a matter of fact, steam 11,000 miles at 10 knots, nor could the Blenheim steam 15,000 miles at the same speed. A great deal of coal is consumed which does not go in propulsion. The tendency is to examine these matters more closely, and there is a prospect that some fixed amount of coal endurance will be roughly arrived at, which will form one of the bases of every design. It does not appear reasonable that coal endurance should be proportioned to type, as it generally is at present. Classes of ships likely to be associated in the same duties, as first, second, and third class cruisers, ought, and, it would seem, must ultimately rest upon a uniform coal endurance, though it may not be so necessary to equalize the speeds. Battle ships, acting always in concert, ought to be, and perhaps will be, equalized all round.

Copper sheathing, as it makes speed more reliable, has a consequent value as an element of sea-keeping. The other elements are, of course, covered by the ideas of good sea boats and good accommodation for officers and men, and these are things more and more considered.—Admiral Colomb in The North American Review.

The Canadian Habitant.

There is no peasant so much attached to tradition as the French-Canadian. He finds himself on a continent whose moving spirit is that of progression. The rest of the American world is more or less given up to electric tramway cars, elevated railways, and other abominations. Factory chimneys belch forth their disfiguring smoke, and sawmills rend the air with hideous noises, within touch, almost, of the quaint, picturesque French villages which lie nestling to the south of the St. Lawrence. The contiguity of progress and push, of manufacture and wealth, in no wise affects the unambitious habitant.

He teems with contentment and philosophy. Has he not a decent farm, a tidy cottage, a good wife, an enormous progeny, and a cure to help him on his road to heaven? Is it not possible, also, to put by a little money each year toward his old age—enough to procure for him and his a decent burial, and to pay for masses, in the sad by and by? What more can a man want? Jacques Bon-Homme has a supreme belief in himself and his belongings, in his country and its Constitution.

A poor habitant (the story goes) went to Quebec, and was taken by a friendly priest to see the sights of the city. In a convent church he saw a large painting of David and Goliath. Jacques fixed his gaze admiringly on Goliath. "Ah!" said he, "what a fine man!" "Yes," said the cure, "it is a fine man." "Magnificent!" said Jacques, then paused. "I suppose he was a French-Canadian?" "Bien, oui!" retorted the priest, not liking to disappoint the patriot, "Oh, yes! Goliath was a French-Canadian."—The National Review.

George I. and the Stage.

George I. was a lover of the stage, and, as his predecessors had done, caused his "servants" to play before him at Court. In 1718 his Majesty ordered the great hall of Hampton Court to be converted for the time into a theatre. There, under the direction of Steele, "whose political services had been poorly recompensed by granting him some theatrical privileges," seven performances were given. Among the plays were "Hamlet," "Sir Courtly Nice," "The Constant Couple," "Love for Money," "Volpone," and "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife." Among the players were Colley Cibber, Pinkethman, Johnson, Thurmond, Booth, Mills, Mrs. Porter, and Mrs. Younger. In former times the fee paid by the Sovereign to his servants for a play acted at Whitehall had been £20. For these plays at Hampton Court King George, besides paying the actors their ordinary day's wage and traveling expenses, gave £350, and added £200 for the managers. The players were required to act at any time upon receiving a day's notice.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

Chacun a Son Gout.

So I copy from successive editions of The Dictionnaire de l'Academie; but during, perhaps, the whole of this century English compilers of quotation books and the like—commencing with Macdonnel, the seventh edition of whose book is dated 1819, and ending with the Stanford Dictionary—have presented the phrase thus: "Chacun a son gout," involving, if ever used by a Frenchman, a very awkward ellipsis.

Mr. King, a recent compiler, adds the needless caution: "Not to be translated 'Every man has the gout.'" In another dictionary of quotations (published by Shaw) I find, besides the above, "Chacun a sa marotte." Charming consistence!

The current form, according to M. Gasc, who has kindly supplied me with information, is "a chacun son gout," or, colloquially, "Chacun son gout," as it is given in the English-French volume of Tarver's Dictionary, under "Taste."—Notes and Querries.

A Refectory.

We reached the Trappist refectory. A great cold room, with whitewashed walls and five long, narrow tables with benches on each side, stretching from end to end, was the place where the monks took their very frugal meals. The tables were laid for the first meal. There were no cloths, and it is almost needless to add that there were no napkins, although these are considered so essential in France that even in the most wretched auberge one is usually laid before the guest. Trappists, however, have little need of them.

At each place were a wooden spoon and fork, a plate, a jug of water, and another jug—a smaller one—of beer, and a porringer for soup, which is the chief of the Trappists' diet. Very thin soup it is, the ingredients being water, chopped vegetables, bread, and a little oil or butter.

Until a few years ago no oily matter, whether vegetable or animal, was allowed in the soup, nor was it permissible, except in case of sickness, to have more than one meal a day, but the necessity of relaxing the rule a little was realized. Now, during the six Summer months of the year, there are two meals a day, namely, at 11 and 6, but in Winter there is still only one that is called a meal, and this is at 4. There is, however, a gouter—just something to keep the stomach from collapsing—at 10 in the morning. No fish, nor flesh, nor animal product, except cheese and butter, is eaten by these Trappists unless they fall ill, and then they have meat or anything else that they may need to make them well. There is, however, very little sickness among them.

The living of each Trappist probably costs no more that sixpence a day to the community. Assuming that the money brought into the common fund by those who have a private fortune—the fathers, as a rule, are men of some independent means—covers the establishment expenses, and the taxation imposed by the State, there must remain a considerable profit on the work of each individual, whether he labors in the fields or in the dairy and cheese rooms, or concerns himself with the sales and the accounts, or, like the porter at the gate, tests with an instrument the richness of the milk that is brought in by the peasants, lest they who have been befriended by the monks in sickness and penury should steal from them in return.

To devote this surplus obtained by a life of sacrifice, compared to which the material misery of the beggars whom they relieve is luxury, to the lessening of human suffering, to the encouragement of the family, offering the hand of charity to the worthy and the unworthy, expecting no honor from all this, and not even gratitude, is a life that makes that of the theoretical philanthropists and humanitarian philosophers look rather barren.—Temple Bar.

Congregation of the Index.

The members of the Congregation of the Index are some six or seven Cardinals appointed by the Pope. It has a Prefect, or President, an assistant, and a Secretary, the last-named being always a Dominican. It has attached to it a number of consultors, selected from the ranks of the secular and regular clergy of Rome. Its method of procedure is naturally a replica, more or less, of that of the Congregation of the Inquisition, and its sentences are, in a majority of instances, supplementary to sentences already passed in the older Congregation.

A large proportion of the books condemned by it have previously been condemned by the Inquisition. Sometimes, however, it takes the initiative, and it then proceeds as follows: A book is denounced by some zealous Catholic to the Cardinal Prefect as hurtful to souls, and the denunciation is laid before the Secretary of the Congregation. The denouncer, or delator, as he is technically termed, has to give full reasons for his complaint. The secretary has then to examine the book for himself with care, and to associate with himself two advisers, chosen by him with the consent of the Holy Father or the Cardinal Prefect. If their collective judgment is against the book, a further adviser has to be selected who is an expert in the special subject of which the book treats. He has to give in a detailed report to the Secretary, marking the particular passages to which exception can justly be taken.

After this a preliminary meeting of the body of consultors is held, the Secretary being present with at least six consultors who are familiar with the topics discussed in the book. Finally a general meeting of the Cardinals composing the Congregation is held, whose procedure is exactly the same as that of the Congregation of the Inquisition. There is the same full discussion, the same reference to the consultors, and finally the same report of the proceedings and of their result to the Pope, with a view to his approval of the sentence passed.—The Nineteenth Century.

A Sedan Chair.

"There has been placed in the Vandyke Room, at Windsor Castle, an interesting relic of King Charles I., whose portrait, together with the likenesses of his family, adorns the walls of the apartment. It consists of an elegantly constructed sedan chair, formerly used by the unfortunate monarch's consort, Queen Henrietta of France, and which, after lying almost unnoticed nearly 250 years in the Lord Chamberlain's stores, has been successfully renovated under the supervision of her Majesty's inspector, and once more assigned an honorable position in the royal residence.

The body of the chair, which is of a light and graceful design of the Louis le Grand period, is covered with crimson leather, the panels being enriched with wreaths and emblematic devices, beautifully executed in gilt-brass repousse work. The lower side panels are centred with a cupid standing between the fore half figures of a lion and unicorn, and on the back is another cupid in a sailing boat. The movable top is surmounted by a crown, and heavy crimson silk tassels depend from its four corners.

The inside of the chair is upholstered with flowered silk, and the windows have fringed curtains. Another sedan, which was used by King Charles I., is also being restored. It is covered, like Queen Henrietta's, with crimson leather, and bears the royal cipher "C. R." and the heraldic crown, lion, and unicorn.—London Standard.

Cathedral of Chartres.

Seven hundred years ago, less one, the present Cathedral of Chartres began to rise above the ground. At the beginning of this century its life seemed all but exhausted. Damaged by lightning in 1825, it suffered severely from fire in 1836. The rebuilding then begun, continued in many careful restorations, has not yet been completed.

Friend and foe, the medievalist and the modern, the builder, the destroyer, and the restorer, have dowered it with memories, each one of which helps to make it what it is. Though the history of the Cathedral of Chartres has not been as rich in stirring events and exciting episodes as many another French cathedral—those of Paris and Reims, for example—it epitomizes the whole of French history and thought.

The chronology of a church dedicated by S. Louis, in which Henry IV., casting aside his Protestantism, was anointed with the sacred oil sent by Heaven to Clovis, and which lasted until human thought had progressed sufficiently to dedicate its ancient walls to the Goddess of Reason, cannot but have a lasting and impressive interest to every student of history and of architecture.—The Architectural Record.

The Arabian Mare.

The most marked equine distinction between the African and Asiatic Arabs is that the latter ride mares, while the former use stallions. I have reason to believe that far out on the Libyan Desert proper the same rule as to mares prevails. But on the edge of the desert the stallion is preferred. Among the Syrian Bedouins the reverse is the rule. The mare is the darling of the Sheik, the pet of the family. She is treated as a child; far better, really, than the children. The most perfect of the stallions are kept, the rest are sent to the cities for sale. This accounts for the fact that the traveler sees only stallions.

The price paid for a good average four-year-old horse, delivered in Damascus or Jerusalem, runs from $30 to $50; a fine horse costs $70 to $100; there is no price put on a stunner; you must negotiate as for a homestead—perhaps as you would for a wife.

The high-bred Arabian Desert mares are always kept in condition. They are thin, and their naturally small frame makes them appear more so. "You raise buffaloes, not horses," an Arab of the desert will say to the owner of a fine, well-rounded stallion. The splendid beauty of the Arabian, as we understand it, is to him a delusion. He has but one test—race, and the speed and endurance which ought to come of race. The Arabians which the ordinary traveler picks out as the finest are those which fill the eye; the finest mare in the desert may be far from a beauty; she is a "rum un to look at, but a devil to go."—Col. T. A. Dodge in Harper's Magazine.

LOST YOUTH.

Sing, till the glad world wake again,
The sweet, glad world of long ago,
Where sunbeams slid athwart the rain,
And wild winds set the seas aglow;
Sing the old songs that held the ways
Enraptured in the vanished days.

Sing, so perchance the swans may glide
O'er their white shadows, as of yore,
And far along the brown hill side
The purple heather glow once more;
Sing, for the heaven is dim and strange,
And all the earth hath suffered change.

Alas, no song hath now the art
From out the dead past to recall
The joy of ear and eye and heart
That made our lost world's coronal.
The sweetest song man ever sung
Hath not the power to make us young.

D. R.

—Chamber's Journal.

Muscat.

Outwardly, the resemblance to Aden is kept up as you approach Muscat. The same canoes came alongside, which naked niggers propel with gaily-colored paddles; the same long rows of white houses line the shore, but, unlike Aden, Muscat has fertile valleys in the hills behind. There is the valley called Paradise, with its palms and gardens and refreshing shade, the result of irrigation, and wells worked by slaves and bullocks in the Indian fashion, namely, by a sloping path, so that when the bullock and nigger descend, the bucket comes up, and when the bullock and nigger ascend the bucket goes down. Not far from Muscat is the Green Mountain, celebrated still for its vineyards and its wine, almost the only spot in Islam where drunkenness is known. From here it is surmised that the Portuguese brought the parent stock of those fine vines which we call Muscatel.

You land on an uninteresting, dirty beach, with some old cannon of the Portuguese period peeping out of their sandy grave. The coolest and best house in the place is occupied by the British Resident and the British post and telegraph establishment. It is a point which gets what breeze it can from two seas just underneath the southern fort. The second best house is the Imam's palace, but before we go to see him let us say a word about that curious title Imam and the present owner of it.

Originally, the ruler of Oman was a sort of priest-king, Imam literally meaning priest, for in olden days the men of Oman were called "outsiders" by their Mohammedan brethren, because they recognized their own chief solely as the head of their own religion. This is why they called him their Imam, or priest and king, like Melchisadec, to whom, oddly enough, in the Koran is given the same title. Imam Saeed did not like this title at all; he preferred to have a name which would put him more on a footing with other sovereigns. So he called himself the Sultan of Oman, which title his successors also assume; but, somehow or another, the people like the old title of Imam best, and stick to it.

Sultan Tourkee died three or four years ago, and with his death came on again the usual succession trouble. He had always educated his second son, Faysul, to succeed him; his eldest son, Mohammed, being a mere negro by an African slave mother, and totally without education, so that his claims to the throne were of no account. He causes no difficulty, but lives next door to his brother, Sultan Faysul, in the enjoyment of a pension of $600 a month.

The palace is entered by a formidable-looking door, decorated with large spiked bosses of brass. This opens into a small court, in which is contained the most imposing sight of the place, namely, the lion in his cage to the left, into which Faysul introduces criminals of the deepest dye, to be devoured by this lordly executioner.—The Fortnightly Review.

A Trusty Guardian.

More than forty years ago, in 1851, I visited a party of friends in the Bendigo gold fields in Australia, where I was cordially welcomed. Among the valued possessions of my friends was an English mastiff which belonged to one of the gentlemen.

The good understanding between myself and the mastiff appeared to have become so well established during the evening that on the next day I left the claim where my friends were at work, to fetch a kettle of tea from the tent, without the least misgiving as to my reception by him.

"Rex," who was always allowed to run loose, came forward to mee tme. He allowed me to stroke his head, and, so far as I could see, showed no interest in my movements as I entered the tent and took a drink of tea. But when I started to leave the tent, with the kettle in my hand, imagine my astonishment when I saw the supposed friend Rex facing me, and showing his teeth in a very threatening way. I put down the kettle, seated myself on the edge of the camp bed, and spoke to him. He wagged his tail and looked so friendly that I thought I must have made a mistake about his intentions. Not at all. The moment I attempted to leave the tent with the kettle, I had reason to know that Rex's broad grin was no mere notion, but, on the contrary, a real sign that he was true to his trust as he understood it.

I talked to him again, set down the kettle, and attempted to leave without it. Still Rex objected He had his doubts, and determined to give his masters the benefit of them. There was no help for it; I was held prisoner, and could do nothing but sit down and wait patiently for one of the party to come to my relief. No one came until nearly an hour later, by which time my long absence had caused my friends to suspect that I was being held prisoner by Rex. I bore the dog no grudge for his faithful zeal, and in a few days found he would let me come and go and take whatever I wished.—St. Nicholas.

Criminal Festivals.

The great solemn popular festival of the Khonds included the annual immolation of a victim. After three days of indescribable orgies, in which women often participated dressed like men and armed like warriors, the victim was bound to a stake in the midst of the forest, and left there all night alone. In the morning the people returned, with a great noise of bells and gongs, singing and shouting. When the multitude had become well intoxicated with the uproar, and greatly excited by disorderly dances, the grand priest would command silence and recite a long prayer, and would then slay the victim, usually with a single stroke of the knife. The multitude, which had been waiting for that moment, rushed upon the quarry with piercing cries, each one trying to tear off a piece of the palpitating flesh, to hack the body to pieces.

A criminal ceremony exists among the tribes of the interior of Sumatra, which is, without doubt, the survival of an ancient and very cruel custom, that has passed in the course of time into a civil and religious duty. These people, although of rather gentle disposition, piously and ceremoniously kill and eat their aged parents, in the belief that they are performing a sacred duty. At the appointed day the old man who is destined to be eaten goes up into a tree, at the foot of which are gathered the relatives and friends of the family. They strike the trunk of the tree in cadence and sing a funeral hymn. Then the old man descends, his nearest relatives deliberately kill him, and the attendants eat him.

With some peoples animals take the place of human victims, but what we have said is sufficient to show that even with these peoples collective crime was formerly a solemn ceremony, although individual crime was already regarded as something to be condemned.—The Popular Science Monthly.

Elagabalus.

The luxuriousness of Elagabalus has passed into a commonplace. It is probable that both his follies and his vices have been exaggerated, but, after due allowance has been made for misrepresentation, enough remains to justify the detestation and contempt he has inspired—the former by his cruelty and sensuality, the latter by his effeminacy and gluttony.

He reclined, in women's dress, on couches stuffed with hare's down or partridge feathers; he imported the choicest wines from Sicily and Greece; he would not condescend to eat sea fish except at a great distance from the sea, and would then distribute among the countryfolk large quantities of the rarest kinds, bought at an immense outlay.

He lavishly rewarded the inventor of a new sauce; but if, on tasting it, he disliked its flavor, he compelled the inventor to eat of nothing else until he had discovered another more satisfactory to the imperial palate. The Senators, afraid of displeasing him, provided daily dinners at a great cost, which he contemptuously made over to his guards.

"Corrupted," says Gibbon, "by his youth, his country, and his fortune, he abandoned himself to the grossest pleasures with ungoverned fury, and soon found disgust and satiety in the midst of his enjoyments. The inflammatory powers of art were summoned to his aid; the confused multitude of women, of wines, and of dishes, and the studied variety of attitudes and sauces served to revive his languid appetites."

To divert him from reflections which could never be other than painful, he sometimes invited to his feasts a company of bald men, one-legged men, rheumatic men, and once of corpulent men, whose excessive perspiring, as they lay crowded together on their couches, afforded him a novel sensation of amusement.

A favorite practical joke was to fill one of these couches with air, instead of wool, and, while the guests were eating and drinking, a concealed tap was turned on, the couch sank, and those recumbent on it were thrown off right under the jet of water.—All the Year Round.

Without Color, but with Voice.

It is noteworthy that in almost every race and climate the colors of nocturnal animals are dingier and gloomier that those of their diurnal allies and representatives. This difference is due, of course, to sexual selection, which cannot exert itself upon colors or spots in the darkness. The butterflies, for example, are beautifully arrayed; their night-flying cousins, the moths, are dull gray or whitish.

Day birds are often decked in brilliant hues, like pheasants, toucans, macaws, and sun birds; the owls and nightjars, on the contrary, are dull and inconspicuous. Our English swift is just an aberrant humming bird, who has taken to hawking flies in the northern twilight, and grown black accordingly. Most parrots come forth gorgeous in red, blue, and yellow; but the nocturnal New-Zealand owl parrot, whose name sufficiently proclaims his skulking nature, has acquired a coat of dingy gray-green, exceedingly like that of many owls and goat suckers. And so on throughout. A creature so brightly colored as the blue-faced mandril, or the great bird of paradise, is always sure to display his fine feathers or brilliant decorations to his observant mate in full flood of sunshine, while, conversely, night roamers like bats, and ratels, and wombats, and bears, are always remarkable for their unobtrusive coloration.

One way exists, however, in which nocturnal animals may make an effective display to attract their mates, and that is the system of phosphorescent flash signals adopted by the glow worm and fire-fly. It may also be noted that an unusually large proportion of nocturnal animals have musical voices, or make loud love calls.

The nightingale and nightjar are well-known instances in point in northern climates. Visitors to Southern Europe will remember to their cost the tree frog and cicadas that make sleep impossible, while the howler monkeys, the laughing hyenas, and the screaming lemurs of the forest are equally-familiar pests to tropical travelers. All the loudest and most persistent voices are voices of the night.

The whip-poor-will and the katydid are as common in Massachusetts as the cuckoo in England, while the strident noises made by the numberless insects, which rub their legs against their sides so as to attract their mates, effectually banish sleep in many parts of tropical America.—The Cornhill Magazine.

Age of Trees.

Elm, 300 years; ivy, 335 years; maple, 516 years; larch, 576 years; orange, 630 years; cypress, 800 years; olive, 800 years; walnut, 900 years; Oriental plane, 1,000 years; lime, 1,100 years; spruce, 1,200 years; oak, 1,500 years; cedar, 2,000 years; yew, 3,200 years. The way in which the ages of these trees have been ascertained leaves no doubt of its correctness. In some few cases the data has been furnished by historical records and by traditions, but the botanical archeologists have a resource independent of either, and, when carefully used, infallible.

Of all the forms of nature, trees alone disclose their ages candidly and freely. In the stems of trees which have branches and leaves with netted veins—in all exogens, as the botanist would say—the increase takes place by means of an annual deposit of wood, spread in an even layer upon the surface of the preceding one.

In the earlier periods of life trees increase much faster than when adult—the oak, for instance, grows more rapidly between the twentieth and thirtieth years—and when old the annual deposits considerably diminish, so that the strata are thinner and the rings proportionably closer. Some trees slacken in rate of growth at a very early period of life, and layers of oak become thinner after 40, those of the elm after 50, those of the yew after 60.

Fox and Cromwell.

One day Fox, riding into town from Kingston, caught sight of Cromwell's coach near Hyde Park and pushed toward it. The guards would have driven him back, but the Protector recognized him and shouted to them to let him pass.

The two men talked together earnestly till they reached St. James's, when they parted, with a promise from Fox to attend next day at Whitehall. "I can give you good news," laughed the Protector to one of his wife's maids as he entered the palace: "Mr. Fox is come to town." When they met next day, the stern old warrior was in one of those playful moods into which, as troubles thickened about him, he less and less frequently lapsed.

Seated carelessly upon the edge of a table, he bantered the Quaker unceasingly, and dismissed him with the laughing, but extremely true, reflection that his self-satisfaction was by no means the least part of him.

A year or so later Fox saw him for the last time. He met him riding into Hampton. "Before I came to him," he writes, "as he rode at the head of his Life Guards, I saw and felt a waft of death go forth against him." A few nights later, while a terrific storm was raging over London, the strong spirit passed away. Fox had lost a sincere and a powerful friend.—Macmillan's Magazine.

The Mentz Psalter.

The first book with a printed date is the famous Mentz Psalter, printed on vellum in 1457, by Peter Schoeffer. A second edition, also on vellum, and larger and even more magnificent than the first, was issued in 1459. On the whole, this is, perhaps, the most magnificent printed book that has ever been produced. For the splendor and size of its type, and elaborate colored capital letters, it remains quite unrivalled.

Very few copies appear to have been printed, and no other book would now probably sell for so high a price. A copy in a recent catalogue of Mr. Quaritch was marked at £5,000. As Mr. Duff tells us: "The most striking thing about the Psalter is the wonderful capital letters, and how these were printed has always been a vexed question." These initials are large, and are elaborately decorated with most exquisitely designed floral ornaments, printed both in red and blue. The perfect fit, or register, of the two colors, makes it difficult to understand how the colors could have been applied at two separate printings; and yet there are difficulties in the way of accepting any other theory as to what the process was.—The Saturday Review.

Artist and Amateur.

A critic, who was recently asked to define the line between artist and amateur, stated that an amateur's sketches were labored and finished up to invite favorable criticism, while the artist's sketches were broad and unfinished, suggesting much to himself only. Could not the dividing line be better defined? The amount of time spent on a sketch often depends upon opportunity. When the time is not needed elsewhere, one quite able to sketch in the boldest, most rapid style may prefer to go on and produce a picture, trusting to the inspiration of the present rather than that of the future, and to vision rather than memory. If something greater is to be subsequently developed from the work, it will be no less suggestive because of its finished character.

It may not be easy to define the dividing line beteween artists and amateurs, but it is easy to point out a well-recognized one that is identical with it, the one that is drawn between poets and mere writers of verse.—The Art Amateur.

Young England.

One night in the House of Commons, during the forties, Mr. Cobden was making an important speech. In the middle he was interrupted by an irruption of the members of the Young England Party, who streamed in, in all the glory of their white waistcoats and dress coats. He turned to them with an appeal of unusual eloquence, which began, "Your fathers led our fathers at Crecy and Agincourt; why won't you lead us now?"—The National Review.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

GERMAN "FINDS" IN SYRIA.

AUSGRABUNGEN IN SENDSCHIRLI. Einleitung und Inschriften, (Koenigliche Museen zu Berlin Mittheilungen aus den Orientalischen Sammlungen.) Berlin: W. Spemann. 4to.

The field of excavations in the Orient is extending from year to year. Just at present great interest centres in the mounds scattered thoughout Northwestern Syria in the district between the Orontes River and the mountain chain of Taurus. Thanks to the energies of French and German travelers, several hundred of these mounds have been identified, and there seems to be no room for doubt that most, if not all, of them cover the remains of ancient cities that once flourished in this region. The Assyrian conquerors, especially between the ninth and seventh centuries before our era, frequently overran this district, and in their inscriptions furnish a vivid picture of the numerous principalities that disputed the soil in perpetual rivalry with one another. The hope was justified that by a diligent use of the spade lost pages of history would be recovered that would compliment the cuneiform narratives. That hope has now been made a reality.

Germany, the last to enter upon the work of practical excavation, has been fortunate enough to secure one of the first of prizes. For three seasons, during the years 1888 and 1891, an expedition fitted out through funds secured by an Oriental committee, organized for the purpose in Germany, conducted diggings at a mound known as Sendschirli, (signifying "chain,") about seventy miles to the northeast of Antioch. The leaders of the expedition were Messrs. C. Humann and F. von Luschan, both distinguished archeologists, the former famous as the discoverer of the altar at Pergamon, while to the latter belongs the credit of having chosen the present site of excavation as early as the year 1883. Messrs. Humann and Luschan were assisted in the course of their work by the eminent Prof. Euting of Strasburg, R. Koldewey, an architect of note, and F. Winter, as the representative of the German Archeological Institute.

An almost instantaneous success rewarded the efforts of the explorers. Remains of buildings were unearthed of the antiquity of which there could be no doubt, and it was not long before the outlines of the city that once stood on the spot were determined, its general character and even its name positively established. Such, however, is the extent of the Sendschirli mound that, despite the large force of workmen employed and the time spent in active excavations, hardly one-third has been adequately explored. The expedition is therefore as rich in its promise for the future as it is noteworthy in actual results. If it be further borne in mind that, as above intimated, Sendschirli is only one of a large number of mounds abounding in this region, it will be apparent that the German expedition is only the forerunner of another series of discoveries which, in all probability, will turn out to be no less remarkable than those made in Mesopotamia during the past forty years.

In view of this it seems particularly fortunate that the first of these mounds to be unearthed should prove to be so important a place as Sendschirli, to judge from its geographical position as the entering wedge to a forbidding mountainous district, must have been. Like all ancient cities, its chief defense lay in the walls that surround it, but the unusual strength of the fortifications at this place follows from the traces of no less than five wall girdles that have been found. In the first place there was a double circular wall surrounding a large lower section of the city. Within this double wall a smaller one of irregular shape served as an additional protection to a series of buildings, and, again, at one end of this subdivision of the place a fourth wall was found, and still a fifth within the latter. In this way a clear idea may be formed of the gradual growth of the place, the various walls corresponding to this increase. Each of the walls was provided with several gates and hundreds of little towers. In passing, it may be noted that these fortifications tally admirably with the pictorial illustrations found on Assyrian and Egyptian monuments.

Messrs. Luschan and Humann wisely concentrated their labors on the section within the third wall. Here the remains of three extensive buildings were discovered, the outer walls of which were covered with sculptured reliefs. No less than forty sculptured slabs were transported to the Royal Museum at Berlin, where they now form one of the most attractive features of that institution. The character of the art displayed was identical with that known as the Hittite, the same style of dress in the costumes of the warriors, the same level of execution. The subjects, too, were similar to those hitherto found on Hittite monuments, consisting chiefly of processions of warriors and miscellaneous series of animals. Strange to say, however, not a single inscription in Hittite characters was found. Instead of this, there was discovered in an inner courtyard a magnificent monolith, covered with cuneiform characters. The monument proved to have been a memorial stone, set up at Sendschirli by King Esarhaddon of Assyria. Since the duration of this King's reign was perfectly well known, namely, from 681 to 668 B. C., the monument furnished a positive terminus ad quem for the erection of this building.

Curiously enough, the inscription reveals nothing regarding the history of Sendschirli, but gives a synopsis of Esarhaddon's reign, and concludes with an account of that King's Egyptian campaign, in which he finally effected the capture of Tarku, the King of Egypt and Ethiopia. By way of impressing the lesson of Assyrian majesty and power, the King adds a pictorial representation of himself, together with two captives at his feet in the humiliating position of being held by means of ropes drawn through their lips. These captives represent the once powerful Tarku and, apparently, the son of the latter.

Of far greater importance from a historical point of view than the Esarhadden monolith was the discovery of five monuments at a place called Gerdschin, in the immediate neighborhood of Sendschirli. Three of these were in a lamentable condition, mere blocks that once formed parts of statues, the inscriptions on which had entirely disappeared, but the remaining two fortunately were in a better state of preservation. One of these consisted of a finely-sculptured head of a male deity, accompanied by a long inscription, while of the other the head was missing, but a large part of the inscription was preserved.

Dr. Luschan gives a romantic account of the finding of these statues. He was informed of their existence by the natives, in whose tradition these blocks formed part of a great "stone camel," but having been frequently deceived by false reports, Luschan did not place much credence in the story. However, he made the journey to the place, the first time with great difficulty, owing to the marshy condition of the soil, and to his astonishment saw the enormous blocks half sunken in the water. The following year was an unusually dry one, and Luschan succeeded in removing the blocks to Sendschirli and discovered what he had not seen the first time, that two of them still preserved long inscriptions. A third inscribed stone, similar in character, was found somewhat later at Sendschirli itself. It is these three inscriptions that have furnished the clue to the identification of the place, and besides revealing portions of its history, are to be reckoned among the most important epigraphical discoveries of the century, because of their bearings on the ancient history of Semitic speech and writing.

To the great astonishment of scholars, the characters on the statues were of the Phenician variety, in striking contrast to the sculptures of Sendschirli, which bore all the traits of Hittite art, and which naturally led the explorers to expect inscriptions in the Hittite hieroglyphs. The forms of the letters on the Sendschirli statues approach closely to the variety on the famous Mesha stone, and, as in the case of the latter, the words are separated by large points. Unlike the Mesha stone and all the Assyrian and Semitic inscriptions, with one exception, the letters in the Sendschirli inscriptions are cut in high relief, agreeing in this respect with the so-called Hittite monuments. It is clear, therefore that we are in the presence of a culture that represents a mixture of various elements—Assyrian, Hittite, and Phenician. The language turns out to be an Aramaic dialect, though approaching more closely to the classical Hebrew than the Aramaic speech of some centuries later. In fact, so close is the approach to Hebrew that Prof. Halevy pronounces the language to be Hebrew, and not Aramaic.

The mention of Tiglethpileser by Bar-Rekub enables us to fix the erection of his statues almost to the year. In 734 Panammu, the father of Bar-Rekub, was still living, according to Tiglethpileser's testimony, and since the latter died in 727, the precise date lies between these two goals. This Tiglethpileser, it may be noted in passing, is the same as the one mentioned in the Books of Kings, and who so seriously impaired the power of the Kingdom of Israel. As to the two Panammus, one the father of Bar-Rekub, the other son of Karal, internal evidence points to their standing to one another in the relation of grandson and grandfather, though this is not absolutely certain. Since Bar-Rekub tells us also the name of his grandfather, namely, Bar-Sur, we would thus have a sequence of five rulers—Karal, Panammu I., Bar-Sur, Panammu II., and Bar-Rekub. The reign of the latter commencing about 730, we may provisionally place Karal a century earlier, contemporary, therefore, with the closing years of Shalmaneser II.

The longest inscription of the three is also the earliest—that of Panammu, the son of Karal. It covers the lower part of a statue representing the famous Syrian deity, Hadad, and is dedicated to the latter. Panammu begins by saying that he has erected this statue to the honor of Hadad for all times. He returns thanks to the other deities, who, by the side of Hadad, assisted him in his undertakings. These gods are El, Reschef, Rekubel, and Shamas. Of these El and Shamas form part of the general Semitic pantheon, the former becoming among Assyrians and Hebrews the generic term for deity, the latter being the sun-god. Reschef appears to be a "Hittite" deity, while Rekubel (compounded of Rekub and El) is met with here for the first time. It is these gods that have placed Panammu on the throne of the father to rule over a land that is described as abounding in corn, wheat, barley, leek, and the vine. Thanks to these protecting deities, war and pestilence were kept at a distance, and food and drink were plentiful. Whatever Panammu asks of the gods they grant him.

The King then enters upon a piece of personal history, telling us of the manner of his birth in response to his father's petition to the gods and the instructions given him by Karal. The blessings that will follow upon obedience to Hadad are set forth, and correspondingly the afflictons that will be brought on by arousing the god's anger. The inscription closes after the fashion of Assyrian monuments, with a solemn warning against the destruction of the monument by any means, hiding it out of the sight of men, changing the inscription, or in any way doing injury to it. The curse of Hadad is invoked on the head of him who will be guilty of such impious act. Biblical parallels to a number of points in the inscription suggest themselves. Karal's instructions to his son remind one of the closing scenes in the life of David; the juxtaposition of blessings and curses recall the admonition given to the people of Israel on one occasion, and so the direct interest that Hadad takes in the welfare of Karal and Panammu mirrors the relation existing between Yahwe and his people.

Bar-Rekub's inscription is more distinctly historical than its companion. The monument is erected to the memory of his father, Panammu, the son of Bar-Sur. It opens with a reference to a great danger that threatened the dynasty in the days of Bar-Sur. A conspiracy was organized which proved most disastrous. Bar-Sur himself and seventy members of the royal house fell as victims, while the remaining loyalists were put into prison. Towns were destroyed in such numbers that ruined places outnumbered inhabited cities. Panammu alone, so it would appear, escaped the general carnage. At this juncture the god Hadad steps on the scene and pronounces the doom over the land of Ya'di and Khilbaba because of the murder of Bar-Sur. The reference here seems to be to the subjection of the land under the yoke of Shalmaneser. In consequence of the war that ensued food became scarce. The prices rose till "half a measure of wheat cost a shekel," and other produce in proportion. Prosperity was restored through Panammu, though at the cost of submission to Assyria.

The political conditions reflected in this remarkable inscription are strikingly similar to what we know of the Israelites at the time of the so-called "Judges." Indeed, the incident of the conspiracy in the days of Bar-Sur, with the murder of seventy members of the royal house, has a parallel in the uprising against Gideon's seventy "sons." The use of the number seventy in both cases (and elsewhere in the Old Testament) suggests that it is merely a round number. Jotham, the youngest son of Gideon, alone escapes, just as Panammn is the sole survivor of the carnage.

The third inscription records the architectural achievements of Bar-Rekub. He enlarges the house of his father and "makes it larger than that of any other King." The "house" serves also as a temple for the gods of Sham'al. "It is a house," he adds, "for all of them, a house of Winter and a house of Summer"; that is to say, for all seasons of the year. Bar-Rekub also emphasizes his own fidelity to Tiglethpileser, whose "servant" he calls himself. Following the example of his father, he attaches himself to the "chariot" of the "great lord," the King of Assyria, and aids him in his undertakings.

It will be seen from this summary what an abundance of light has been thrown at one stroke, as it were, upon a hitherto obscure corner of ancient history. A fair picture may be formed of the internal affairs of the land of Ya'di and Sham'al. The occupation of their Kings is brought out clearly, as well as their relations to surrounding principalities and kingdoms. The state of culture is shown by the references to buildings, vineyards, and the produce of the field, while the statements regarding prices point to an interchange of commodities. Lastly, the religious ideas and customs prevailing find ample illustration. The Kings are the sons of the gods. It is to the latter that they owe all they possess. When calamity visits the country, it is because some god has been offended. Temples are erected as dwelling places for the gods, and when a person sins, it is the gods who alone can wipe out the guilt. The funeral rites include a solemn mourning and procession. The body is interred and a monument erected, on which the deeds of the deceased are inscribed. The use of the same word for "soul" as in Hebrew and the reference to a prayer for the welfare of the "soul" indicate a belief in a continuance of existence under some form beyond the portals of the grave.

Apart from the testimony of language, it is these religious ideas and customs that stamp the people of Ya'di and Sham'al as belonging to the Semitic group. The definite character of this conclusion constitutes, perhaps, the most important result of the "Sendschirli" expedition, for it makes the position plausible that the population of this entire district of Northern Syria and its culture were likewise Semitic, though as a matter of course this does not exclude an admixture of some non-Semitic elements at a certain or even at various periods. The use of the "Aramaic" dialect is also of great significance, inasmuch as it illustrates the extensive territory covered by "Aramaic" speech. The southern limit for "Aramaic" was determined a few years ago by the discovery of an "Aramaic" inscription at Teima, in the northern part of Arabia, of about the same date as the Sendschirli monuments, and it is more than likely that future discoveries will extend the northern boundary beyond the Taurus range. Despite the temporary supremacy of Hebrew in the central part of Palestine, and the use of Phoenician on the Mediterranean coast, "Aramaic" maintained itself, and about the fifth century succeeded in becoming the popular speech throughout Palestine, and even invaded the Valley of the Euphrates.

The present publication of the Berlin Museum embraces only a portion of the discoveries made by the Germans. It was wisely thought proper to begin with the large monuments, which are now made accessible to students by means of excellent photographs and fac simile drawings. The chapters devoted to the interpretation of the inscriptions have been placed in excellent hands, Prof. Schrader, the Nestor of German Assyriologists, taking charge of Essarhaddon's and Prof. Sachau of the "Aramaic" steles, while Director Luschen, besides giving a short account of the expedition, embellishes the volume with a most ingenious commentary on the religious symbols grouped around the figure of Essarhaddon on his monument. By a judicious comparison with numerous other monuments, he shows that the twelve symbols correspond to the series of twelve deities worshipped by the Assyrian King and his successors. His identifications are very happy, only that we would suggest that the deity with the thunderbolts in his hand is Ramman, the god of storms, and not Nindar.

In succeeding parts, Dr. Luschen promises complete plans and descriptions of the buildings, as well as of the sculptures found therein; and in addition to this, chapters that will undoubtedly prove of great archaeological value on the bronze, iron, stone, bone, and earthenware objects from the mound, as well as the weights, seal, votive figures, and the like. Not until this is done will the general public be in a position fully to appreciate the extraordinary importance attaching to the Sendschirli explorations. All scholars must share the sentiment voiced by Prof. Theodor Noeldeke, the most distinguished of living Semitists, that "it is of supreme importance for the Oriental Committee of Berlin to arrange for the continuation of the excavations in Sendschirli." We would add, not only Sendschirli, but the entire district so extremely rich in treasures of a distant and wonderful past. It is from excavations in Northern Syria that we may expect the solution of many a burning problem in archaeological and historical science. Among these problems there are especially two whose solution is to be sought in this region—the origin of the Semitic alphabet and the Hittite question.

A VIEW OF THE BEST SOCIETY.

SWEET BELLS OUT OF TUNE. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. New-York: The Century Company.

This story, which made its first appearance in The Century Magazine, is, if we take Mrs. Harrison's word for it, a novel of New-York society. This seems a somewhat comprehensive term, but we must trust her word and the appearance of verisimilitude in her characters, for we confess ourselves entirely unfamiliar with a society in which intrigue between women divorced from their husbands and men newly married to innocent wives forms the keynote to its character.

Mrs. Harrison is very far from handling her subject stupidly. Her touch is firm and her wit keen. Her conception of the virtues, vices, and follies of her people is interesting, and so plainly set forth that not only he who runs may read, but he (or she) who reads may run from the contemplation of such a debasing spectacle in the real life at one's elbow.

Mrs. Harrison's own attitude is that of one trying, by means of detailed pictures, clever sarcasm, and a moderate amount of philosophizing, to run up the danger flag at the doorway of "the best society," as it calls itself, blandly unconscious of the fact that no society or person sufficiently impertinent to claim the superlative can be the very best. There are, doubtless, many who will enjoy, for its surface value, the excellent satire of the descriptions, which at times in a sentence convey an atmosphere very effectively, as when, in writing of a lunch table arranged for two, she says: "There were three men in attendance, and a ghost of a grin hovered over the face of the youngest, at that moment laboriously engaged in carrying a fork from a side table to a tray. Mrs. Vernon saw it, and her soul waxed hot."

But the book, as a whole, seems to us inexpressibly dreary. The miserable quality of its incidents, the moral and mental poverty amid which its lot is cast, the sense of scheming and maneuvering and succeeding and failing, and all for something much more pitiful and unnecessary than the original mess of pottage, all this tends to produce in the reader an impression that people are meaner and poorer and more unhappy than he has been led to believe through any novel of the slums, where wealth and position and contact with decency are not looked for. If Mrs. Harrison has truthfully portrayed that portion of New-York society written as Society, we can only observe that we are very sorry for its members. This quite likely is the comment intended to be drawn forth by a story that is saved from emotional feverishness by the satirical calm with which it is told.

The arrangement is not complicated. In the opening chapter, Eleanor Halliday, a girl of good "family" and Puritan instincts, is married to Gerald Vernon, the son of a nouveau riche. She hopes to raise herself into the domain of the Four Hundred by means of the connection. The union of the young couple appears to be sufficiently impelled by love; but once married, to a more than usually insistent accompaniment of "needles and pins," their troubles begin. Eleanor, proud and sweet, virtuous and unsuspecting, is taken by her husband into a nest of "knowin' ones," as the exceedingly obnoxious Mr. Cartaret Leeds dubs them. Late masquerades, with girls dressed in men's clothing and vice versa, come to Eleanor's knowledge, and do not please her, and she is obliged to learn by slow degrees not to arouse her husband's anger by any show of virtuous indignation. When, however, an old flirtation or infatuation on Gerald's part with the divorced Mrs. De Lancey is revived and carried on to the extent of becoming open gossip, and Eleanor finds her rival booked for the same steamer that is to carry herself and her husband to England, she rebels, and Gerald orders her back to her mother and starts on his journey without her.

Eleanor, of course, does not go back to her mother, but flies for advice to Gerald's crusty old aunt, who disapproves of "the best society," and, like most aged peacemakers of the old school, sends the wife after the recreant husband. Gerald is fortunately checked in his mischievous impulse by an attack of typhoid fever, and his wife has the inestimable privilege of nursing him back to health. Then they travel together, "until the irresistible habit of married life has had time to weld their chains." The side lights thrown upon the strenuous ambition of Mrs. Vernon, the anxiety of Mrs. Halliday to marry off her daughters, the generous and unjust instinct of Anthony Theobald, that leads him to marry Betty Halliday, whom he doesn't love, in order to save Eleanor, whom he does love, from scandal, the emptiness of the social intercourse, all are about equally disagreeable. The only sweetness and light in the whole narrative come from Trix Halliday and her lover, a bright and wholesome Southern boy. These afford opportunities for glimpses at unspoiled natures and the pleasantness of extra-social family life. Trix suggests Betty Dormer, in Mr. James's "Tragic Muse"—mildly, to be sure, for Mrs. Burton Harrison is not precisely a literary aristocrat, as is indicated by her use of the word "bourgeoisie"; still, Trix and Betty are alike—cool shades in a thirsty land. The book is enriched by illustrations by C. D. Gibson, whose overworked models reappear in admirably intelligent drawings.

PAPERS ON THE KINDERGARTEN.

THE KINDERGARTEN. Edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

This is the fourth volume of the Distaff Series, and it is a very good witness of the progress made by the women of the century in essay work. The papers are written by Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mrs. Peabody, Alice Wellington Rollins, Jenny B. Merrill, Angeline Brooks, Alice A. Chadwick, Mrs. Elizabeth Powell Bond, and Mrs. A. B. Longstreet, and they all show a grasp of Froebel's principle of unity or wholeness in education. If they err it is, perhaps, in considering the side of gentleness in the teacher's methods to the exclusion of firmness. If we understand Froebel aright, his aim was to prepare his pupils to walk in the world as it is, not upon paths of velvet that exist only in the imagination. However large a part a right and just authority may play in the kindergarten schoolroom, mention of it on the part of these writers is neglected.

They, however, present their subject in an attractive and earnest manner. If it is not always or ever the best literary style, it may be called a good working style, which is a good deal to say, when we recall the diffuse and disorderly articles once written by women for Godey's and other publications in the middle years of the century. We can see from the late work, as from the early work, that women will have to struggle valiantly to overcome their innate liking for words. They are born to ready writing, as a duck to water, but this tendency is already giving way to a degree with the growing appreciation of the value of compression.

As a record of the place the Froebel system of education occupies among the interests of this decade, nothing could be better for future students of our period than these magazine articles by informed and intelligent writers, though, of course, for a study of the system itself any thorough worker will consult Froebel's own work, the great oak from which the little acorns spring. That women are well adapted to accept with enthusiasm and to carry on in branching directions the noble philosophy of child education that Froebel conceived is undoubtedly true, and yet it is to be remembered that the initial note was struck not by the mother, "the handmaid of the Lord," nor by the aunt gifted with affection and unburdened by motherly indulgence, but by a strong, wise, and tender man. There is always the danger that in pressing the method of consideration of the child, careless or inefficient teachers will weaken, rather than stimulate, the child's control over his actions. This is slightly indicated by one or two of the "series of contrasts" between the old system and the new, offered by Alice Wellington Rollins.

"Old-Fashioned Teacher — Unless the boy who put that pin in my chair confesses at once I shall have to keep the whole class in at recess!"

"Kindergarten Teacher—I'm very sorry, children, but I shall have to stay in at recess to-day. You can all go out in the yard and play at whatever you like. I meant to show you that new out-door game to-day, but I can't, because yesterday some of you did not take as much pains as you could have taken with the designs I wanted you to make of colored paper. To-day I shall have to stay in and plan a design for you that is easier. If you do this better when you come in, then to-morrow I'll go out with you at recess and show you the new game."

Honestly, we cannot see the advantage of one unfair method over the other. Why the careless kindergarten pupils should not have staid in and tried their hand over again at the colored paper designs while the teacher went out and taught the careful ones the fascinating out-door game fails to make itself clear. In the strict school of life it is certainly better that we should not expect to visit the consequences of our negligences upon others, and it would seem not only just, but kind, that the child should be shown that he must personally bear the weight of his little sins.

This is only one of the pitfalls lying in the way of an evolving doctrine. There are many things this side of the stars that we shall never know, and one of them is whether or not perfect balance finally awaits the vibrating efforts of humanity.

BUCCANEERS AND THEIR TIMES.

THE BUCCANEERS OF AMERICA. A True Account. By John Esquemeling. Now Faithfully Rendered Into English. With fac similes of all the original engravings, &c. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

The main facts in the history of the buccaneers, as handed down to us, may be considered trustworthy, but many of the particulars are to be questioned. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries manufacturers of marvelous tales were many, and the more spicy their wares the better was their acceptance by the public. There always was hunger for a pirate's own book, and we cater to that taste to-day with our books of adventure.

To a person familiar with illustrative art there is something especially taking and a trifle comic when he looks over the old copperplate prints of the buccaneer heroes. What grim old faces they had. Usually the men carry cutlasses, and in the background of the print there are ships on fire, with smoke curling up in the distance. Certainly the physiognomies are villainous. These faces are certainly the invention of the artist.

The buccaneers were born of Spanish aggression. When Pope Alexander halved the New World, allotting one portion to Spain, the other to Portugal, the misfortunes of Spain and Portugal began. Spain, more than Portugal, insisted on the exclusion of all foreigners. But the English, French, and Dutch could not be kept out. A resort to force on the part of Spain brought about an alliance of adventurers, and hence buccaneering. Over and over again is it repeated that the line between the merchant and the pirate, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and even at the beginning of the eighteenth, was barely discernible. The Dutch, French, and English colonies in the West Indies made a regular business of piracy, and to their success much of the early prosperity of those colonies was due. Some day we shall find that the old merchants in New-England had a hand in the business.

The derivation of the word buccaneer we know about to-day. To "buccan" meat was an Indian process. It was meat cured by means of heat and smoke. It is possible that the first expeditions were victualed with this cured meat. The English adventurers adopted the name, while the French called themselves "filibustier." The editor of the volume under notice thinks that filibustier is the French of the English "freebooter." Other authorities believe it the Dutch "fly-boat," being a small pinnace.

John Esquemeling was presumably a Dutchman, and his "De Americaeneche Zee Roovers" saw the light in Amsterdam in 1673. The Dutchman follows the actions of the buccaneers, omitting, however, their cruises in the South Sea. A Mr. Basil Ringrose supplies the deficiencies. If the dime novel of to-day excites the brain of the errand boy, how much more must Esquemeling's book have crazed the 'prentice lads of his day. There was L'Ollonais, a famous Captain, who, off Cape Punta d'Espada, fought and captured a Spanish ship after a three hours' battle. It was twenty pirates against fifty Spaniards. On the prize was "one hundred and twenty thousand weight of cacao, forty thousand pieces of eight, and the value of ten thousand more in jewels," and all that printed in italics.

There was much that was grandiloquent in those days, and so the missive sent by Don Alonzo del Campo y Espinosa, the Admiral of the Spanish fleet, to Capt. Morgan is of the toploftiest kind. It was a request couched in the superbest terms, bidding Morgan to give up, or we, the Admiral, would cause the buccaneers "to utterly perish," by putting every man-jack of "them to the sword." Morgan replied with a defiance. What the buccaneer did was to set fire to the Spanish ships and to rout those he could not burn. With the peace of Ryswick, 1697, buccaneering became practically extinct, but there were pirates for a century or more after that in West Indian waters, and the last was our own Lafitte.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Macmillan & Co. have ready the second volume of Henry B. Wheatley's new edition of the immortal "Diary of Samuel Pepys." It covers the period from April 1, 1661, to Dec. 31, 1662, and is not the most interesting of the volumes; still it offers us some mighty good reading. Pepys could write nothing dull, whether it were details of office duties, of a dinner, or of a journey home from the opera. We must repeat here our regrets that Mr. Wheatley, in aiming to give a complete edition, has felt compelled to omit certain passages because of their grossness. In some foreign tongue a place might have been found for them, and it yet remains the task of an editor thus to place them where students may have access to them.

The twelfth volume of the Dryburgh edition of the Waverly Novels (Macmillan) is "Kenilworth," one of the generally best liked of the series. The illustrations, drawn by H. M. Paget, show us familiar scenes in the sad drama of Amy Robsart. The frontispiece represents her examining the Earl's jewels, and the title-page vignette shows her lying dead at the foot of the stairway. This edition is coming from the press with agreeable regularity, and is a good one to own.

The Rev. James Wood's new "Dictionary of Quotations" (Frederick Warne & Co.) represents the labors of three years and gives a formidable array of wise, useful, and interesting sayings, in prose and verse. Mr. Wood has aimed not so much to make a collection of quotations that have become familiar through use as to make one which shall bear directly on the interests of men and women at the present day. Hence, although he embraces ancient authors as well as modern, he has chosen passages that apply to modern affairs. No intelligent reader of Greek and Latin authors has failed to be impressed with their nearness to modern feelings, whenever they touched on what we may call human-nature topics. Men and women 2,000 years ago were essentially the same as they are to-day. Human nature, unlike almost every other familiar thing around us, has not changed. Mr. Wood's arrangement is alphabetical, which he found a better method for his purpose than any other, whether by authors or by topics. While his method has its defects—one of which is seen under the word "the," when we have fifty double-column pages—it remains true that it has merits, and the main defect is remedied by the use of an exhaustive and admirable index, filling nearly 100 pages.

Major F. Powell Hopkins's "Fishing Experiences of Half a Century" (Longmans, Green & Co.) shows its author to be a born fisherman, who has had experience all over the world. He writes of fish caught in India, Ceylon, and Spain, while all the best salmon streams in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales have had his flies or minnows swept over them. An intelligent fisherman who casts his line for the mere pleasure of it sometimes thinks he can show a thing or two to the business fisherman, and thus the author tells how, when off the Devon coast, by a little ingenuity, he caught more bass and bigger ones than the natives. The greatest compliment to his skill that he ever heard ran in this way: "I say, Bill, how does the bald-headed old beggar catch 'em?" The author makes no attempt at literary style, but writes just as he fishes, and so his experiences are highly amusing. Salmon fishers may get some capital hints as to rods, reels, lines, and hooks. That is the material side of the question only, for how to swing a line and to work in a fish is a special talent. There are many violinists, but few salmon fishers.

In "Good Things of Life" (Frederick A. Stokes Company) light and graceful fancies are impressed by means of clever sketches, and in addition we have a line or two of sharp text. It seems entirely out of the way to bring in heavy art considerations, but this handsome volume nevertheless shows the vast strides which art has taken in the United States. Of course, artists offer sketches, and publishers accept those best adapted for their wants. Such sketches as are found in this volume appeal to the higher cultured, and another set of such designers and another such public could not be found outside the United States. We have not followed in the lines of British work. We may have our liking for the strong way of the late Mr. Keene, but for the more delicate handling of social topics, as shown by our best class of publications, we are originators, not copyists. Special comment on the good work in this publication is unnecessary. In some it is the grace which pleases, in others the good sound drawing.

In "The Man From Blankley's, and Other Sketches," which are reprinted from Punch, and are by F. Anstey, (Longmans, Green & Co.,) Blankley's is presumably a leading caterer, who furnishes puddings and parasites to London dinner-givers. Mrs. Montague Tidmarsh provides a banquet and finds she has thirteen guests, and orders Blankley to send her a man, to make a fourteenth. Lord Strathporan makes a mistake as to the number of a house. He blunders into the Tidmarsh house, instead of Mr. Cartouche's mansion, and being deemed to be the hired man, is snubbed by the Tidmarshes. A quid pro quo of this kind permits a good deal of fun, and Mr. Anstey makes the most of a situation.

There are numerous scenes in the volume descriptive of English life, and we see that the differences between people in New-York and London are not great.

NASSAU'S WINTER PLEASURES.

The West Indian Resort Now Just Awakening from Its Summer Nap.

NASSAU, Bahamas, Oct. 3.—This quaint little West Indian town is now showing signs of awakening from its customary Summer nap, during which it dozes under a tropical sun that thinks nothing of driving the mercury up to 150 degrees at midday, under its direct rays. When, however, the equinoctial storms have dissipated the heat, there comes a change for the better, and the town arouses itself and begins to get ready to welcome the hundreds of American visitors who annually flock hither to enjoy the delicious climate that prevails from October to May.

The most noticeable event of the past fortnight was the return of Sir Ambrose Shea, the popular Governor of the colony, with his family, from a Summer vacation spent in England. Having completed the customary term of six years, Sir Ambrose was on the point of retiring, when he yielded to the desire of the Colonial Office, and consented to remain one year longer, in the interest of sundry industries which he has specially sought to promote. The people like Sir Ambrose, and, on his return, they flocked by thousands to Rawson Square to greet him on landing, gave him a great ovation, and, in true English style, presented him with an elaborate and complimentary address, to which, of course, his Excellency responded in fitting terms. On the Monday following, the Governor held a public levee, and on Tuesday Lady Shea had a reception at Government House, both of which were very well attended. These twin functions are supposed to mark the opening of the season.

The principal hotel of the city, the Royal Victoria, is to remain under the management of Mr. S. S. Morton, formerly of the Morton House, New-York. For ten years past Mr. Morton has had charge of the hotel. The date for opening the hotel has not yet been announced, but the usual time has been about the middle of November.

In further preparation for the opening season, a renewal has been made of the mail and passenger contract with Robert W. Parsons, the service to be fortnightly between New-York and Nassau, and to be performed by the New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company.

Society circles in Nassau are already mourning over the fact that they will this Winter be deprived of the presence of several persons who have occupied prominent positions in social matters. The Hon. H. M. Jackson, Colonial Secretary, has been promoted to a similar position at Gibraltar, whither, accompanied by his wife, he goes during the present month. Miss Daisy Neilson, the handsome niece of Sir Ambrose Shea, whose presence always lent an additional charm to the atmosphere of Government House, did not return with the Gubernatorial party, having been married in August to a prominent physician in the north of England, where she will make her home. Miss McLain, the accomplished daughter of the Hon. T. J. McLain, the American Consul, will spend a year on the Continent, having sailed from New-York for Bremen a few days ago. These people, popular alike in local circles and with visiting Americans, will be greatly missed during the approaching season.

The local trade of the city has been somewhat demoralized of late, owing to the fact that a large quantity of merchandise, salved from the American steamer Santiago, has been thrown upon the market at very low prices. This depression is partially offset, however, by the considerable amount of money disbursed to wrecking vessels and their crews for salvage, which is beginning to find its ways into circulation. A good fat wreck is the delight of all true Bahamans; for the salvages paid go a long way toward increasing the otherwise meagre incomes of a goodly portion of the inhabitants. They regard the wreck or stranding of a ship on their shores as a special dispensation of Providence.

The August hurricane, which created such havoc along the Southern coast of the United States, swept across the northern portion of these islands, leaving extensive ravages behind. The great destruction of crops will lead to increased importations of food supplies from the United States. Already appeals for assistance from the desolated sections are being received by the local authorities, and supplies of provisions are being sent for relief.

The poor returns realized from the pineapple crop, which was sent to the United States during the early Summer, adds to the temporary depression, and discourages those engaged in this industry. The crop itself was short, the fruit, owing to drought, was undersized; it reached market in poor condition, and brought very low prices. When it is understood that fully one-third of the exports of the colony consists of this fruit, it can be seen how important a factor it is in the prosperity of the Bahamas. In all of this can be found the reason why the colonists are so grateful to their present Governor for developing the new sisal industry, which is devoid of the hazard surrounding fruit culture, and which promises in the near future to bring the colony out of all depression and financial trouble. As the Bahamas have long since become a commercial dependency of the United States, any increase in their prosperity will inure directly to the benefit of our own country.

To Regenerate the Hair.

The Natural Color Perfectly Restored.

The great objection to the hair dyes of all kinds is the easy detection of their use. This insurmountable obstacle is overcome when the Imperial Hair Regenerator is used, because it regenerates the faded and gray hairs to their natural color and beauty. Its action is entirely different to the dyes, because it produces the original color, in any shade, by acting upon the surface of the hair. It is unaffected by Russian or sea baths, and defies decline. Send sample of hair and it will be regenerated free. You can test its merits. $1.50 per box. Refuse all substitutes. Imperial Chemical Manufacturing Company. 292 5th Av.

PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS

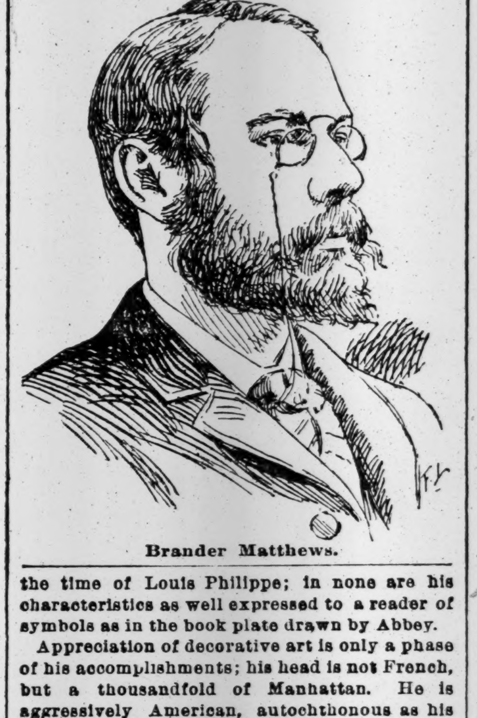
HIS CHARACTERISTICS EXPRESSED IN HIS BOOK PLATE.

Aggressively American and a Learned Molieriste, He Would Not Live Out of New-York for a Million a Year—Prefers to Write Plays Rather Than Stories and Essays—Binds Emblematically the Books Which Are Dedicated to Him and Discusses Literature Unaffectedly.

A book plate drawn by Abbey represents an American Indian contemplating a Greek mask which he has unearthed. The legend is a quotation from Molière,—"What think you of this comedy?"

The initial letters are those of Brander Matthews, and if all the labors of Abbey were to end in a flame that spared this book plate only, it would suffice for his title to celebrity that he knew how to make of a little image a work of art perfectly emblematic.

There are several portraits of Brander Matthews. In one, painted by Dora Keith Wheeler, he holds a book bound by Cobden-Sanderson; in another, drawn by Carroll Beckwith, he has the air of a Prince of Orleans in the time of Louis Philippe; in none are his characteristics as well expressed to a reader of symbols as in the book plate drawn by Abbey.


Brander Matthews.

Appreciation of decorative art is only a phase of his accomplishments; his head is not French, but a thousandfold of Manhattan. He is aggressively American, autochthonous as his book plate implies, and he has most assiduously cultivated among all the qualities which flourish in his environment common sense and the extraordinarily practical talent that Molière, among all the classical authors, preeminently exercised in plays.

He knows Molière better than Monval, who knows Molière so well that he has been able to reshape his figure by dint of reshaping his mind into the living image of the dramatist painted by Ingres or sculptured in marble by Houdon. He may not, as Monval does, delve every hour into the archives of the Comédie Française, but he has, in a special department of his library, all the results of the delving in these and other precious documents, and the great advantage of being out of a sphere where admiration for Molière is perilously verging upon fanaticism.

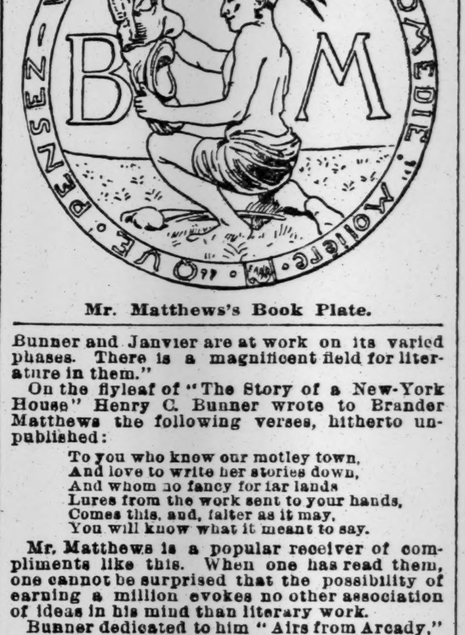
The Molièrism of Brander Matthews in its finest acceptation pervades his literary work. It lends gayety to his humor, lightness to displays of his erudition, serenity to his view of life, but the work in which it is to be treated by him objectively is not yet begun, whereas his Americanism is expressed in every book that he has written, in every serious resolution that he has taken.

His favorite author, the author whom he places at the pinnacle of literature in the nineteenth century, is James Russell Lowell.

His favorite city is New-York. He says calmly: "I would not live elsewhere for a million a year."

"But if somebody, for the pleasure of tempting, offered a million a year to you under condition that you should live in London or in the city that Dante called 'Parigi la Lara,'" asked the writer of this sketch.

"I would accept for a year," he replied seriously. "New-York is the most enchanting of studies at present. Several writers besides Bunner and Janvier are at work on its varied phases. There is a magnificent field for literature in them."



Mr. Matthews's Book Plate.

On the flyleaf of "The Story of a New-York House" Henry C. Bunner wrote to Brander Matthews the following verses, hitherto unpublished:

> To you who know our motley town,
> And love to write her stories down,
> And whom no fancy for far lands
> Lures from the work sent to your hands,
> Comes this, and, falter as it may,
> You will know what it meant to say.

Mr. Matthews is a popular receiver of compliments like this. When one has read them, one cannot be surprised that the possibility of earning a million evokes no other association of ideas in his mind than literary work.

Bunner dedicated to him "Airs from Arcady," and he has a special copy of the work bound in blue Levant morocco, with a delicate interior border.

Laurence Hutton dedicated to him "Curiosities of the American Stage," and he has a special copy of the work bound in red Levant morocco, with an interior border studded with masks, in gilt, of comedy.

Andrew Lang dedicated to him "Books and Bookmen."

Thomas Wentworth Higginson dedicated to him "Women and Men."

George H. Jessop dedicated to him "Gerald French's Friends."

Austin Dobson dedicated to him "Four Frenchwomen."

The covers of the latter book are Bleu-de-France and the interior border is studded with the fleur-de-lis. The covers of Mr. Jessop's book are emerald green and the interior border is studded with the shamrock. The covers of the six volumes are Jansenist, that is, not decorated, but their colors and interior borders are emblematic.

Mr. Matthews knows the art of bookbinding, which the English never knew, and he was the first writer to announce, in this country, the charming originality of Cobden Sanderson. The example of the latter's work which he owns was made for a copy of William Morris's "Hopes and Fears for Art," and it is superb.

In his library room, where the first meetings of the Copyright League were held, and a plan of which appeared in "The Last Meeting," books line the walls from the floor to the ceiling. Their classification would make a librarian shudder. It is poetry, the drama, Molière, and miscellaneous.

There is a larger collection of books on Sheridan, the dramatist, than may be found at the British Museum; the original manuscript of "At the Sign of the Lyre" and "Old World Idylls"; an amazing collection of books about books, including the scarcest pamphlets; David Garrick's copy of Pope's edition of Shakespeare; a majestic manuscript on vellum, with instructive miniatures, a folio by Gilles de Rome, the "Traité de Gouvernement des Rois et des Princes," written for the edification of the son of Philippe III. in 1285, the year when the pupil became King and famous as Philippe le Bel.

There are the books which Brander Matthews edited, as "Poems of American Patriotism" and "Ballades of Books," "enriched," as he says, with autograph letters and original poems written to him by the authors represented in the books. There is "Pen and Ink," a copy with wide margins, whereon artists have painted miniatures, poets written verses, and prose writers repeated in their caligraphy the quotations from their works made in the text by the author. There is, above all, a most intelligently chosen collection of reference books. For the author is "one in whose opinion the exterior world exists," and facts are realities which he is ever anxious to record accurately.

There are eighteen years of the dramatic feuilletons which Francisque Sarcey persistently refuses to publish in book form under the vain pretext that journalism is not literature.

"Sarcey is the most competent dramatic critic of the century," says Mr. Matthews.

Then one is not surprised to hear him contend with all the serious critics of the drama who are not poets that the first duty of the well-made play is to be dramatic.

"Did not Shakespeare think that the first duty of the well-made play was to be poetic?" the inveterate questioner inquires.

"No," he replies decidedly. "Shakespeare, like Molière, was the Dion Boucicault of his time."

"Oh!" his hearers exclaim.

"Certainly," he continues. "Shakespeare wrote to make money. He gave to his audiences, which he understood perfectly, what they wanted. He gave more, because he was a man of genius. But think of the slashing melodrama that 'Hamlet' is! There are a ghost, a murderer, a girl who goes and drowns herself, a deadly duel!"

"Yes, but these commonplace scenes do not make the play. The greatness of the play is in the poem," somebody objects.

"But the poem is dramatic before it is literary," he retorts. "The literature is not essential; and all the best plays of Shakespeare might be effectively played without words, like 'L'Enfant Prodigue,' which is dramatic and formed of scenes which it may please you to call commonplace."

"Do you think that the poetic drama is dead?" asks another.

"No; why should it be?" he replied.

"What actors are there to read blank verse?"

"John Drew, Ada Rehan, several others," he says.

He prefers to write plays rather than stories and essays, because it is more difficult and more interesting. He prefers Ibsen rather than Dumas, because the former conceals the machinery of his plays with more ingenuity than the latter. Then "Ibsen's simplicity is the simplicity of knowledge."

Knowledge, accurate knowledge of special subjects, Mr. Matthews accumulates in envelopes for two or three years for every book that he writes. The period of preparation is lengthy; the time used by him in writing is short. He does not say with Scribe, "paper, pens, ink—nothing else is necessary to writing," but he says something similar: "Anybody may write. It is the material that counts."

He is as delightfully entertaining in conversation as the cleverest personage in the dialogues of his stories. He has a painting by Alma-Tadema, which he likes because it was painted "when Alma-Tadema was a painter." He does not advise you to try to live by literature, has no hesitancy in informing you that there are only four persons among the elect, mentioned by Howells, who receive $100 for 1,000 words from magazine editors, and that he is not one of the four, and if you like Americanism it may please you greatly that one of its best champions in literature is absolutely sincere and personally charming.

AUTUMN GAYETIES AT LENOX.

Driving Among the Gayly-Tinted Hills the Chief Amusement at Present.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 14.—The Autumn season in Lenox is a very quiet one apparently, in spite of the large number of people here. There have been no large dances this week, mainly because the younger dancing set are getting back to school and to college, but there have been several musicales and dinners, numberless arrivals of a more or less distinguished character, and many driving parties.

The drive to Williamstown which was taken by Mr. and Mrs. William Douglass Sloane and a party of friends on Monday is, perhaps, one of the most beautiful in this region. Another favorite drive from Lenox, taken this week by Mr. and Mrs. George Morgan's coaching party, is over to Great Barrington.

The event of the week, which brought together nearly all of the cottagers who care for music and a great many who do not, was the musicale given yesterday afternoon at the country house of Mrs. John Struthers. The singing of Mr. Johns was the especial attraction. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Miss Parrish, Mr. Goodman, George H. Morgan, Mr. Devereux, Miss Devereux, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Anna Carey, Miss Rotch, and Henri H. Braem.

Prince Cantacuzene, who has occupied the Loring cottage this season, has closed it, and left for Washington on Thursday.

Mrs. Burton Harrison arrived this week to remain during the rest of October. Another literary woman here is Mrs. Edward H. Wharton.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Jenkins, well known in Baltimore society, have been here this Autumn, and are so charmed with Lenox that they mean to come again another season.

Gerald Barry, who is the proprietor of large estates in Ireland, is paying a visit to this country. He arrived here this week.

Mrs. R. B. Browning, who was well known in New-York as Miss Coddington, is another new arrival. She is the daughter-in-law of the famous poet.

John Sloane will stop here throughout October, and will have an eye to the progress of his handsome new country house, which is now building.

Henri M. Braem has had as his guest the Rev. Dr. Vibart, who preached at Trinity Church last Sunday.

Ranold N. Paton of Edinburgh, Scotland, is in Lenox for a few days. J. M. Arkwright of England also paid a short visit here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Yates Thompson, who arrived last week, have gone.

Mrs. Draper has secured the Thomas Post cottage for the month of October.

The Livingston cottage is closed, and Mrs. Weld has returned to Brooklyn.

Bishop Lawrence has been the guest this week of the Rev. William Grosvenor, who gave a reception in his honor at the rectory this afternoon. He will officiate at the confirmation services at Trinity Church to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Graham have arrived for the Autumn weeks.

Miss Hobson, who is a sister-in-law of ex-Vice President Morton, will spend the month of October here. She is a Washington girl.

Charles Thompson has closed his cottage and returned to New-York.

Among the arrivals this week not already mentioned are Miss E. Hale, F. F. Osgood, John Corey, John Pennington, Mrs. Guy Pelton of New-York, E. P. Reeves of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Woodin of Poughkeepsie, and E. G. Tuttle of Boston.

PICTURESQUE DR. HOLMES.

The Venerable Poet Visits Boston's New Courthouse and Prisons.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes made a visit to the new courthouse in Pemberton Square the other morning, and was escorted through a portion of it by his son, Justice Holmes, whom he met at the entrance to the lobby of the Supreme Court.

The father made a respectful bow, and said, "How do you do, Mr. Justice Holmes?" The son made an appropriate response, and the two went into the lobby. They made brief stays in the Supreme Courtroom and the "mahogany room," and examined the splendid fittings of the spacious Social Law Library.

Escorted by Messenger Herter and Officer Murray of the Supreme Court, Dr. Holmes next went into the Municipal Criminal Court, where Judge Forsaith was holding a session. The case on trial was an assault and battery complaint, and Dr. Holmes was enlightened, at his request, as to the practice in such cases. He expressed to Mr. Herter a long-felt desire to see the prison for women, and to this place he was conducted.

Mrs. Onthank showed to her distinguished caller the prison, and was asked by him if she had a large "congregation" there. The next point of interest was the prison for men, and as Dr. Holmes was being led from cell to cell he inquired of the messengers if they often led persons as docile as he. He left the courthouse at the Somerset Street exit, where his carriage was in waiting.

Law Lectures for Women.

One of the most valuable and practical educational courses to be had in New-York City is the series of law lectures to women, established by the Women's Legal Educational Society. The instruction, which is given in the University of the City of New-York, Washington Square, is framed to meet the wants of women in either professional or private life who desire to know what are their own rights or those of others as litigants, witnesses, or custodians or owners of property. Four courses of lectures are delivered during the Winter, the first beginning on Nov. 1. There is a morning class at 11 and an evening class at 8 o'clock. The fees are $6 for a single course and $20 for the four. To encourage those to whom the payment might be a hardship, ten free and twenty half-free scholarships are provided. Applications for these should be addressed to Mrs. Leonard Weber, 25 West Forty-sixth Street, or Mrs. Alexander Forman, 116 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. Prof. Isaac F. Russell is the lecturer, and the instruction extends in range from international law and the Federal Constitution to domestic relations, wills, contracts, partnerships, notes, realty, torts, and crimes. If the course does not make every woman her own lawyer, it certainly and in a short time saves its own cost in the matter of lawyers' fees.

THE STORY OF LAST ISLAND

A LOVELY SOUTHERN RESORT DESTROYED BY A TIDAL WAVE.

The Recent Terrible Cyclone Recalls a Disaster Back in the Fifties in Which Hundreds of Lives Were Lost—The Summer Home of Many Prominent Families Swept Out of Existence—Strange Atmospheric Conditions Preceding the Storm—Death Stopped the Dance.

BAY ST. LOUIS, La., Oct. 14.—The terrible cyclone of Oct. 1, which destroyed so many liv vividly recalls an incident that will ever live in the memory of the Gulf State residents, the destruction of Last Island, off the Louisiana coast, by a cyclone and tidal wave, Sept. 12, 1856. Last Island was a long, low streak of green, bound around the edge with a line of dazzlingly white sand. Seen in those days from the Louisiana mainland—fifteen miles away, the lower end of the Parish of Lafourche—it seemed but a slender bit of green floating upon the bosom of the Summer sea.

As one drew nearer, the land displayed its charm. Propinquity brought out as in a delicate photograph all its lines of radiant beauty. Of forest, so deep and dense in the far South, there was none. But a few enormous live-oak trees had grown upon the island, and, in the weird light of the semi-tropic moon, covered from crown to lowest bough with the long, gray moss of the latitude, they seemed like great giants wrapped in funereal robes, waving their arms aloft as they fled from a coming Dies Iræ.

The island, though one long sand spit, (only a few feet above the highest tide level of the sea,) was a very Eden of flowers. The falling leaves of the live-oaks for centuries had created in their decay a bed of rich alluvium, which artificial means had greatly increased. The ever-warm air from the further south seas had given to the shrub growth an extraordinary richness of verdure. The orange and lemon trees, the olive, the oleander, which in Louisiana is a tree thirty feet high; all of the tribe of japonicas, that scented Summer flower the jasmine, yellow and cape, and hundreds of others unknown to the North made the island coruscant with brilliant-colored blooms. It seemed that all that was rich and lovely and beautiful in the vegetation of the semi-tropics here found its most congenial home.

In the evening, when the sun went down and the warm south wind blew in from the sea, the air would be heavy with sweet, unfamiliar flower odors. One would be enveloped in the fragrance of the cape jasmine and surrounded in a very caress of perfume direct from the heart of the great white Persian jasmine. Ah, the dreamy, happy life of that wonderful isle. It was a watering place, with the most splendid surf-bathing on the side next the open sea that ever was. But it had none of the garishness of the seacoast places of later days. It could never have been like Long Branch or Cape May. To gamblers and the dames of the half-world, Last Island was as difficult as Paradise. It was as impossible to pass the argus eyes of the doyen who watched the gangway of the boat, as the passengers came on board for the enchanted isle, as for Adam to have returned to Eden when it was guarded by the angel with the flaming sword.

The men who gathered there were not strangers to each other, for in Louisiana then everybody who was anybody knew of his social equal, if he was not a personal acquaintance, no matter in what region he lived. So here was a spot, not very much known to the outer world, where could gather, when Summer days became long and the dog-star raged, the great cotton-planting magnates of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Alabama, or the rich, courtly creole sugar growers from the Bayou Lafourche country or the Cote d'Or, on the Mississippi River, and their congeners, the American sugar growers from the Felicianas and wealthy, aristocratic Rapides.

Once a year the cream of the countryside gentry from the States named, with a sprinkling of wealthy "city men"—merchants and factors from New-Orleans, a few bankers, popular clergymen from rich city parishes—who enjoyed good living and believed St. Paul was right when he exhorted Timothy to take a little wine for his stomach's sake. All these people with their wives and daughters would congregate at Last Island and eat of the divinest combinations of the French cuisine produced by cordons bleu, drink, sparingly generally, of the good red wines of France, for your old-time planter, especially if he was of creole blood, never abused "God's good things"—take daily plunges into the warm surf, and thus decorously enjoy a month of the dolce far niente.

Never were men more courtly. Never were women lovelier. It was the very Paradise of gentle, graceful, courteous attention to beautiful women. Here Cupid was enshrined, for who could resist the witchery of the perfumed Summer night, of dark-eyed creole women! How often was the sweet old story told there—that story old, but ever new—which Adam first whispered amid the roses that bloomed supernal in Eden! And sometimes, but not often, the scene varied. Men were young then, and the blood of youth ever runs hot.

A quick word on the promenade, a jealous look, and early next morning on the sands there might be seen the flash and gleam of the long, slender, tricornered dueling swords, or a pair of dueling pistols—a part of every gentleman's personal belongings in those days—would be taken from their mahogany case. A few passes with the steel, and one of the men would lie prone, as his blood reddened the sands, run through the body, or the sharp crack of the deadly dueling pistol, and a pale, white-faced body, forever still, would be silently carried back to the hotel. But this was not often. It was the gentle, kindly, harmless, courteous life of the Master of the Monks of Thelma, whose sole injunction was, "Fay qui vouldras."

The season of 1856 at Last Island was one of the most charming ever known since the famous watering place had been established. Never did brave men and charming women congregate at this delightful rendezvous in greater numbers, or in a fuller, finer spirit of happiness and hopeful expectation. The season was at its height. Not only was the hotel proper filled but the dozen or so of cottages—generally known as "the bachelors' quarters"—were all occupied by as high-bred, as gallant, and as gay a company of gentlemen as the entire South could show. It was agreed that a greater number of representative Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi men and women never had been gathered together at any Southern watering place before.

The season had been fortunate in other respects. Thus far none of those morning rendezvous upon the sands which have been mentioned had occurred. The cool, white beach had not known the flash of the colichemard or re-echoed the crack of the pistol all that season. The Southern women, particularly, hated these things. But what could they do? Thus far they had escaped any of these horrors, and for that, gentle hearts, full of kindly happiness and good-will to all the world, thanked God.

The morning of Sept. 10, 1856, was one of almost unearthly loveliness. The sea was at times as smooth as translucent glass, now as green as an emerald, then sapphire hued. Its surface was covered with a faintish misty haze. Its loveliness was supernal. The fishing boats in sight seemed like great white sea birds trailing their wings as they basked in the morning sunbeams. They were softened in the Summer mist, delicately evaporized to an ethereal beauty. Toward the mainland the forest visible seemed gray and veiled in semi-diaphanous half-nebulous vapor. But it was early then, and the sun scarcely had had time to drive away the ghostly gray fog, blended with that of the sea from the great Lafourche marshes lying along the nearest shore.

As the sun rose higher the sea mist vanished. But such a day as it was! The thermometric measurement of September in Louisiana is not greatly different in its altitude of heat from that of Washington or Baltimore. This day, however, there was such a downpour of solar warmth that the island was almost burning. Gentle puffs of wind blew and rippled the sea water, and turned it to an opalescent green. But the fresh, cooling sea breeze, reviving and refreshing all living things, did not come. Men wandered about listlessly. Politics—it was the great Know-Nothing year—even ceased to be of interest. In the air there was a stillness as though nature were watching and waiting in baleful mysterious omen. The sunset that evening frightened the timid souls. It went down in the west in a sky red as vermeil, an angry sun, and left the occident blazing across the waves as though a world was in flames.

All that night the Dago fishermen, a curious, superstitious class, half Spanish-Italian and half Creole, taking to the wave like sea gulls, declared that they heard out at sea strange sounds, moans, as though some supernatural being was in awful agony. The morning of the 11th was like that of the previous day. Toward night there came up a dreadful thunder storm. The thunder was as unlike that of the Northern clash of storm as a firecracker is to the crash and roar of a six-inch gun. The dweller on the mainland—the Teche and Lafourche planters—had never before seen such lightning. It flashed from the zenith to the eastern and western horizon, in great broad, green, purple, and flame-colored bands of electric blaze, a degree in width, and after each awful crash that almost rent the ear drums there would be a distinctly sulphurous tinge perceptible in the air. Toward the morning of the 12th the thunder and lightning ceased, but the rain continued and the wind blew stronger from the southwest. The sailboats of the frightened fishermen could be seen in the early morning darkness flying before the wind for secure landings in the safe streams and waters of the Cheniere Caminada.

There was to be that evening the grand ball of the season, for it was the last. The band of the French Opera House was there, then unequaled for its music in America. There were no wind instruments in it, except a cornet, some flutes, and similar sweet sound producers. The others were strings. The ballroom was distant from the main hotel perhaps twenty yards, and was reached by a covered way elevated to the level of both buildings. It was built very near the sea, and set upon brick pillars six feet above the surface of the earth. The hotel was constructed in the same fashion, so that the breezes could blow under both edifices and produce better ventilation.

Broad piazzas surrounded the ballroom on three sides, upon which doors opened, so that after each dance one might take a turn in the promenade on the gallery and enjoy the coolness of the fresh night breeze from the sea. It was about 100 feet long by 80 wide. Around the room were two rows of chairs, and the usual dressing rooms were at the rear. The musicians occupied a high dais that extended across the end of the ballroom. The buildings were lighted with gas. So much of description.

Toward noon of the 12th the sun shone out for an hour, but it was a dull orange-hued orb surrounded by a yellow, misty haze that changed constantly. As night came on the sky was covered with a cloud of the deepest blackness. There was a renewal of the vivid sheet lightning, but no thunder. The sea was in such agitation as the oldest had never before seen. Great brilliant lights burst from the waves as they were rolled in by the tremendous southwest wind. Deep phosphorescent fires, incandescent, in serpentine forms, were seen writhing like shadows of monsters, far out at sea. And most terrible of all, there was distinctly audible at intervals, in the blackness and gloom, an unearthly moan from the depths of the sea.

The women became seriously frightened, and the men realized that nature was in one of her most unusual and marvelous moods. Still no one anticipated any real danger. There had been great storms before. This was but the beginning of the equinoctial blow. The ballroom was lighted. There was nothing else to do but go to the dance. Women clothed themselves, aided by deft-handed maids, with hearts ill at ease. Other thoughts than those of conquest were filling their souls with dread of what might come. But they would go; perhaps the gay dresses, the brilliant lights, the soft sweet music might drive away the fears that oppressed their souls.

At 10 o'clock the dance was at its height. Outside the storm was raging. The intense blackness of darkness was broken only by the constant broad flashes of lightning and the phosphorescent blaze of the sea. A terrible wind blew with torrents of slanting rain, that was as warm as newly-drawn blood. The band was playing one of Gottschalk's sweetest dreamy waltzes, [he was a Louisianian,] "Creole Eyes," when a girl screamed. Her white satin bottine had been wetted by water coming up through the floor. Terror then beset all. A rush was made for the hotel, but the covered way was gone. It had been carried off by a tremendous wave from the raging sea! Mothers had left their little children asleep in the other house. How should they get to them? It was utterly impossible, unless one had wings, to pass through the tossing, boiling flood of maddened sea that rolled between.

Of the horrors that followed no living tongue could ever tell. But about midnight the strange sea moan became a roar that grew nearer and louder until it was like ten thousand thundering Niagaras. It was a tidal wave 1,000 miles long, 10 miles wide, and 60 feet high. And as it rolled resistless, hotel, ballroom, all, were swallowed up in the maw of the pitiless sea. Men, women, and little ones were parted never again to meet until that final day "when the sea shall give up its dead."

Such a tragedy had never before been known in the Nation's history. Nothing was left of the lovely isle but a few broken brick pillars to mark where life and beauty had died so awful a death. For weeks patrol boats along the mainland shore found nothing but dead bodies. In one instance the corpse of a lady was identified by nearly $50,000 worth of diamonds she had worn that fateful night. The only two survivors were a powerful negress, who blindly caught on to a door floating by that was carried to the mainland. The other was a tiny girl-baby not more than eighteen months old. She had been placed upon a billiard table, which floated, and there she was found on the Lafourche shore forty-eight hours after the storm. Nearly every household in Southern Louisiana was in mourning, for 490 adults, besides children, were lost.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The most interesting matter in military circles during the last week was the sharp fight in Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment, over the choice of a Captain in place of Capt. McCarthy, recently commissioned Major. There are two candidates, First Lieut. John O'Connell and Second Lieut. Edward Cassin. Cassin charges his ranking officer with bringing members into the company favorable to his candidacy for Captain. He also accuses Lieut. O'Connell of keeping men out of the company who wish to become members and who favor his (Cassin's) election as Captain.

So hot has the battle waged that Col. Cavanagh has been appealed to to prevent the election of O'Connell as Captain of the company in an open letter signed by a committee of the members. The letter is as follows:

The Commanding Officer, Sixty-ninth Regiment:

We, the undersigned members of Company C, respectfully forward this protest in relation to the wholesale recruiting carried on since Capt. McCarthy was commissioned Major.

First—At a meeting of the company held in the armory weeks ago Lieut. O'Connell pledged himself, at the request of the said company, not to drop or to enlist any man until the election for Captain should be held, which was to be called for immediately.

Second—Since Major McCarthy was commissioned we find that the said Lieut. John O'Connell, in order to secure his own election and defeat the will of the members of the company, has broken his pledge and is bringing into the company, or causing to be brought in, many persons, in our opinion, for no other purpose than that of voting for him.

PROTEST AGAINST DELAY.

Third—And we respectfully ask that you will not approve any such enlistments forwarded until after the election for Captain is held.

Fourth—And we furthermore respectfully call attention to the delay in ordering such election, as we are of the opinion that such delay is injurious to the interests of the company, and is done solely to give Lieut. John O'Connell time to bring into the company a sufficient number of persons whose votes will defeat the will of the regular members.

T. F. CUMMINGS,
D. ROONEY,
A. MURPHY,
M. J. HENRY,
M. J. DWYER,
Committee of Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

OCT. 7, 1893.

Lieut. O'Connell declares he will have the signers of the letter court-martialed for insubordination. He denies all the allegations contained in the letter.

* * *

Work is so far advanced on the new armory building of the Seventy-first Regiment, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, that Contractor Gallagher expects to be able to deliver possession of it by the close of the year. The President of the Armory Board thinks this expectation is a little too sanguine. He stated at the last meeting that it would be safer to postpone the date until about the 1st of May. The ground floor, which is designed for the use of the Second Battery of Artillery, is already finished. So also are the large drill room and company rooms, as far as the carpenter and mason work goes. The painters and decorators have a good deal yet to do.

Between $15,000 and $18,000 has been subscribed by the members of the regiment toward defraying the expense of furnishing the building. The property was obtained by condemnation proceedings from Sigmund T. Meyer March 11, 1892, at the valuation of $438,335. Ground was broken for the armory the beginning of the following month and the work of construction immediately begun. It has been continued with but few interruptions ever since. It will have cost when finished but little in excess of $384,900, the contract price. The muster roll of the regiment for the last quarter shows that its active strength is 563 men.

* * *

Drills (mounted) in Troop A are now well under way. The right wing, with Lieuts. Bridgman and Balch, drills every Tuesday evening, and the left wing, with Lieuts. Badgley and Halpin, every Friday evening. Capt. Roe is in command both evenings. Platoon movements, and, as far as the limited space in the armory will permit, drills in extended order are taken up each night. The annual inspection will be held Oct. 27. As there is not room for the entire troop mounted in the ring the inspection will be made dismounted. The troop will act as escort to Gov. Flower on the occasion of his visit to Trenton, Oct. 19, at the unveiling of the Battle Monument. They will go by special train, taking horses with them, and probably bivouac with the Essex Troop of Newark and the Philadelphia Troop at the fair grounds; take part in the parade the next day, and return home the night of Oct. 19. On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 21, they will leave the armory at 12:30 and ride to Van Cortlandt Park, in accordance with orders from brigade headquarters for the field day.

The cadets began their work last Saturday evening with a dismounted drill under the direction of Sergt. Jacobus of the troop. Recruiting is going on nicely, and before long cadet officers will be elected. Troop A is fast forcing itself forward as a shooting organization, having qualified up to date 100 marksmen, of whom 20 are sharpshooters. This is a remarkable showing when taken in consideration with the fact that the troop is armed with a more antiquated piece than the infantry, and also that it has no means of properly practicing with the carbine during the Winter, as the present armory is not provided with a range.

Sergt. O'Donohue and Private Wallace qualified at Creedmoor as sharpshooters Oct. 7. Capt. Roe in his drills this Autumn is keeping in view the field day, Oct. 21. It is expected the troop will play an important part that day, and the public will probably be treated to a cavalry charge.

* * *

The following orders have been issued to the Seventy-first Regiment by Col. Greene:

In compliance with General Order No. 2, Headquarters First Brigade, National Guard, State of New-York, the regiment will parade in fatigue uniform (white gloves) on Saturday, Oct. 21, 1893, for instruction in extended order and for review by the Commander in Chief at Van Cortlandt Park. Assembly, 12:15 o'clock P. M. Overcoats will be brought to the armory and orders will then be issued as to their use. All field and staff officers will be mounted. Field music only will be paraded. Twenty rounds of blank cartridges per man will be issued. In compliance with Special Order No. 116, General Headquarters, the regiment will parade for annual inspection and muster at the armory on Tuesday evening, Oct. 24, 1893. Assembly, 8 o'clock P. M. The regiment will assemble in full dress State uniform, (black helmets and white gloves.) The knapsacks, with overcoats rolled thereon, will be placed in the lockers, and the blouse, cap, haversack, and canteen will be hung upon the hooks in the lockers.

Col. Heman Dowd of the Twelfth Regiment has issued the following orders to his command:

In compliance with Paragraph I., Special Orders No. 116, current series, General Headquarters, State of New-York, Adjutant General's Office, the regiment will assemble, in State service uniform, with white gloves, knapsacks with overcoats rolled thereon, haversacks and canteens, forage caps, blouse and leggins packed in knapsack, for annual inspection and muster, at the armory of the regiment, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1893.

In compliance with the provisions of General Orders No. 2, current series, Headquarters First Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., this regiment will assemble in the armory, in fatigue uniform, on Saturday, Oct. 21, 1893, for instruction in extended order, and for review by the Commander in Chief, at Van Cortlandt Park.

Assembly on this occasion at 12:15 P. M.

* * *

Company G, Twelfth Regiment, held its first "hop" of the season Tuesday evening. An enjoyable evening was spent by the fair sex and the soldier-boy entertainers. Company C is being taught the bayonet exercise by Capt. Seiter, who expects to have an exhibition drill in the near future. First Sergt. J. S. Adair will be elected Second Lieutenant of this company on the promotion of Lieut. Huston. Col. Dowd inspected the regiment Wednesday evening. The regiment made an excellent showing.

* * *

The Seventh Regiment veterans will hold their annual meeting Oct. 23 to hear reports and elect officers for the ensuing year. The association is in a prosperous condition.

* * *

The annual inspection of the Ninth Regiment will take place at the armory to-morrow night.

* * *

Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery made a creditable showing with his men at the annual inspection of the battery held recently. He turned out ninety men out of a total of ninety-two. In consequence, his command, which he has brought to a high degree of efficiency, will rank high in the next report of the Adjutant General.

* * *

The following general orders touching upon the annual inspection and drills for the coming drill season have been issued by Col. Camp of the Twenty-second Regiment to his command:

The regiment will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, overcoats slung, on Monday, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock P. M., for inspection by the commanding officer. Company Quartermaster Sergeants will turn in to the Quartermaster all knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens at 7:30 o'clock P. M. on the above date. The regiment will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, overcoats slung, on Monday, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock P. M., for annual inspection and muster.

Company drills will be resumed on Monday, Oct. 30, at 8:15 P. M., and continue until further orders as follows: Companies A and B Mondays, D and F Tuesdays, E and I Wednesdays, H and K Thursdays, and C and G Fridays. Company commanders will divide their companies into platoons, sections, and squads, which will be permanently commanded by officers and non-commissioned officers detailed by them for that purpose; such officers and non-commissioned officers will be held to a strict accountability for the well-being, instruction, equipment, and discipline of their respective commands. Non-commissioned officers who prove inefficient or negligent will be reduced and returned to the ranks.

It is not desirable to warrant Corporals in excess of the number of squads in each company. If there should be an excess, they may be detailed as instructors of recruits until additional squads can be formed. The course of instruction will be divided as follows: Six drills by squad, under the immediate command of Corporals, supervised by section, platoon, and company commanders. One-quarter hour of each drill will be devoted to the setting-up exercises, one-quarter hour to squad leading, three-quarters of an hour to the school of the soldier and manual of arms.

Three drills by section, under the command of Sergeants, supervised by platoon and company commanders, the course prescribed for squads, will be followed as closely as practicable. Three drills by platoons, commanded by platoon commanders, supervised by company commanders. Four company drills.

Too much attention cannot be given to instruction in the points of direction, distances, intervals, and dressings.

Battalion commanders will hold at least one theoretical instruction for non-commissioned officers prior to the commencement of drills; they will also see that the above orders are complied with in their respective battalions.

* * *

A great deal of interest is centred in the cases of Capts. Oates and Chase of the Eighth Regiment, whose court-martial has been ordered to convene Oct. 28. These officers took to camp with their companies last Summer thirty substitutes, mainly members of the Ninth and Sixty-ninth Regiments. When the discovery was made, the men were sent back to this city and charges preferred against Capts. Oates and Chase.

The matter resulted in the summary dismissal of several non-commissioned officers, but Col. Scott allowed the offending officers to resign. Gov. Flower, however, refused to accept their resignations, and ordered their court-martial. Col. Scott has been strongly censured for allowing them to send in their resignations as being prejudicial to good order and discipline. The charges against the accused Captains are, first, swearing to false certificates, and, second, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. It is rumored that the court-martial may cause more resignations in the Eighth.

The annual inspection and muster of the Second Brigade Signal Corps took place last week

* * *

in the armory, in the Hall of Records, Brooklyn. The inspection was made by Col. William J. Harding, Assistant Inspector General, assisted by Major William H. Cochran, Inspector of the Second Brigade. The corps passed a creditable inspection, and Capt. Frederick T. Leight was highly complimented by Col. Harding upon the fine condition of the corps.

* * *

The following letter has been received by Col. Partridge of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn:

HEADQUARTERS
THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, N. G. P.,
SCRANTON, Oct. 3, 1893.

Col. John N. Partridge, Twenty-third Regiment, N. Y. N. G.:

COLONEL: On my return from the World's Fair, a few days since, I was much pleased to learn the result of the friendly match between the Twenty-third and Seventh New-York and my regiment. My boys had had so little opportunity for practice prior to the match that I had hardly dared hope for any such result as against your excellent riflemen. Of course it was very gratifying to me, but the gratification at their reports of the magnificent manner in which they were entertained while with you greatly exceeded the joy of victory. The obligation is so great that the question is, How can it ever be repaid? It will have to remain on interest for a time, until we can set our wits to work. In the meantime, please accept my most sincere thanks on their behalf. Very truly yours,

EZRA H. RIPPLE, Colonel.

* * *

Capt. Frederick Holmes of Company I, Twenty-third Regiment, is to be married Oct. 30 in St. James's Church, St. James's Place, Brooklyn. After his wedding he will make his home in Passaic, N. J., but will retain command of his company.

* * *

To Major Adolph L. Kline of the Second Battalion, Fourteenth Regiment, has been presented a handsome dress sabre by the non-commissioned staff of the regiment.

The French Indemnity from Siam.

From The London Telegraph.

Considerable grumbling continues at the fact that the 3,000,000f. paid by the Siamese Government in accordance with the stipulations contained in the ultimatum has not yet been distributed among the interested parties. Particulars now to hand from the far East show that the committee which was to have sat at the beginning of this month for the purpose of arranging the details of this partition has not yet been appointed. It has been affirmed in certain quarters that the authorities were waiting until M. Le Myre de Vilers had concluded his negotiations with the Siamese Government, but this appears to be a very lame explanation, as with regard to this special point there was nothing left to settle.

Perhaps the salient feature is the eagerness with which some of the unfortunate victims are seeking to enter into possession of the funds allotted to them, with a view to devoting themselves to new undertakings calculated to develop and expand France's influence in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. Their patriotic zeal is certainly not encouraged by the present listlessness of the Government. But, for all that, they mean to have their indemnities and to increase France's commerce and trade.

The Ocean Telephone Possible.

From The London Globe.

Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson is one of those who believe that ocean telephony is not only possible, but that the means of attaining it are within our grasp. Telephone cables for the deep sea will, however, require to be made on a different plan from the existing telegraph cables; that is to say, a single conductor of stranded copper insulated and surrounded by an iron sheathing that comes between the outgoing wire and the water which serves as the return part of the circuit. The going and return wires will have to lie side by side within the sheathing. Moreover, the whole circuit will probably have to be broken up into sections which are capable of acting upon each other by mutual induction.

APPEAL BY RUSSIAN ANARCHISTS.

The Russian Autocrat Denounced by An Executive Committee.

From Reynolds's Newspaper, London.

Comrades of France: The autocrat who deceives you and lies every day through the organs of his Parisian reptile press has sown, and sows daily, the corpses of the oppressed ones on the high roads of holy Russia!

Those martyrs who are entombed in the Siberian mines and in the horrible prisons are more numerous than the victims of the most frightful calamities.

And it is in these hands, stained with the blood of these people, that are held out to France, and it is these hands that you are ordered to kiss!

Frenchmen, will you longer be such blind slaves? Will you inflict upon yourselves, your children, your past history, such injury, such insult?

No! You will regain possession of yourselves—you will not play any longer the part of dupes, of accomplices of so many foul murderers—you will remember your joy when you heard that the startling music of the bombs of the "terrorists" was shaking the rotten and miserable throne of the murderous Romanoffs.

You will remember that for a century you have been fighting for the liberty of the people. You will remember your heroic mission for universal freedom!

You will reject such nightmare, and being once more your own masters, you will spit in the face of these criminals of the Russian squadron, and at that of their accomplices, the criminals of the French Navy.

Long live the brotherhood of nations.
Down with the thieves.
Death to the governing classes.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Cassagnac on Unsigned Journalism.

From The London Daily News.

M. Zola's speech at the Institute of Journalists affords M. Paul de Cassagnac, writes our Paris correspondent, an opportunity for an attack on anonymous journalism in his best style. And no doubt he is justified from his standpoint. Everything depends upon the manner in which journalism is understood. It is certain, for instance, that an anonymous Rochefort would be but the ghost of Rochefort. People read him, not merely for his knowledge of Paris, but also for his passion, his prejudices, and his brilliant paradoxes.

M. de Cassagnac says: "Nothing is more abominable than the writer lying in ambush like a scoundrel behind the wall of anonymity and able to pot at you from behind his shelter. Besides, if a man is gifted, it is but fair that he should get credit for his talent." In connection with journalists' responsibilities, M. de Cassagnac relates an anecdote he heard from M. de Villemessant, the founder of The Paris Figaro.

Insulted daily in a Belgian paper by a writer whose nom de plume was "Marco Spada," (a likely name for a bravo,) M. de Villemessant took the train to Brussels with two friends and a pair of swords. On his arrival he wrote to Marco Spada that at 2 P. M. sharp he should call on him to arrange an encounter. On the stroke of 2 M. de Villemessant appeared at the editorial office and asked for "Marco Spada." What was his amazement on seeing an old lady, all wrinkled and with curls about the ears, appear from behind a small window, and on hearing the reply, "I am Marco Spada, Sir, and am at your orders!"

The Corpse Had Its Ears Open.

From the London Daily News.

An amusing incident is reported by our Vienna correspondent to have taken place this week at Miskolcz, in Hungary. A young girl pretended to see the Holy Virgin daily and to have conversations with her. Her mother encouraged the pious who brought presents to her, and when the priests interfered the excited crowd threatened to ill treat them. Some days ago the would-be saint lay in a coffin in a shroud, and her mother told everybody that the Virgin had told her to die, and would resuscitate her on the third day.

There was terrible excitement in the place and thousands seemed prepared to wait the prescribed three days in prayer and fasting. The local authorities came with a doctor to put a stop to the scandalous affair, and in the presence of the pious crowd the doctor said: "It is very serious that she died so suddenly. We must have a postmortem examination." Immediately the young saint sat up in the coffin, crying, "Oh, don't cut me up; I can be resuscitated immediately." She was taken to a prison hospital to be examined as to her sanity.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office, as follows:

SUNDAY.—At *3 P. M. for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Foxhall, from New-Orleans.

MONDAY.—At 12 M. for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Hollinside, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Hollinside";) at *3 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 7 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen; at *3 P. M. for Guatemala, per steamship Flamborough, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7:30 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 8 A. M. (supplementary 9:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic";) at 8 A. M. (supplementary 10 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 9:30 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland";) at 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at *3 P. M. for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 9 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Fuerst Bismarck, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 10 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Didam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Didam";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, and Windward Islands, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at *3 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamship Agnes, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 10 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 11 A. M. for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 2 P. M. for Porto Rico direct, per steamship Camden.

SATURDAY.—At 1 A. M. for Para and Ceara, per steamship Lisbonense, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata countries must be directed "per Lisbonense";) at 4 A. M. for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Ems";) at 9 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Jacmel and Aux-Cayes must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 A. M. for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 A. M. for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other Venezuelan ports and for Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 11:30 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 12 M. for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 12 M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at *3 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *14 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of New-York, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *22 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1893.

A COUNT CHARGED WITH MURDER.

To be Tried in Africa Where His Fellow-Explorer Died.

From the London Telegraph.

Now that it is known that the Comte de Segonzac is to be tried by court-martial at St. Louis, in Senegal, in the early part of next month, on the charge of having killed his brother officer, Lieut. Quiquerez, during an exploring expedition in the wilds of Africa, even more interest is being displayed by the public at large in an affair that is still enveloped in so much mystery. M. Leon Renault, the well-known barrister and politician, who has been selected as one of the counsel for the defense, is now on his way to the Dark Continent, but in leaving France he has expressed his firm belief in the innocence of his client, and his equally steadfast hope that he will be successful in obtaining his acquittal.

He regards much of the evidence supplied by native witnesses as unsatisfactory in the extreme, although the accusation brought against the Comte de Segonzac was almost entirely based on their assertions. Thus, says M. Leon Renault, when some of them were asked for particulars of this strange case, they first replied, "Allah and the Lieutenant alone know." When pressed for more explicit information they exclaimed in some confusion that M. de Segonzac was the real culprit. Few details were forthcoming. There were absolutely no eye-witnesses of the tragedy, assuming, for the sake of argument, that it really occurred, which is by no means proved.

Much was made of the fact that when the body of Lieut. Quiquerez was disinterred it was ascertained that the bullet which produced the fatal wound had entered the head from the left side, emerging a little behind the right ear. But M. Leon Renault states that he is in a position to show that some days previous to his death Lieut. Quiquerez had not been able to use his right hand.

Spanish Descendants of Phenicians.

From The London Times.

The British Consul at Barcelona, in the course of his latest report, has some interesting observations on the people of Catalonia. The Catalans, he says, in many respects, are widely different in character to the inhabitants of the other parts of Spain, and especially to the Castilians and the natives of the southern provinces of the Peninsula. It is more than probable that a different race altogether to those that have left their impress on those parts of Spain has molded their special character and qualities, which render them so unlike their immediate neighbors.

In Catalonia idleness is considered by every one, high and low, a disgrace, and no mercantile undertaking or industrial pursuit socially disqualifies any individual. This inborn mercantile propensity is, apparently, an inheritance from their Phenician ancestors, who, in ages past, established themselves in the Mediterranean border of Spain, and whose characteristic trading inclinations have prevailed to this day, and neither Celts nor Romans nor Goths nor Moors have ever annulled or even weakened them. The Semitic origin of the Catalan makes him a born merchant, and for this reason neither English, French, Germans, nor even Jews of any nationality, compete successfully in trade with this energetic, shrewd, and enterprising race.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.
Lahn, Tu., Oct. 17, 10 A. M. | Saale, Sat., Nov. 4, 7 A. M.
Ems, Sat., Oct. 21, 7 A. M. | Spree, Tues., Nov. 7, 9 A. M.
Havel, Tu., Oct. 24, 9 A. M. | Trave, Sat., Nov. 11, 9 A. M.
Elbe, Sat., Oct. 28, 9 A. M. | Lahn, Tu., Nov. 14, 9 A. M.
Aller, Tu., Oct. 31, 10 A. M. | Ems, Sat., Nov. 18, Noon.
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.
Kaiser, Oct. 21 | Fulda, Dec. 9 | Fulda, Jan. 27
Fulda, Nov. 4 | Werra, Dec. 30 | Kaiser, Feb. 10
Werra, Nov. 18 | Kaiser, Jan. 6 | Spree, Feb. 17
Kaiser, Nov. 25 | Spree, Jan. 16 | Fulda, March 3
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamers.
F. Bismarck, Oct. 19, 12 M. | Columbia, Nov. 2, 12 M.
First cabin, $75 and upward; second cabin, $50 and upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.
Paris, Oct. 18, 11:30 A. M. | New-York, N. 1, 11:30 AM
Berlin, Oct. 25, 6 A. M. | Paris, Nov. 8, 6 A. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.
Circassia, Oct. 21, 2 P. M. | Devonia, Nov. 4, 2 P. M.
Furnessia, Oct. 28, 8 A. M. | Ethiopia, Nov. 11, 4 P. M.
Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

RED STAR LINE.
Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.
FRIESLAND.......Wednesday, Oct. 18, 11:30 A. M.
RHYNLAND.......Wednesday, Oct. 25, 4:30 P. M.
WESTERNLAND.......Wednesday, Nov. 1, 11 A. M.
First cabin, $50 upward; second cabin, to Antwerp, $38; from Antwerp, $45; reduction on round trip. Apply for "Facts." Steerage at low rates. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., 6 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ALASKA.......Saturday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO.,
Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA TOURAINE, Franguel.......Sat., Oct. 21, noon
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent.......Sat., Oct. 28, 6 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Collier.......Sat., Nov. 4, 1 P. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
NEW-YORK TO JAPAN IN 17 DAYS.
Intended sailings from Vancouver:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.......Nov. 13.
EMPRESS OF CHINA.......Dec. 11.
EMPRESS OF INDIA.......Jan. 8.
E. V. SKINNER, Gen'l East'n Agent, 353 Broadway, N. Y.
EVERETT FRAZAR, China and Japan, Frt. Agt., 69 Wall St., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS
Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. City of Birmingham...Monday, Oct. 16, 3 P. M.
S. S. Nacoochee.......Wednesday, Oct. 18, 3 P. M.
S. S. Tallahassee.......Friday, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Augusta.......Saturday, Oct. 21, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA, FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, AND LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt, S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way.
W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt, Central R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORREL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida Points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
YEMASSEE.......Monday, Oct. 16
SEMINOLE.......Wednesday, Oct. 18
IROQUOIS.......Friday, Oct. 20
CHEROKEE.......Monday, Oct. 23
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS.
GRT. SO. FRT. & PASS. LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt, 379 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake, Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo and Chicago.
8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS
All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City.
VERY LOW RATE EXCURSIONS
TO WORLD'S FAIR EVERY WEEK.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE TICKET AGENT.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.
CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. No extra fare.
NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
10:00 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. Wagner Service.
DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.
SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.
EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.
ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Wagner Drawing-room Cars.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 5:08, Montreal 7:30 A. M.
BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M., Malone 8:30 A. M.
LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.
CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago; also through sleeping car for Ogdensburg.
PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.
Two through trains, with Drawing-room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.
For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 9:10 A. M., 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)
Excursion Tickets to World's Fair, good for Ten Days, $17; also Round Trip Tickets, good until Nov. 15, $28.00.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.
10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.
11:30 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Catskill Mountains and Albany.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
Haverstraw Locals, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45, P. M. Newburg Locals, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.
Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 148 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES, SPECIAL COACH EXCURSIONS TO WORLD'S FAIR. TICKETS, GOOD 10 DAYS, $17.00. OCT. 16 AND 24. EXCURSION TICKETS, $28.00, GOOD UNTIL NOV. 15.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 11:15 next morning.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.
9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.
Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.
SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON TUESDAY, OCT. 17, AT $17.00; WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, AND THURSDAY, OCT. 19, AT $15.00; SATURDAY, OCT. 21, AT $17.00.
Trains leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:
8:25 A. M. (daily except Sunday) for Wallkill Valley R. R. stations, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, and Oswego.
3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Sullivan Co. Express for Wallkill Valley Railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.
7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego.
7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:30 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., New-York.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.
For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M. 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00, P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.
$21 Excursions World's Fair $21.
For Manhattan Day, including three days hotel with board. H. Gaze & Sons, 113 B'way, N. Y., (est. 1844,) Official ticket agents for chief truck lines.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway.......Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,
In Effect Oct. 15, 1893.
9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Parlor and Sleeping Cars.
12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.
2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.
7:30 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning,) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., week days.
2:00 P. M. SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE, daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited," week days. Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.
3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited," daily. Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.
ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express, daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9 P. M. daily. Sleeper to Jacksonville.
4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express, daily. Sleepers to Augusta and New-Orleans.
5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Car.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:45 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express: 6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., (12 noon, Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., (12 noon, Limited,) 2, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:20, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect Oct. 16, 1893.
ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30, A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:00, 4:20, (5:38 to Red Bank and Branchport,) 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD,
Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:20 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:45 to Monmouth Beach and Seabright,) 4:00, 4:20, 5:38 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

NORWICH LINE.
Favorite Inside Route. Fares Reduced. To New-London, $1.00; Norwich, $1.25; Worcester, $2.00; Boston, $3.00. Corresponding reduction to all points east. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., connecting with vestibuled express train leaving New-London at 5:35 A. M., reaching Worcester 7:55 and Boston 9 A. M.

STONINGTON LINE.
INSIDE ROUTE TO BOSTON, $3.
Providence, $2.25. FARES REDUCED.
To all points East.
New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting at Stonington wharf with express trains to Providence and Boston. First express has through parlor car.

HARTFORD.—New twin-screw steel steamer HARTFORD and sister boat CITY OF SPRINGFIELD leave Pier 24 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., reaching Hartford in time for early trains for Springfield, Boston, and Albany.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave every week day from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., N. R., at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R. for all points East.

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK WATER SUPPLY.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any lands or real estate bordering on the Croton River in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and any of the tributaries of such river, or bordering on or being adjacent to any reservoir, lake, pond, or stream the waters of which are owned, used, or controlled by the City of New-York for its water supply; and public notice is also given to any and all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any real estate bordering on the Bronx River or Byram River, Kensico Reservoir, Byram Pond, or Rye Pond, Bear Gutter Creek, or either of their tributaries, or bordering on the storage reservoir known as William's Bridge Reservoir, in the City of New-York; that the State Board of Health of the State of New-York, for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from contamination, and acting under and in pursuance to the authority conferred upon them by Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, did hold a meeting at the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, at which meeting certain amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries were adopted; and public notice is further given that the following is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the said State Board of Health, held as aforesaid, and a copy of the amendments to such rules and regulations.

Amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York.

The State Board of Health, at a meeting held in the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, a quorum being present, did then and thereafter having heard the report of a committee of the board, duly appointed for the purpose of examination into the subject, which committee was appointed at a meeting of the board held in the City of Albany, the 27th day of July, 1893, at which meeting a quorum was present, amend and alter the rules made by it for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York, in accordance with and under the provisions of Article V. of Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, in the following particulars, to wit:

That, taking into consideration the character of the soil and of the sub-strata of the soil and the angle of the slopes, the distances at which privy vaults, slaughter houses, hog pens, barnyards, or any and all places or things which tend to pollute and render impure and dangerous water taken from the several sources enumerated and set forth in said rules may be maintained, is increased to three hundred feet, horizontal measurements, or the high-water mark in any lake, pond, or reservoir in said water shed, and to two hundred and fifty feet, horizontal measurements, of the high-water mark or precipitous bank of any spring, stream, or water course tributary to said lakes, ponds, or reservoirs.

FLORENCE O'DONOHUE, M. D., President.
[L. S.] LEWIS BALCH, M. D., Secretary and Executive Officer.
Dated New-York City, September 13, 1893.
MICHAEL T. DALY,
Commissioner of Public Works, 31 Chambers St., New-York.